The New-York Times.

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MR. BLAINE IN NEW-YORK.

CONVICTING ARRAIGNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

SPLENDID PICTURE OF THE DOINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — EX-REBELS TAKING THE LOAVES AND GIVING THE CRUMBS TO URIAH HEAP DEMOCRATS OF THE NORTH—DESPERATE EFFORTS OF THE CONFEDERATES TO RULE THE COUNTRY AND TYRANNIZE OVER THE BLACKS.

The reception of Mr. Blaine at the hall of the Cooper Union last evening was one of the grandest of demonstrations which even this City of demonstrations has ever witnessed. In every respect the audience was one which reflected credit upon the intelligence and patriotism of the Republicans of the Metropolis. Among those on the platform were Thurlow Weed, Elliot C. Cowdin, Luther R. Marsh, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. G. B. Sheridan, William Blakeman, Judge F. J. Fithian, Henry Highland Garnett, Hon. William L. Estabrook, William A. Darling, Charles S. Spencer, ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, Hon. A. W. Tenney, and many others. At 7:20 Hon. A. B. Cornell called the meeting to order and nominated Clarence A. Seward as Chairman. Mr. Seward accepted the honor in a neat speech, and, after the completion of the organization by the appointment of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, introduced to the audience the speaker of the evening, Hon. James G. Blaine. The appearance of the ex-Speaker was the signal for a most enthusiastic and tumultuous reception. Men cheered until they were hoarse, women waved their handkerchiefs, and for full five minutes the air resounded with the continuous applause. When the noise of his welcome had sufficiently subsided, Mr. Blaine advanced to the front of the platform and spoke for an hour and a half. His exposure of the meanness, duplicity, and false pretenses of the Democratic Confederate House was telling and was received with thunders of applause from the entire assemblage. His tribute to the courage of the Republican Senate in resisting the arrogant demands of the ex-Rebel Representatives called forth a renewed tempest of cheering, while his description of the servile submission of the Northern Democratic majority to the Southern Democratic minority was a masterpiece of sarcasm and indignation. The peroration in which he pointed the argument for protection to the Southern blacks by quoting Edmund Burke's appeal in the impeachment of Warren Hastings, in which justice was demanded for the suffering Hindoo, was spoken with the utmost effect, and was received accordingly. The scene when Mr. Blaine left the rostrum was a repetition of his welcome. It was generally conceded that the meeting was one of the most memorable in the annals of New-York politics.

After Mr. Blaine came Hon. A.W. Tenney, of Brooklyn, who spoke effectively for nearly an hour, and was succeeded by S. B. Dutcher, of Brooklyn, and Henry Highland Garnett. Loud calls were made for Gen. Sickles, but he did not respond. The meeting broke up at a late hour amid hearty cheers for the national and State tickets.

MR. CLARENCE A. SEWARD'S REMARKS.

Hon. A. B. Cornell opened the proceedings by nominating Hon. Clarence A. Seward as President of the meeting.

Mr. Seward, who was received with enthusiastic applause, spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have the honor to thank you for the position which you have given me to-night, and if you could stand here as I do and see this magnificent array from our City you could understand the feeling of gratitude which I have. It has long been the custom of our people, when questions of grave national import were to be considered, to gather themselves together and gain that wisdom and strength which results from consultation and discussion. On a notable occasion, 100 years ago, those who then watched over the welfare of our Republic asserted, at a meeting which they had, that they held certain truths to be self-evident. Since that declaration those truths have formed a portion of the political creed of every true American. In accordance with that custom, thus long continued, we have come together to-night in goodly numbers to supplement the work of our forefathers, by adding to their truths this further one: That the right to govern the Union belongs to those who defended, protected, and preserved it. [Loud cheers.] Such is the creed of the Republican Party to-day. [Cheers.] The inquiry now is, Shall this further truth, with all the questions of finance, of civil reform, and of Southern reconstruction, which it involves, be now accepted by the American people? And shall Hayes and Wheeler, who represent those who accept that truth, be elected to sustain and enforce it? [Great cheering.]

The old cry, "Watchman, what of the night?" finds here new utterance. The signs are propitious. Vermont and Maine lead off with superb victories. Connecticut has already given such significant Republican gains, as insures her faithfulness. Ohio [cheers] expresses the gratitude which she feels for having been given the Republican nominee, by giving him and us a victory. And further toward the setting sun, the State of Indiana has shown her strength in the present, and gives happy promise for the future by largely increasing the number of her Republican Congressmen. She will do again in 1876 what she did in 1872. She then elected Hendricks as her Governor, but gave her electoral vote to Grant and Wilson. The gallant Harrison and those who sprang to his support are neither dismayed nor discouraged. They propose to demonstrate that what Indiana has done she will do yet again, by giving her electoral vote to the Republican nominee. [Cheers.] This being the outlook East and West, it is obvious that the real contest is nearer home; that it is, in fact, the electoral vote of the Empire State which is to determine the present contest. We are told that we have a solid South. A "solid South" in favor of "Northern men with Southern principles" for President and Vice President may make New-York, as she was in 1824, the arbiter of the question. Her duty in such a contest is plain: To vote for those whose first and only consideration will be the integrity of the Government and the prosperity of the people. [Cheers.] Grant that our opponents commenced this canvass with a solid South, and the fact is not half so dark as it would have been had not slavery been abolished. Admit the fact of the unity of the South, and it fails to afford a reason why we of the North should be discouraged. There was a "solid South" in the rebellion, and at its commencement there was a divided North. But hardly had the echoes of the first gun fired by treason died away when the division was sealed—the issue ceased to be doubtful, for a united North blotted out the slavery and crushed out the rebellion of a "solid South." Since then, with unparalleled magnanimity the Government has forgiven those who were its foes, and has permitted those who were leaders in the rebellion to hold seats as Representatives in Congress.

Notwithstanding all this, we have to-day the spectacle of South Carolina, the mother of nullification and secession, actually engaged in armed resistance to that portion of the Constitution known as the fourteenth amendment. Are we of the North again to be divided, and shall we accept South Carolina's new invitation? Shall we unlearn the lesson of the past? Or shall we assert once more in a peaceful way the power of a united North? [Great cheering.]

OFFICERS OF THE EVENING.

Judge Fithian here submitted the following list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which was adopted by the meeting:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

John A. Dix,	Edwin W. Stoughton,
George Opdyke,	Luther R. Marsh,
Chauncey M. Depew,	John D. Lawson,
Joseph Seligman,	Charles P. Kirtland,
Levi P. Morton,	S. Van Rensselaer Cruger,
Thomas L. James,	Erastus C. Benedict,
M. K. Jesup,	William H. Godfrey,
Edwin Einstein,	Sinclair Tousey,
Christopher Pullman,	Fletcher U. Harper,
Abraham J. Dittenhoefer,	Lloyd Aspinwall,
George B. Lawton,	George Starr,
George B. Deane,	Edmund Stephenson,
J. Schuyler Crosby,	George E. Kasmire,
William Orton,	John Hoey,
John Cochrane,	Edgar Ketcham,
Richard M. Hunt,	John McClave,
Albert Bierstadt,	James C. Carter,
Thomas Nast,	Andrew J. Campbell,
Jacob L. Dodge,	Charles L. Tiffany,
Jacob Hess,	E. Delafield Smith,
John J. Townsend,	George W. Palmer,
Henry G. Pearson,	Matthew Kane,
Thomas L. Thornell,	Frederick D. Tappan,
Henry L. Burnett,	M. Thalmessinger,
R. R. Carpenter,	William B. Asten,
F. S. Wilmerding,	Herman Cantor,
Rutherford Stuyvesant,	Lawson N. Fuller,
Thomas E. Stewart,	Charles Post,
Robert C. Brown,	David B. Milliken,

SECRETARIES.

Frederick Richardson,	John R. Pope,
J. W. Howe,	D. Webster Lee,
Robert O'Neil Ford,	James R. Adams,
E. F. Bruce,	Robert E. Bateman,
Webster Stephenson,	William H. Baker,
Charles C. Murphy,	Joseph C. Bigin,
Stephen H. Olin,	Henry Garrison,
Frank Pierson,	J. W. Wilson,
Charles Sherman,	W. H. Lockwood,
Frank Ball,	William H. Cary,
	John R. Lawrence.

MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH.

The President then said: I have now to present to you him whom you all came to hear, and who, after rendering loyal service in the West, comes to aid us with his voice and presence. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Hon. James G. Blaine. The mention of Mr. Blaine's name was received with the most enthusiastic cheering, again and again renewed. The ex-Speaker then addressed the meeting as follows:

It was my fortune, either good or ill—at least it was my fate—to have entered Congress some fourteen years ago, and the first Winter that I took my seat in the House we had under discussion a bill to prescribe a test oath for persons who should thereafter hold office under the Government of the United States. That oath has since become historic, and is popularly known as the iron-clad oath. Its design was to prevent men in rebellion against the Government of the United States holding office under that Government afterward. And I well remember one day being in the Senate when the bill was under discussion, and a pleasant-faced, agreeable gentleman, then a Senator from Indiana, Mr. Thomas A. Hendricks, [hisses,] of whom I always speak kindly in a personal sense, [laughter,] was occupying the floor, and I well remember, also, that he said to the Senate, "This oath you are now about to prescribe is useless; nay, it is mischievous. It is useless because, let me assure you," said he, with a certain spirit of prophecy which no one but a modern Democrat could ever put on, "let me assure you, when this rebellion is ended Lee and Beauregard, Slidell and Mason, and all their associates will be busy in seeking their personal safety by flight, and they will not bother you in seeking or holding office under the Government of the United States." Well, I thought for once that Mr. Hendricks was right; I thought, indeed, that it would be a presumptuous piece of arrogance and impudence, that I should not live to see, that men then engaged in rebellion should ever come back and claim to aid in the administration of this Government; and I certainly should have esteemed myself a dreamer of very wild dreams if I could then have thought that I should myself remain in the House of Representatives long enough to see, as I did see on the first Monday of December last, seventy of the associates of Lee and Slidell and Mason—Captains, Colonels, and Brigadiers of the Confederate Army—seventy of them, stand up at the bar of the House of Representatives and be sworn in as Democratic members—sworn in under the modified oath, for we Republicans, who are accused of such hard-hearted and cruel policy toward the South, have always modified that oath to adapt it to the tender consciences of rebels. And whereas I and every other loyal man that takes his seat from the North is compelled to swear that he never did rebel and never wished to rebel, and never intended to rebel, and that he takes the oath without any mental reservation or evasion under the pains and penalties of perjury in this world and future damnation in the next—while we are compelled to take this oath these seventy Southern scamps, [cheers,] they took their seats on the simple promise that they would try to behave well hereafter, [laughter,] and they came in under that oath and took their seats, and took off their hats, and hung up their coats, and sat down, and made themselves at home, and took command of the House. [Applause.] And the 110 Northern Democrats who were their associates were content to sit at their feet and take the policy of the Democratic Party of the Union from the seventy Southern rebels that were sworn in under this modified oath; and I say here that never in the days of the most arrogant pro-slavery régime that flourished under Pierce or Buchanan was Southern domination in the House of Representatives so absolute and uncontradicted as it has been in the Forty-fourth Congress.

SOUTHERN DOMINATION IN THE HOUSE.

Why, look at the facts, gentlemen; they are all familiar to you I know, but yet they will bear recital. You know, as every independent man knows, you know in the organization of a Parliamentary body its power is expressed through its committees. The greatest man who ever sat in the Speaker's chair, Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, said that the very essence of legislative power was in the committees of the House; that is where legislation is shaped, and formed, and fashioned, and completed, and when they came to appoint the committees of the House what did we see? These seventy Southern men, with a population of thirteen millions behind them, were associated with one hundred and ten Northern Democrats, with a population of thirty-two millions behind them. Now, it would have been the last point of generosity and liberality toward the South to have appointed the committees of the House on the basis of population. [Here the increasing audience rendered it somewhat difficult to hear the speaker.]

Mr. Blaine—If you only keep quiet I will make every man in the house hear me. It would, I say, have been the most liberal basis imaginable to have given the Southern men control of the committees in the proportion of population, for on no other basis, whether of finance or of commerce or of manufactures or of any great interest of the country, do they approach the North in anything like the ratio of population; and therefore I say it would be treating them with the utmost liberality to have given them between a third and a fourth part of the committees of the House. And yet they coolly, they very coolly take possession of twenty-one of the thirty-one committees of the House, and allow the Democrats of the North to have ten. [Laughter.] And those high-spirited and proud Democrats of the North obediently took what was given them, and sat down under it content; and Mr. Samuel S. Cox, who represents a portion of this City, or misrepresents it, as the case may be [laughter,] Mr. Samuel Cox, when twitted on that fact on the floor of the House, said he was glad of it. "Thank God," said Uriah Heep, "Master David, I am 'umble." [Laughter.]

THE DEMOCRATS KNOCK DOWN ANCIENT RULES FOR PARTY PURPOSES.

Well, as soon as they had appointed these committees, taking two-thirds of the committee power of the House on less than one-third of the population of the country, they got ready for legislation. And the first thing then they found in their way was a great body of rules in this House—a body of rules that contained the aggregated parliamentary wisdom of ninety years' experience in this country, and which for two centuries before had received the sanction of the British House of Commons. And among those rules the most important of all, the rule which goes more to the very pith and marrow of the purity of legislation, was that which says that upon your appropriation bills you shall not engraft any independent legislation. Understand me, gentlemen, I say the most important rule of the whole body of rules of the House is that which forbids the engrafting of independent legislation upon an appropriation bill. For example here comes up your Post Office Appropriation bill, appropriating $33,000,000 or $34,000,000 for the expenses of the Post Office Department. Up gets a Democrat, under instruction of the party caucus, and moves to put on to that a piece of legislation wholly unconnected with the Post Office Department—nothing whatever to do with it—some piece of legislation which could not be got through the House on its own merits, but can be put on the Committee of the Whole where the yeas and nays cannot be called, and where no man is put on his own responsibility. Then when it gets back to the House every man is put on the House in what is familiarly called the "Devil's Cross-roads," a bad way whichever direction you take, for you have got either to vote for the infamous legislation which is engrafted on the bill, or in voting against it you have got to vote against giving a single dollar to carry on the Post Office Department of the United States. Therefore, the rule of the House, which has been on the statute-books of the House for nearly ninety years, has forbidden that kind of legislation. It is said that shall not be done. Well, the first thing this House did, the very first step they took, was to entirely change that rule, and to say that no matter what piece of legislation was desired, it might be put on the Appropriation bill provided it was a measure of retrenchment. If it was a measure of retrenchment it might be put on the Appropriation bill and go through. That was a sort of silver lining or sugar-coating of a bitter pill, and they changed the rule of the House, every Republican voting against the change and every Democrat voting for it. And that change, the first for ninety years that came to us, is known as the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Now that bill contains all charities of the United States Government. It contains all that is beneficent, all that is kindly, and all that is benevolent in our Government. It contains the appropriation for the Insane Asylum for the Army and Navy. It contains the appropriation for the Marine Hospital. It contains the appropriation for the coast and lakes and rivers and gulf and ocean. It contains the appropriation for bringing home shipwrecked mariners and distressed Americans from distant and possibly barbarous coasts. It contains the appropriation for your great light-house system, which furnishes eyes to the ocean, and by night warns the mariner of danger. And while, I say, this bill of charities, this bill of beneficence was under consideration in the House, up rose a Democrat, under instruction of a secret party caucus, and moved to amend it by putting on a clause repealing the Supervisors law of 1869.

THE SUPERVISORS LAW AN OFFENSE.

Well, what had the Supervisors law of 1869 to do with the charities of the United States Government? And immediately a Republican rose and said, why, under your amended rule, this is not in order, because your rule says you won't put any general legislation on the Appropriation bill, unless it be a measure of retrenchment. And then arises a man who sat in the chair of the Committee of the Whole, and whose name I don't now remember, and never wish to find out, and overruled the point of order, and said this was a measure of retrenchment, because he said, if you repeal the Supervisors law—and I want you to get that fine point—if you repeal the Supervisors law you won't have to pay the Supervisors. [Applause and laughter.] That is where the retrenchment came in. Now, gentlemen, I need not tell a New-York audience what the Supervisors law is; you all know it, because it was by reason of the frauds committed in your City, and the scandals connected with the Democratic victories, that created that law. You know, gentlemen, for I believe you call it an open secret in this City of New-York, that John T. Hoffman was seated as Governor on a fraudulent vote, and that the electoral vote given in 1868 was withheld from Grant and given to Seymour; and that that fraudulent vote was manœuvred and manipulated and originated, I don't say by whom, for I don't know the intricacies of New-York Democratic politics, and God forbid that I ever should, but I do say, on the testimony of the last candidate for the Presidency of the Democratic Party, Horace Greeley, that the present candidate of the Democratic Party, Samuel J. Tilden, was the author and the finisher of that fraud, and Mr. Greeley arraigned him for it. And that letter, which you probably have all got by heart, and which I feel as if I was carrying coals to Newcastle, when I refer to it before a New-York audience but which cannot be referred to too often, for I think it is a good thing in a political contest to show up political rascality in order to avoid it, and you have got it in this letter of of Mr. Tilden—this letter, which was addressed by Mr. Tilden on the last week of October to every one of the local committees in New-York. You all remember it. Mr. Tilden said:

MY DEAR SIR: Please to communicate at once with some suitable person in three or four principal towns and in each city of your county and request him [expenses duly arranged for at this end; laughter,] to telegraph William M. Tweed at Tammany Hall at the very minute of closing the polls the state of the vote in your county. There is," continues Mr. Tilden, for I omit a portion of the details of the letter, "an important object to be attained by a simultaneous transmission at the very hour of the closing of the polls without longer waiting. The opportunity can be taken by the usual half hour's lull in the telegraphic communication over the lines before the actual results begin to be transmitted by the Associated Press. Yours very respectfully,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN."

[Laughter.]

Now, I take it there is not a man who is not able and was not able to read that letter, and to understand, what Tilden understood, that the men in the country who got it would understand, what he intended should be understood by it. That was just as though Mr. Tilden had said "My dear Sir: The rural counties of New-York are nearly all Republican by large majorities, and we greatly fear that those majorities this year will be a little worse than usual; but if at the very moment of closing the polls, without waiting for the count, you will telegraph to New-York what those majorities are, and you send word to my friend William M. Tweed, at Tammany Hall, and give him half an hour's start, he has got a voting machine here that will count all the rural counties." [Applause.] That is what was done. That is what was notoriously done, and they got them in, and they ground out, I think, 40,000, (you know more about this than I do,) and declared the Democratic ticket carried by 10,000, which is a confession that the Republicans carried the State by 30,000. And quite recently, right here [and I put it rather in an indirectory way)—I am quite aware that Tilden says he never wrote that letter. I believe he says William M. Tweed forged it. I don't have the honor of the acquaintance of Tilden, nor did I ever see Tweed, but I think it is fair that Tweed should be heard from on that question. Tweed is coming home; and right here, in the City of his great achievements and triumphs, I respectfully ask for a suspension of public opinion on behalf of Tweed. [Laughter.]

No matter about that, this fraud was committed, and has sunk into the hearts of the honest men of this country, and it was taken up by Mr. Horace Greeley, then editing the New-York *Tribune*, and the first thing he did was to arraign Tilden in an open letter. The first blow by the throat and took him before the bar of public opinion of a continent, and he went on to give details showing where this audacious fraud was committed, and the result of Mr. Greeley's exposure, and the agitation in the *Tribune*, and the correspondence in Congress was the passage of the Supervisors' law, which, I understand, was simply that in every precinct of 20,000 and upward in which any respectable number of electors say they cannot have a fair count when a national officer is to be chosen, either as an Elector for President or a Representative in Congress, that the United States may appoint a supervisor to be present and to see to an honest count, and a fair declaration of that count. [Applause.] and I say, on the very outskirt, that the man objecting to that law confesses his willingness and his desire to commit some fraud of political scoundrelism. [Applause.] And I wish to say here, on behalf of New-England, where I belong, that in New-England we have from twelve to fourteen cities of over twenty thousand, and they are all Republican, and there never has been found a Democrat rash enough or reckless enough to come forward and swear that he didn't believe a fair count and honest declaration could be had. [Applause.] I believe there is not an honest Republican in this City who is not willing to swear every day that unless you have a supervision of this count an honest and fair count is impossible under the Tammany régime.

I very well remember this being on the statute-book when this bill of charities, this Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, was under consideration, up leaped, as I told you, this Democrat, and moved to repeal the Supervisors law, and, the point of order being overruled it was repealed as far as Congress could do it. They carried it by a party vote, and, with some little observation and experience in legislation, both State and national, I do undertake to say seriously that I never knew a proposition in a legislative body so absolutely and irredeemably infamous as that law. What was it, gentlemen? Why, it was taking the charities of the United States by the throat, in the spirit of the corsair and the pirate, and saying: You shall not have one dollar for the helpless brave soldiers and seamen of the Army and Navy for their asylum; you shall not have one dollar to spread a cot in a marine hospital on coast, or lake, or gulf, or river, or ocean; you shall not have one dollar to bring a starving American home from a foreign city where he may be located; you shall not have a pint of oil to light the beacons along your coast, those eyes of the ocean which would warn the mariner of shipwreck and ruin before him; you shall have none of all these charities unless you agree to repeal the Supervisors law of 1869 in order that we may cheat enough in the State of New-York to give its vote to Samuel J. Tilden. That is what the House said and did—said it in so many words—and they held on to the bill for sixty-four days; they attempted for sixty-four days to weary and worry and bully the Senate of the United States into conceding it, but, thank God, the Senate of the United States stood firm, [cries of "Good," and they said, in effect if not in words, to the House of Representatives, "Your proposition is entirely and absolutely infamous, and we will never consent to it." The Senate of the United States has a pleasant Chamber, and each Senator has a good arm-chair, and they kindly intimated to the House of Representatives that they proposed to sit there until the second centennial of American Independence, [applause,] and they were compelled to back down and back out, and the Supervisors law remains on the statute book, [cries of "Good!"] and you ought to have a chance for a fair count. And I ought to have said that the law enacted in 1869 and 1870 went into operation with a reasonably fair count in this City and State in 1872, and the man whose original agitation produced it, Horace Greeley, was the one who was defeated by it, and having done all in my power to assist in his defeat, I desire to say, and I say it with reverence for his memory, that I knew him well enough for twenty years to know that Mr. Greeley would a thousand times rather be defeated by an honest vote than be counted in by a fraud. [Applause.]

THE ARMY A BUGBEAR TO THE DEMOCRATS.

Well, this new mode of legislation on appropriation bills came along to the Army Appropriation bill. We reached the Army Appropriation bill, and those of you who attended Democratic meetings this year, or read Democratic newspapers, (neither of which I can commend as very profitable occupation,) must have seen how alarmingly we are in danger of being overrun in this country by military despotism. [Laughter.] Your liberties are in peril in New-York by reason of an enormous standing Army that is kept up. Think of it! We have got thirty-eight States and nine Territories, and Alaska unorganized. We have got 15,000 miles of ocean coast. We have got a territory larger than the continent of Europe. We have got 45,000,000 of people, and increasing every year, and we are absolutely threatened, and all our liberties imperiled, by a standing Army of 20,000 men. [Laughter.] That is what it is threatening your liberties—25,000 men. Well, I know that in addressing the citizens of New-York I have to speak of facts more public to you than to me, but as I understand it there are 3,000 Democratic policemen in this City alone—one-eighth of the whole Army of the United States—and they with great difficulty prevent the Democratic pickpockets from stealing your pocket-book and mine between the hotels and the depot. One-eighth of the Army of the United States on the Police force of New-York, and we are in danger of our liberties! Well, when the Army bill was under consideration we had another specimen of this legislation, and I want to detail it to you briefly. When the war was over we had more than a million of men on the rolls. They were mustered out. Many of these, I doubt not, are here to-night, better men for having aided in saving a great country; they were mustered out, and the question came up, "What shall be the peace footing of the United States?" and it was fixed by the act of 1866 at 25,000 men. When we came to discuss that question we found a great change established in this country. Four millions of people who had been slaves had been made free, and then had been made citizens, and 200,000 of these people had served in the ranks of the Union Army, and had served faithfully. I know it is somewhat the mode in certain circles to sneer at the colored soldiers, but I say, on the authority of the leading journals of the United States Army, that they were good soldiers; that they did their duty like loyal men; that they fought and bled, and many of them died, offering the last sacrifice which humanity can for any cause. [Applause.] I heard Ben Harrison, a gallant son of Indiana, say the other day, [applause,] that one of the handsomest foot races that he ever saw in his life was at the battle of Franklin, below Nashville, where Hood's Army was charged by a colored brigade, but the rebels broke, and he said he never saw men run as fast in his life as that colored brigade did, but they didn't overtake the rebels. I say these men had earned the right to wear the uniform of the United States, and when the peace establishment was fixed certain regiments of infantry and certain regiments of cavalry were ordered to be composed of colored soldiers, and they now are composed of them, and they are good regiments, and they did their duty faithfully; and yet this Congress put in a clause in the Appropriation bill disbanding these colored regiments and driving them out of the service. Now, another clause in the Army bill of 1866 forbids that any man who had served in the Confederate Army and borne arms against his country should ever be commissioned in the Army of the United States, and a bill is now pending on the calendar of the House of Representatives the spirit and purpose of which is to drive out the colored man from the Army of the United States, where he had faithfully served, and to bring back to it the Confederate soldier, who had done his best to destroy it, and that legislation was also defeated by the United States Senate. I might go on, gentlemen, and give you details of almost all the appropriation bills in which the spirit seemed to be to legislate against the nationality of the country.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS HAULED DOWN THE AMERICAN FLAG ABROAD.

Let me give you one more before I leave. We came to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which provides the money for all your foreign intercourse and for your commercial agents. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill contains an appropriation of about one million three hundred thousand dollars. It provides pay for all your foreign Ministers and all your Consuls, and the pay of the Consuls of the United States is more than reimbursed by the fees collected by them. The fees of the Consuls of the United States are more than two hundred thousand dollars in excess of their salaries, and yet when they came to legislate on this little bill, which involved a very small outlay for the whole of the consular and diplomatic intercourse, they struck off forty-two places where we have had heretofore Consuls, and ordered that no Consul should thereafter be found, and they did it on the ground that, although the Consular system as a whole had largely more than paid its expenses, yet at these particular points the fees didn't quite amount to the salaries; and yet at these points you will find the English, the Spanish, the German, the French, the Austrian, the Russian, and even the little flags of Belgium and Holland, but no American flag, and the American flag was hauled down by their order, and forty-two places on the globe where it had hitherto been flying it was hauled down on the ground that it cost a few thousand dollars to keep it going. Now, gentlemen, the Republican Party, who fought for the protection of our flag over the whole territory, and over all the territory of the globe, take the ground that when the American flag has once been raised it shall never be hauled down. [Applause,] and I undertake to say that in the next Congress is Republican, as I hope it will be, [Applause,] and certainly will be if New-York does its full duty, one of the first acts will be to restore the American flag to the places where they have ordered it to be pulled down.

THE SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

But the one subject which I find is irritating above all others to the average Democratic mind, and which is ever apt to create a little profanity, is to mention to him Southern Democratic war claims, and then hear him apply adjectives and oaths, the mildest of which is "liar," with a prefix before it. He will tell you the Republican Party is going around falsifying and lying on the question of these claims, and they will open the Constitution of the United States and say to you: "Look there; the Constitution of the United States actually forbids the payment of those claims. These Republicans are lying throughout the length and breadth of the land." The Constitution, they tell you, repudiates it; the Democrats forbid it. Well, the third clause of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution does forbid the payment of the rebel debt. That is the debt of the rebel government or the rebel debt of any State, and it also forbids the payment for any slave that was emancipated under the thirteenth amendment. Now I think I can argue, and I think I can show that both those inhibitions can be got around and evaded, but I don't choose to do that. For the sake of the argument I admit in its broadest sense, as far as any Democrat will claim it, that these classes of claims are barred and cannot be paid.

Grant, now, that all that is in the Constitution. Those classes of claims are barred, and when I have made that admission I have pecked the egg-shell, because the class of claims about which we are legislating has nothing whatever to do with the debt of the rebel Government; has nothing whatever to do with the negroes emancipated under the thirteenth amendment. The class of claims which are now pending and impending relate to the destruction of every form of property that followed in the wake of the war—wheat, corn, flour, fences, houses, barns, horses, mules, cattle, hedges, railroads, culverts—every imaginable thing that was destroyed in the progress of our armies is now the thing which forms the basis of the united claims against the United States. And on the basis of those claims there are now pending in the House of Representatives 143 bills, beside, a general law, of which I hold in my hand a precise fac simile, and from which I will read one paragraph, and that paragraph to any intelligent mind will show that under the operation of that law, should it ever be enacted, the Treasury of the United States could be bankrupted in six months. Now the bill pending to-day in the House of Representatives before the Judiciary Committee, to which it was referred last February and whence it has not been reported back, reads thus: "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to allow reasonable compensation to all citizens of the United States"—mark you, "all citizens"—not all loyal citizens." Heretofore, and generally, we have been paying all the claims that loyal men have against the Government of the United States. Now the proposition is to jump that distinction—to leap clear over it. It authorizes the Government to pay "all citizens of the United States—to allow reasonable compensation to all citizens of the United States for the use and occupation of their property by the United States Army, or any part thereof, during the late civil war." Mark you, wherever the Army encamped or marched on foot, on railroad or turnpike, or crossed bridges, losses and rents may be demanded and damages collected. And I want the lawyers here present to listen to the rule of evidence; "provided that affidavit of the claimant, supported by the competent testimony of any reputable citizen, shall be sufficient proof to establish the fact of the use and occupation of such property by said Army!" [Laughter.] A man puts in a claim, and he has an associate swear that he knows it is a good claim, and that concludes the case. Petroleum V. Nasby puts in a claim for loaves at Confederate Cross Roads, and Bacon, who keeps the liquor-store, swears he knows it is just; and the claim is made out. Nothing more is to be heard if a claimant swears that the Government owes him, and a reputable citizens indorses his statement. And I tell you that when you come to the construction that a Democratic House puts on a reputable citizen you open a wide door. [Laughter.]

Now, the fact that I want to impress upon your minds here is that this is absolutely trampling under foot the distinction that has heretofore prevailed. The Democrats say, "You have been paying war claims yourself;" and they thus present to me the *argumentum ad hominem*. They say "you have yourself referred war claims." I answer, "certainly I have done it, but it was always to claims of loyal men;" and so entirely do we recognize the right of loyal men who have lost by the war to compensation, that in 1871 we established what is known as the Southern Claims Commission, to hear and determine every case of loss that was made by loyal men in and for and by and in behalf of the Armies of the United States, of loyal men in New-York, who furnished horses or forage, or bacon. In the Constitution of the United States he read that clause which says: "private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, and it he has a just claim it is recognized. And so the loyal man in Virginia and Louisiana, he has just as strong a claim, nay, he has a stronger claim than the loyal man of the North because he was loyal under difficulties. Therefore he established the Southern Claims Commission, and up to this time $2,700,000 have been allowed; and we intend that the Government of the United States, strong in its financial ability, powerful in its credit, abundant in its resources, shall reward and pay to the uttermost farthing every man who did and dared be loyal. [Applause and cheers.] But when you come to pay the public enemy, when you come to pay the men who were at that very moment using their resources to destroy your Government, you enter upon an entirely different question.

Some gentlemen may naturally ask, "Why, when you were passing the fourteenth amendment, and you were prohibiting the payment of claims for slaves and the rebel debt of all kinds, did you not prohibit claims from passing Congress?" My answer to that is this, that when the fourteenth amendment was passed in 1866, it never entered into the brain of man to conceive of a height and length and breadth and depth of Democratic and rebel impudence and insolence that could think of asking the United States to pay their side of the expenses of this war. [Applause.] That is the result of ten years of progress, to bring them up to that. [Laughter.] It had never been dreamed of at that time—never once. Now gentlemen will say, "This is all nonsense—this is a great bugbear; you are getting this up for the campaign, to affect people who are green; it is a campaign ruse." My answer to that, or rather my question—for, as I am a Yankee, I claim the privilege of answering one question by asking another—I ask, "Why do Southern men put these claims in if it is mere nonsense? If this means nothing—if, to use a phrase of the day, this does not 'mean business'—why do they put the bills in?" Just answer that, my Democratic friends. They know, just as well as you know to-day, or as well as any man knows, that the putting forward of claims of this character would be a stumbling-block, an offense to the loyal men of the North. They knew it would be lost. They know perfectly well that they would have to meet the fact on every stump, and that it probably would be the hardest campaign nut to crack they would meet. With all that, such is the unanimity of opinion or the South in favor of these claims that there is not a Southern Representative on the floor elected by Democratic votes who dares to refuse to put in these bills. There is not one.

A DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION WOULD NOT RESIST THESE DEMANDS.

I say the sentiment of the House on this question amounts to a positive unanimity; and you give them a Democratic administration elected by a "solid South," deriving its entire political strength and prestige from its Southern vote, controlled, as it would be, by the Southern vote—controlled in all its measures as the present House of Representatives is controlled by an inferior number of Southern men who represent it on the floor—and I ask what power is there in an administration with Samuel J. Tilden at the head, if it should come to that, to resist such demands as these? It is absolutely absurd to trust them. Give them the entire control of the Treasury of the United States, and say they would not help themselves last? Gentlemen, I am only accusing them, when I say this, of having human nature. You may take any class of men and beat them in war, as we beat the rebels, and let them be isolated into power, and they will help themselves out of the Treasury. Northern men would do it; anybody would do it who had the opportunity, for human nature is human nature. The passion of the rebellion lies smoldering and ready to be fanned into a flame. Give them power and they will put the foot on you in the North. [Applause.] Any Northern man who votes the Democratic ticket with the idea that they are to be governed by some namby pamby sentiment about civil service reform or some talk of civil service preached in that remarkable letter put forth by the St. Louis Convention; anybody who believes that kind of sentiment is to be the warp and woof of Tilden's administration if he shall be elected, does not understand human nature. They will seize the Treasury of the United States; they will do it boldly. I will say for these Southern fellows that they are bold. They put that front down square on the necks of Northern Democrats; they take command of the colored troops in the North. They know it would be lost. They know perfectly well that they would have to meet the fact on every stump, and that it probably would be the hardest campaign nut to crack they would meet. With all that, such is the unanimity of opinion or the South in favor of these claims that there is not a Southern Representative on the floor elected by Democratic votes who dares to refuse to put in these bills. There is not one.

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WHY THE SOUTH DON'T WANT SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Then, gentlemen, this connects itself most palpably with another question. You know very well, as soon as Congress had passed the Specie Resumption act of 1875, proposing to resume specie payment on behalf of the Government on the 1st of January, 1879, Mr. Tilden made haste to induce the Democratic Legislature of New-York to conform the legislation of your great State to that of the nation. They did it. An act on your statute books to-day provides for the collection and payment of your taxes in gold and silver, and the enforcement of your contracts in gold and silver. It was done with some ostentation and was proclaimed along by that eminent proclamation writer, Manton Marble. When that was done, Mr. Tilden discovered that they could not have Southern support of that basis. I state here to-night this well-known fact, that Southern men are deeply and deadly hostile to specie payment. Why, they know perfectly well that when gold dollars and silver dollars are the currency of this country, and you are paying and receiving them, and your taxes are collected in them, and your Government disburses them—they know very well, I say, and no one knows better, that never will a dollar be collected in this country for the payment of the rebel debt or the payment of any rebel claim whatever. [Applause.] And they also know that if they can keep the greenback bag open at both ends they can get rebel claims in at one end and manufacture paper money of some kind at the other, and that you and I and the country will have to take care of the paper money hereafter. That is the whole of it; that accounts for the step backward, though they promised there should

ments are declared to be citizens and entitled to privileges as such, and also the rights of white Republicans are substantially disregarded and lawlessly violated. It has been said, and justly, that "the nation which fails to protect its citizens abroad deserves the contempt of all other nations; but what shall we say of a Government which not only refrains from protecting the rights or persons of its citizens at home, but permits the elective franchise—so dear to us all—to be taken away by force and violence, or rendered useless by contrivance and fraud?

MR. ADAMS' FALACIOUS REASONING.

Let us, however, turning from these subjects, consider briefly upon what grounds the Democratic Party urge that there should be at this time a change of administration of the General Government. Grave national reasons should certainly be given for this by those who insist upon withdrawing control from the party which preserved the nation from destruction by treason, and has, up to the present time so administered its affairs as to make it respected abroad, besides placing it on a financial credit—although a world second to that of no country upon the face of the earth. We find this change insisted upon from many sources and especially by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, a late convert, and by Gov. Seymour and others. Mr. Adams, in a letter written to the New-York State Democratic Committee, dated Sept. 23, 1876, declares: "The time has now come for a radical change and the constitution of a wholly new indiance, tied up by no restriction other than the genuine wishes of honest men of all parties." And he adds: "Verily, verily, if the people are wise they will lay down party and seize the present opportunity to make a change." And Gov. Seymour urges change in view of what he calls the aspects of our country which demand our attention—its moral disorders, and its material distress. But he proceeds to say: "I admit that the same spirit of extravagance which marks the expenditure of the Government Administration by the Republican Party has been shown by every State and Municipal Government, without regard to the party which has controlled them, since the close of the war." And he suggests that with a Democratic President and House of Representatives, and a Republican Senate, we have the check upon arbitrary power designed by our Fathers.

Now, one would suppose from reading the letter of Mr. Adams that he designed to convey the impression that the time had come for the people to unite in the election of Mr. Tilden and in the elevation of the Democratic Party to power, because, in such event, they would "lay down party and seize the present opportunity to make a change, and, by creating a new influence, no other restriction would be imposed upon such party than the genuine wishes of the honest men of all parties." Is it really the belief of Mr. Adams that, even if Mr. Tilden should be elected, he would be tied up in his Executive action by "no restriction save that imposed by the genuine wishes of the honest men of all parties?" Does he believe that Mr. Tilden would fail to act in harmony with the purposes of his own? And, does he believe that those purposes would be in any manner changed or modified by the wishes of such Republicans as might, under his advice, unite with the Democratic Party? Does he not, indeed, know from the history of that party that it has followed with intensity, and carried out at any sacrifice its own party schemes, and that its leaders have never failed to obey the wishes of the party?

DEMOCRATIC MAXIMUM OF PRETENSE AND MINIMUM OF TRUTH.

We must, I think, resort to some better reason than this for making the proposed change. Mr. Seymour admits that the extravagance of the Republican Party in conducting the General Government has been equaled by that of the Democratic Party in every State and city in which it has ruled, and we are not likely, therefore, to gain in that respect by the change proposed. Other considerations, however, are urged in the platform adopted by the Democratic Party at St. Louis. It is there asserted that "the result of Republican rule has been to look fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times." No reasons are stated for this assertion, and when we consider that depression in business prevails throughout the civilized world, and that this paralysis is found not only in England, but in France and Germany, and in most of the Continental nations, we are led to suppose that to attribute it to the influence of the Republican Party is a little too ridiculous. It is, however, further asserted in that platform that "change indispensable, because reform in the Government is necessary to remind and establish in the hearts of the whole people the Union eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of secession of States." Such an assertion is the more extraordinary when we consider its source. It proceeds from the very men, or its representatives, who attempted to destroy the Union by a wicked rebellion organized and brought on in 1861. And it sounds strange, indeed, to hear from such men the suggestion that, in order to establish a love of the Union in the hearts of the people, it is necessary to take its Government from the Republican Party, by which alone it was sustained and preserved in the period of its severest trial. And it is equally extraordinary that it should be proposed to establish this love of Union in the hearts of the people by placing at the head of the nation Mr. Tilden, whose record from 1860 down to the close of the war disclosed—if not hostility to the cause of the Union—certainly an utter indifference to its preservation, and strong sympathy with the traitors who were attempting to destroy it. It is, however, found at this late indispensable to assert the contrary, because it is well-known that, were it admitted that he had thus failed in his duty to the Constitution and laws of his country every Northern State would oppose his election. And so well satisfied are his friends and the leaders of his party that to establish belief in his patriotism is indispensable, that repeated and public efforts have been made by them for that purpose; and more especially by Mr. Hewitt, in the House of Representatives, where he made statements—all of which were entirely unfounded—concerning the opinions and the action of Mr. Tilden at the commencement of the rebellion and during its continuance. Thus, we have it asserted by him that Mr. Tilden united in the call for the monster meeting at Union square, that he contributed largely to the fitting out of the Tammany Regiment, and that he declared from the time the first State seceded that war was the only remedy for the purpose of restoring the Union. That these statements were utterly unfounded is manifest from testimony, documents, and records which cannot be disputed. Thus it appears that this regiment and three others were the only regiments raised in the City of New-York for the entire expense of which was paid by the Union Defense Committee, and afterward by the Government. And, in direct hostility to the declaration of Mr. Hewitt, that from the time the first State seceded, Mr. Tilden insisted that war was the remedy, we have from a speech made by him on the 1st day of February, 1861, before a convention which met in this hall for the purpose, as would appear from its proceedings, of sympathizing with the rebellion, (six States then having seceded from the Union,) that "he argued strongly against coercion, showing the strength and resources of the Southern States, and reasoning that self-interest, if no higher motive, should deter us from plunging into a civil war, which could not fail to prove disastrous to us as a nation, and to bring poverty and suffering on our own citizens, and that he for one would resist, under any and all circumstances, the use of force to coerce the South into the Union." And that convention also resolved, (Mr. Tilden being one of the committee which drew the resolutions,) "That in the opinion of the convention the worst and the most ineffective argument that can be addressed by the Confederacy or its adhering members to the seceding States is civil war. Civil war will not restore the Union, but will defeat forever its reconstruction."

A DOUBLE-FACED AND COWARDLY PARTY.

If we add to the views thus expressed by Mr. Tilden, his letter to Judge Kent, just previous to the election of Mr. Lincoln, in which he declared, in substance, that the success of the Northern States would place the Southern States under the heel of a foreign Government, which they might justly resist; and also his action in connection with the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Political Knowledge—consisting principally in asserting the blessings of slavery and the unconstitutionality of every war measure—and also his participation in the Chicago Convention of 1864, and in framing the resolution which declared the war a failure, we shall be able to form a very correct estimate of the propriety of selecting him as a person calculated to reawaken a love of the Union in the hearts of our people.

It is further insisted in the St. Louis platform that change of Administration is necessary to "establish a sound currency." I suppose we all know what is ordinarily meant by a "sound currency." It consists of gold and silver, or their equivalent, and that equivalent, if paper, can only answer this meaning by being convertible into the precious metals at will. Now this was provided for by a Republican Congress in 1875; which enacted that on or before the 1st day of January, 1879, the paper money of the United States should be redeemable in coin. It is not pretended that by any means our Government could well have anticipated that date for the purpose of resumption; and yet we find it asserted in this platform that the act requiring resumption at that time is a hindrance to it, and, therefore, should be repealed; and in harmony with this purpose the House of Representatives passed an act utterly repealing it, and providing no means whatever for resumption.

When we look at the platform for the purpose of ascertaining by what means resumption is to be accomplished under Democratic rule, we are there told that it is to be by "a judicious system of preparation, by public economies, by official retrenchments, and by wise finance." These certainly are sufficiently indefinite to satisfy the most devoted adherent of the soft-money party; and when we consider that what shall be that "judicious system of preparation" is nowhere stated, except in the general language which follows, we can derive but very little, if any, information as to the time when resumption is to take place. Proceeding still further, it is declared in the platform that such a system (that is, the "judicious system of preparation" suggested) "will devise and, above all, intrusted to competent hands for execution," (by which, I suppose, is meant the Democratic Party,) "would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries, set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures, and the mechanical arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its natural sources the prosperity of the people." Where can anything be found more turgid, more unsatisfactory, more meaningless than this? And yet all this is put forth in the platform of a great party, framed for the purpose of commanding the respect and confidence of our people, and intended to show that by placing the Government in the hands of its leaders, such a system of preparation by public economies, official retrenchments and wise finance would be adopted as would bring forth the promised result.

DESPICABLE NONSENSE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

We are further told, however, that change is necessary to "restore the public credit." Is not that already sufficiently established? And what, let me ask, is meant by its "restoration"? To what standard is it to be elevated or depressed? Is it to be brought to that standard which existed at the close—and for some time previous to the close—of the administration of Mr. Buchanan, when the public debt had been increased to $75,000,000, bonds for which, at six per cent. interest, were at some seventeen per cent. discount? Is this the restoration of national credit which the platform proposes to attain by change of administration? Already our credit throughout the world is so assured that bonds paying but four and a half per cent. interest are above par. Certainly, in view of these facts, and especially of its past history, we can hardly trust the Democratic Party to restore or maintain the public credit.

But it is further insisted that change is necessary to enable that party to "maintain the national honor." Where is this to be maintained? abroad or at home? Abroad, throughout all the nations of the earth our flag, our name, our credit are honored as never before. We do not, then, need the aid of Democratic leaders to maintain the national power abroad. And, if we may judge how they would maintain it in the future by the manner in which it was upheld by Buchanan and his advisers in the past, we should shudder at the thought of transferring the national power and confiding the maintenance of its honor to such hands. And it is quite certain that the opinions of these men as to State rights and their supremacy are substantially those of the men who control that party.

If it be meant by maintaining the national honor that it should be more effectually sustained at home by the protection of our own citizens, I agree that there the Republicans have been delinquent. But, from what cause? Our citizens have been massacred at New-Orleans, and generally throughout Louisiana, and more recently at Hamburg and in other portions of South Carolina, where—as elsewhere throughout the South—by the organization of rifle and other clubs, our Republicans, white and black, are threatened, not only with deprivation of their rights, but with the destruction of life itself, if they attempt the independent exercise of the elective franchise. A nation which fails to protect its citizens at home when thus threatened, is dishonored. And yet when the attempt is made by our Government, through its Attorney General, to give such advice and direction to the United States Marshals as in some degree to protect the citizen at the polls, the leaders of the Democratic Party, South and North, denounce the effort as unconstitutional, insisting that colored citizens are to be left to the mercy of armed men deeply interested in preventing them from attending the polls.

That our Government is bound to protect its citizens in the right to vote for members of Congress, no lawyer will venture to deny; and any person who has doubts upon that subject, can easily quiet them by referring to the fifty-eighth article of the *Federalist*, written by Alexander Hamilton, urging the adoption, by the States, of that portion of the Constitution which provided for this protection—he asserting that without it the General Government would be left without the power of self-preservation.

It is insisted, however, that if a change should not be made upon the grounds mentioned, the extravagance and public expenditure of which the Republican Party has been guilty require that the Government should be placed in other hands. Upon this subject it is well to look at the proof which was officially disclosed in June last, from which it appears that during the administration of Gen. Jackson $10 55 were lost upon $1,000 disbursed; $21 15 during the administration of Van Buren; $10 37 during that of Harrison; $8 34 during that of Polk; $7 64 during that of Taylor and Fillmore; $5 86 during that of Pierce; $6 98 during that of Buchanan; $1 41 only during that of Lincoln; 43 cents on $1,000 during that of Johnson, and for the first four years of President Grant's administration, but 40 cents; and for the second term thus far, but 26 cents, while in the Post Office Department, not included in the present statement, the loss on each $1,000 during Jackson's administration was $11 18, $36 19 in Van Buren's; but $1 39 during the first term of President Grant, and $1 83 during the second.

The past instructs accurately—practice being much more satisfactory than promises; and by reference to that we find that the loss by fraudulent misappropriation by officials has been constantly diminishing, and was never so trifling as during the last four years of Gen. Grant's administration. And when we consider that during the entire Republican administration, from 1861 to the present time, vast expenditures—exceeding many times that of any previous like number of years—have been made, (a part of them during a prolonged and wasteful war,) it is surprising that so little has been wrongfully taken from the national Treasury. If it be urged that the expenses of the Government have been greater under Republican rule, the answer is that the cost to each person for such expenses in 1860 was $1 91, while in 1875—assuming forty millions to have been the population—the cost was but $1 70; and, if we assume that 43,000,000 was our population, the cost was but $1 60 to each person. We, therefore, fail to see any probability that a change of administration will increase in the hearts of our people a love of the Union—or tend to establish a sound currency—or a better public credit—or, better, maintain the national honor; and we also fail to perceive that such a change would yield greater economy in the administration of the Government, or, better, prevent fraudulent appropriations of its revenues by officials.

THE WRETCHED LEGACY LEFT BY THE DEMOCRATS.

But we are told, in addition to all these reasons for a change, that better men—statesmen better calculated to conduct the affairs of the Government—will be placed in charge of its interests if the Democratic Party succeeds to power in the coming election. Again the past instructs us, and we cannot but recur, under its teaching, to the infamy of that Democratic Administration which permitted our Government to be controlled by traitors, whose purpose was to destroy our nationality and degrade our flag. That was the last effort of Democrats to administer this Government, and what legacy did they leave to the Republican Party? An empty Treasury, unarmed regiments to resist treason, treasonable leaders in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, a North divided, through sympathy with the rebels, as illustrated by the course of Mr. Tilden, then an influential member of the Democratic Party, and now proposed for the Presidency of the United States.

What this legacy was, is disclosed when we remember that to restore the Union, to subject rebellion and reduce traitors to the discipline of the Constitution and laws, 2,600,401 men were called into the field, 95,085 of these were killed and 190,349 more died in the service. To these should be added one-third more as the number who died from diseases contracted in our armies—making in all a loss of some 450,000 men. In 1861 the entire sums paid for pensions was but $1,089,218 75. In 1874 this amount had swollen to over twenty-nine millions annually, while the national debt entailed upon us was some two hundred and five thousand millions—annually costing about one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

If we are to estimate the men who, by the proposed change, are to become rulers by those who controlled the Democratic Party when it was last in power, we pray to be delivered from a course so intolerable. The labors and responsibilities which devolved upon the Republican Party when, under the leadership of Mr. Lincoln, it attempted to redeem the country from the terrible condition in which the Democratic Party had placed it are well known to our people. Thousands and tens of thousands of brave Democrats, abandoning and disregarding the doctrines, associations, and purposes of leaders of their party, joined the Union Armies; and, when, under the leadership of Gen. Grant, we were nearing the great end sought to be attained, these leaders, of whom Mr. Tilden was one, again appeared in a convention held at Chicago in 1864, to nominate one of their number for the Presidency. Their purpose was again to resume control of the nation, and to attain this they resolved that the experiment of war had proved a failure; that the rule of the Republican Party had been a succession of constitutional outrages upon the country, and they attempted by their influence to suspend the draft designed to reinforce our armies, and thus to paralyze the nation in its final struggle. They failed in this purpose. The war was continued, and finally ended by the surrender of Gen. Lee and his associate officers and the armies under them. Then commenced in Congress a further struggle to prevent the country from securing by constitutional guarantees the fruits of the war. The most determined resistance was made by leaders of the Democratic Party against the submission to the country of such amendments to the Constitution as were necessary to secure citizenship to the blacks, prevent repudiation of the national debt, the payment of the Confederate debt, or compensation to Southern men for the value of their slaves. And this opposition was continued in the halls of Congress, in the Legislatures of such of the States as were controlled by the Democratic Party, and, ultimately, in an attempt by the States of Ohio, New-Jersey, New-York, and Indiana, so soon as they came under Democratical control, to withdraw their assent to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, for the purpose of defeating the great purposes for which the war had been continued. In this, however, they failed; and, finally, after all these efforts, came the nomination of Gov. Seymour in 1868. I have referred to the frauds practiced in the City of New-York in the attempt to elect him. They failed of their purpose. But the enormity of these frauds was so great that to prevent their repetition, and to secure to citizens entitled to vote for members of the House of Representatives protection in so doing, acts of Congress were passed to guard against frauds at subsequent elections.

UNDER THE GUISE OF REFORM.

In 1872 another effort for supremacy was made by the Democratic Party, under the leadership of Mr. Greeley. This, also failed, and now, in 1876, we have the attempt repeated—not under a leader of patriotic antecedents—but under one associated from the beginning with secessionists sympathizing with treason, and doing what he dared to aid the rebellion. And, a strangely enough, we find this effort masked under the guise of "reform," superadded to which the garb of the patriot is also assumed; for the leaders of that party well know that without this disguise success at the North would be impossible. We are, however, significantly warned of their sentiments, of their hypocrisy, and of their purposes when we scrutinize with care how, under the mask of patriotism, by phrases designed to convey a double meaning, they attempt to imitate, by their platform utterances, those of the Republican platform adopted at Cincinnati. Take, for instance, that portion of the latter which declares that "the pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled; and a grateful people will always hold those who imperiled their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance." That is a plain and simple tribute paid to the soldiers and sailors who subdued the rebellion, and a promise that a grateful people would always hold them in kindest remembrance for having thus imperiled their lives for their country. An attempt is made in the Democratic platform to convey the impression of a similar tribute and promise; but, when we remember that this was framed by, or in the interest of, the very men who fought us in the field, and who attempted, with arms in their hands, to overcome and destroy the armies of the Union, it would be absurd to suppose they would really unite in any such tribute or in any such promise. They did, however, resolve "that the soldiers and sailors of the *Republic*"—being careful not to distinguish between those North and those South, "and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle," being careful not to discriminate between those slain when fighting for the Union and those who fell in the Confederate cause, "have a just claim upon the care and protection of their fellow-citizens." This deceptive phrase well illustrates many others in the platform put forth by the Democracy. We have not, however, time to do this, and I proceed, therefore, to consider briefly what is the real purpose of the Southern leaders who now control the Democratic Party.

We are told by their public speakers and by their press that in this canvass the Republican Party is disinterring dead issues—waving the "bloody shirt," and thus barking up a hypertree to people from the real questions before the country—and that in so doing hate and discord are being awakened and promoted between North and South. What issues thus designated are referred to, and what is meant by this charge of waving the "bloody shirt"? Do Republicans present dead issues when they insist that it is the purpose of leaders of the Democratic Party, so soon as they shall acquire legislative and executive control of the Government, to pass acts now before the House of Representatives, authorizing payments to Southern men who were rebels during the war, for all property used, occupied, taken, appropriated, or injured by the Union Armies? Is this a dead issue, or one forced upon the North as it must be, and method in which an issue can be presented to the country. Bills have been introduced into Congress by Southern members, expressly providing for such payment to an amount nearly if not quite equal to the national debt. Have we heard it suggested from any Democratic source—North or South—that it is not the purpose of that party thus to appropriate the revenues of the nation? and is such suggestion were made should it be credited by reflecting men, who know that the representatives of those whose claims are pressed constitute a large majority of the Democratic Party in the House, and control its action now, as they did before the war? This, therefore, is not a dead issue, unconcerned by the Republican Party, but one raised and distinctly presented by the action of Democratic leaders which must be met now, for after the election it may be too late.

LOYALTY THE PRICE OF CONCORD.

What other issue is said to have been invoked from the dead to confront them? They insist that the past should for the sake of national union and harmony be forgotten—or at least never referred to; and that the North should be content, and even rejoiced to see the hails of Congress swarming with the men who not only forced the South into rebellion, but led its armies in the field. If, in connection with such a spectacle, we could discern in the sentiments, speech, and conduct of these men, an abandonment of the doctrines which led to the rebellion—a hearty submission to the Constitution—a subjection, earnest and sincere to such of its amendments as were designed to secure rights of citizenship to the blacks, entire prompt payment of our national debt, and prevent repayment of the Confederate debt, and all legislation intended to obtain compensation for manumitted slaves—if this could be seen, I should feel that at length the North and South could fraternally unite in the government of the country, each accepting with cheerfulness the conditions imposed at the close of the war. But are we not warned in many ways, and with terrible earnestness, that the end for which we

MR. BLAINE IN NEW-YORK.

CONVICTING ARRAIGNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Continued from First Page.

upon public opinion, and never can be cemented by civil war."

Now, gentlemen, both these ideas proceed upon the political theory that the government we live under is a confederacy. For a three years ago a greater man than Mr. Tilden, and a greater man than Mr. Buchanan—a man named Webster, from Massachusetts, [applause,] had a great debate with the secessionists and nullifiers of that day; and Mr. Webster laid it down as the corner-stone of the argument in these words: "That the Constitution of the United States is not a league or confederacy or compact between the people of the several States in their sovereign capacity, but is a government proper, founded on the adoption of the people, and creating direct relations between itself and individuals." And his eminent biographer, Mr. George Tickner Curtis, of whom I will only speak with respect, but who is now in the inconsistent attitude of supporting Mr. Tilden, in detailing this great speech of Mr. Webster's—greater than his reply to Hayne, the speech of 1833, a speech which in his works may be found under the title of "The Constitution not a Compact"—Mr. George Tickner Curtis, who, for his political consistency I greatly regret to say, is now supporting Mr. Tilden, says in the biography of Mr. Webster: "Perhaps there is no speech ever made by Mr. Webster that is so close in its reasoning. Whoever would understand that theory of the Constitution which regards it as the enactment of a fundamental law, must go to this speech to find its best and clearest exposition. Whoever would know the doctrine that enables the Government of the United States years later to call for, and to energies of a great population, strong enough to encounter, and to prevent the dismemberment of this Union by the secession attempted in 1861 and suppressed in 1865 must find it in the position maintained by Mr. Webster in his great speech in 1833." And I here say that there is not a line, or a sentiment, or a position, or an argument in that great speech of Mr. Webster's that is not to-day the cornerstone of the foundation of the Republican Party in this Union. [Applause.] And there is not a sentiment in that that is not absolutely at war with all the doctrines laid down by Mr. Tilden on this question of State rights—not one. [Applause.]

A NATION OR A CONFEDERACY?

Some gentlemen, I know, will say, and it is very natural they should, if they do not give the subject a little more than a superficial examination, that you are merely quarreling about terms. Suppose one party does call this a confederacy and the other a nation. A rose under another name smells as sweet, and the country is just as great under the one name as under the other. Ah! gentlemen, that is a terrible mistake. It was Mirabeau who told us that words are things; and they are very terrible things sometimes, and this is not a play upon words nor a mere difference as to terms. You show me a man that calls this country a confederacy, and I will show you a man who acknowledges his allegiance to be due to his State before it is due to the Federal Government. [Applause.] Show me a man that believes this is a confederacy and I will show you a man who has fully imbibed that fatal heresy that drove Virginia into the rebellion against her interests and against her wishes, and that made Robert E. Lee a rebel leader instead of a loyal soldier to the union of the States. [Applause.] Show me a man that calls this Government a nation, and I will show you one who believes that dearly and tenderly as he loves his State, much as you love New-York or as I love Maine, he puts his allegiance to his State second, and to the General Government first. [Applause.] We don't want any State flags in this country. I don't know whether you have got one in New-York; I should not know it if I should see it, and I am very sure you would not know the State flag of Maine, but we all know the flag of the Union. [Applause.] And you may to-day take the strongest Democratic State in this Union, which, in the boastful dispatches of the last three weeks, appears to be Georgia, where, with 40,000 more Republicans that there are Democrats in that State, they can give a Democratic majority of 80,000—take Georgia as the strongest Democratic State in this Union, and I make bold to declare here that outside of the Custom-houses and forts of the United States, you cannot find the National flag floating in Georgia anywhere. I make bold to say that; and I make bold further to say that you cannot hold a Republican meeting in any considerable town in Georgia, and attempt to march the streets flying the flag of the United States, to the music of any national air, without creating a riot and bloodshed in that State. [Applause.] And that is what they call a Democratic victory, a Democratic victory based upon trampling under foot the nationality of the country, and the memories of victories in the South to-day are, in direct hostility to the national spirit of this Government.

Now, I this Summer took occasion, during a period of some leisure, to examine for myself something about this question of confederacy and nation, and at some pains I read every message of every President from Washington down to Grant. I felt anxious to find out what the old patriarchs and patriots, the founders of the Government, had to say on this question, and I took, say the first twenty years of the Government—Washington, Adams, Jefferson—moderate Federalist, extreme Federalist, Republican, Democrat, representing all the phases and forms of the political opinion of that day, and I found that these three great old worthies, the founders of our Government, although in their blessed country of ours in their messages 115 times as a "nation," and not once as a "confederacy." [Applause.] And so with Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Jackson, and Van Buren; and I came clear down, down, down, away to the melancholy days where lie the remains of the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan. [Laughter.] before in a national document emanating from the Executive Department of this Government I found this country referred to as a confederacy. Buchanan and Pierce began in their messages to call it a confederacy, and then began the laying of the egg which hatched out the treason which brought on the rebellion, and it is forever connected with that idea. [Applause.]

I object, therefore, to the word confederacy. I object to its being applied to this country. I object to the phrase confederate. I don't intend to be called one. It is a bad word. It is associated forever with a dishonored and a lost cause, seeking now revival through the instrumentality of the Democratic Party. It is a bad word in the dictionary. You never speak of confederates in goodness; it is always confederates in crime. [Laughter.] Men associate for virtue and confederate for villainy.

WORE REPUBLICANS MURDERED THAN FELL IN THREE GREAT BATTLES.

Now, gentlemen, I have not been indulging in what is popularly known as shaking the bloody shirt. I have preferred to dwell upon the Democratic Party as it now is, presenting to you as nearly as I may the spirit shown by them, the purposes intended by them, the measures covered by them in their present power in the House of Representatives, and I have desired in that presentation to ask you, as thinking men and responsible voters, if with the small modicum of power with which they have been intrusted in the House of Representatives, and intrusted at a time when they had every temptation and every impulse to be prudent and wary and cautious—if, with all these influences making them tend to prudence, they have acted as I have shown you they have, what do you suppose will be their course with a President of their choice in the chair and with the Senate of the United States acting in harmony with the House? If it be thus in the green tree, what, in God's name, might it not prove in the dry? [Applause.] But as to the bloody shirt. The shaking of the bloody shirt, of course, as has been well said, is not the crime; it is the making it bloody; and it will be shaken in this country just so long as it is rendered bloody. [Applause.] Now, they tell you that they had a peaceful election in Mississippi last year, and they recovered that State from the Republicans. Mississippi, upon any registry of voters, is Republican by an overwhelming majority. It is as strongly Republican nearly as Vermont, in the ratio, and they last year carried it for a Democratic Governor, they seized the Legislature, they have all the power, and they tell you very defiantly and with a great flourish of pride in the matter, that it was a peaceful election. Well, I wish to put it on record here and take the whole responsibility for the statement in its exactness, that at what they call a peaceful election there were more men murdered—that in the campaign, I mean, leading to and connected with the Democratic triumph in Mississippi—there were more men murdered than ever lost their lives at all the elections, Municipal, State, and national, that have ever been held in all the free States from Maine to California, in all the time of the Federal Government from George Washington down to Grant. [Applause.] Take all the election rows and riots and scrimmages and disturbances which in times of high excitement you are liable to have at the polls, and especially in large cities, where the population is dense and the elements disorderly at times, and put them all together, at all the elections in all the free States, from the formation of the Federal Government to this hour, they will not aggregate one-half, no, not one-fourth, the number that lost their lives in that peaceful election in Mississippi last year. I want to put on record another thing, that since the surrender of Gen. Lee—I state this from official data—I am not making a loose or random assertion—I am stating it from evidence that would be accepted in any court, a little stricter evidence than that with which it is proposed to assail the Treasury of the United States for war claims—I am putting it on evidence, and evidence that would have been accumulative a hundred fold if the men who could have testified freely had dared to testify—I desire to put another fact, on equally reliable data, on record, and that is this: that since the war closed in 1865 there have been more men murdered in the South for political opinions—and that is, murdered for being Republicans—there have been more men in those eleven years murdered in the South for being Republicans than fell on the Union side in the three bloodiest battles of the war.

I make that statement on the official data, and yet nothing is more common than to sneer at the "bloody shirt;" and a man who pretends to discuss the validity and the integrity of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments, and to insist that they form the great groundwork of this contest in which we are engaged, is rather laughed down in Democratic audiences and in Democratic newspapers; that is a question which we are forcing upon the people that does not belong here; that the South wants peace, and we who talk about outrages that are inflicted upon the poor negroes down there are shaking the bloody shirt and merely trying to get up an excitement to hide some more formidable issue which they think we wish to avoid.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL FRANCHISE CANNOT BE TRAMPLED DOWN.

Well, gentlemen, all I have to say about this is simply that the Government if it intends to be honest, and I hope it does so intend, is bound either to repeal and annul the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments or to enforce them. [Applause.] For there is one thing you cannot stand, and that is to allow these amendments to remain in your Constitution and quietly permit them to be trampled under foot and made of non-effect. [Applause.] That this Government can't stand. Let me tell you, gentlemen, that can never be endured in this country, and the man who thinks he can do that with safety in New-York has either never read history or read it in vain. The man who thinks that any constitutional franchise wherewith he is clothed enables or empowers him to trample upon the constitutional franchise of another man makes a great and grievous mistake. [Applause.] The Government of the United States is powerful; none more so on the globe, [cheers,] but it is not powerful enough to do wrong. [Cheers.] And one of the most magnificent passages containing an instruction that should never be forgotten, bearing with powerful parallelism upon our Constitution, is found in the declaration of Mr. Burke before the proud tribunal of the British House of Commons when in the impeachment of Warren Hastings he pleaded for the rights of the down-trodden Hindoo in India, and standing there representing more of talent and statesmanship than any man of England for a century; he said to that body which represented all there was of British greatness that British power was not strong enough or mighty enough to trample in the dust the humblest Hindoo at the banks of the Ganges, and yet preserve the rights of the proudest peer of the realm on the banks of the Thames. [Cheers.] And I say to you, gentlemen, that contains the lesson of this hour, because the United States is not strong enough to disregard the Constitutional rights of the most ignorant negro in Alabama and Louisiana, and guarantee that of the wealthiest man in New-York or Pennsylvania. [Applause.] "Peace be within thy walls, oh, Jerusalem! and prosperity within thy palaces. But remember that the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth, the friend of the friendless, the always helper of the helpless."

Mr. Blaine concluded amid loud cheers.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

Hon. A. W. Tenney was next introduced. As a New-Yorker, he said, he congratulated the meeting on the reception which it had given to the man from Maine. The speaker proceeded to state at length his objections to Mr. Tilden as a candidate for the Presidency. He was opposed to him, he said, because he was a Democrat, and because he possessed all the particular characteristics which that name implied; because during the terrible decade of blood he was no friend of the nation and of the boys in blue; because his surroundings were bad, and because he was a political sham. The grounds of his opposition to Mr. Tilden rested in the first instance on Democratic authority, and in support of his proposition he quoted from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of June 5 and 6 the utterances of August Belmont, the Brooklyn *Argus*, and the Chicago *Times*. He supplemented these proofs with quotations from Mr. Tilden's confidential letters. The man whom the Democrats presented as candidate for the Presidency of the United States did not see fit to give his name that the nation might live.

Hon. Silas B. Dutcher was the next speaker. He also, in the first instance, paid a compliment to Mr. Blaine, whom he described as the "Harry Clay of the Republican Party." He (Mr. Dutcher) was not, he said, one of those who had any apology to make for the Republican Party; he was not there to defend it, for it needed no defense. Its record was the record of the country during fifteen years when were the most important of the country's history. Mr. Dutcher exposed Mr. Tilden's pretense of having saved the State of New-York over seven million dollars, and in conclusion impressed upon the Republican Party the importance of the work which lay before it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dutcher's remarks there were loud cries for Hon. D. E. Sickles, but he had previously left the hall.

Rev. Henry Highland Garnett was then presented, but, declining gracefully to make a speech, simply advised the hunters to separate, and ponder over and well digest what they had heard.

The President then formally declared the proceedings terminated.

THE OUTSIDE MEETING.

IMMENSE CROWDS—A GRAND DISPLAY—SPEECHES BY SILAS B. DUTCHER, DANIEL S. RIDDLE, AND MR. BLAINE.

The spacious square in front of Cooper Institute was filled by thousands of enthusiastic listeners to the speeches made in favor of the Republican national and State tickets. A mammoth stand, three times as large as those ordinarily erected for outside meetings, extended along the space on the south side of the square, and was handsomely decorated with flags, streamers, and Chinese lanterns. The square was brilliantly illuminated by calcium lights, making it as bright as mid-day, and a grand display of fireworks added to the immense demonstration.

The stand was occupied by prominent representatives of Republican district associations, Boys in Blue, and kindred organizations. Hon. Jacob M. Patterson, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, called the meeting to order and presided.

MR. DUTCHER'S SPEECH.

Hon. Silas B. Dutcher, of Brooklyn, was received with enthusiastic cheers for the "redemption of old Kings County."

During Mr. Dutcher's speech a Democrat called out for three cheers for the Democracy. "Yes," responded Mr. Dutcher, "do you want to know what Democracy is? You have it pure and unadulterated here in New-York City. Grant has paid off $425,000,000 of the public debt, while your City debt has grown from $38,000,000 to over $125,000,000 under the control of Tilden and his friends." [Applause.] Every man who fought under the "Stars and Bars" was a Democrat, and it was a Democrat who hauled down the American flag. If Democrats did not want these crimes remembered against them, they should not exhibit the spirit they always betrayed when they fancied they were about to resume their long-lost power. [Applause.] There had been good men in the Democratic Party, and 400,000 of them voted for Grant when he was first nominated. 500,000 when he was again nominated, and 600,000 of the honest men now in the Democratic Party would vote for Rutherford B. Hayes, whose "bloody shirt" was riddled by rebel bullets on the field of battle, when Samuel J. Tilden, who could not find time to sign a call for a Union meeting, was writing a long letter to induce Secretary Cameron to invest in "my brother's essence of coffee." [Cheers and laughter.] Hendricks voted against men and money to put down the rebellion, and against the constitutional amendments made necessary by the war, and was of the same opinion now as he was then. Democrat, Tilden's candidate for Governor of the State of New-York, was a man who had been dismissed from his district attorneyship by the President for making fraudulent mileage charges, and he immediately turned a "Reformer" to lead the Democratic Party, and was made Lieutenant Governor of the Empire State. [Applause and laughter.] Mr. Dutcher closed by predicting that the State of New-York, which had always, since 1860, voted for a Republican President, when its vote was honestly cast, would, on the 7th of November, cast its thirty-five electoral votes for Hayes and Wheeler, and true reform. [Applause.]

DANIEL S. RIDDLE'S REMARKS.

The Chairman next introduced Mr. Daniel S. Riddle, of this City, who addressed the assembly at length. He said that the great issue in the present campaign was whether or not this United States Government should be handed over to its most bitter enemies. The rebel elements and the copperhead elements which caused and sustained the war were at the present day in the Democratic Party, and these elements were striving hard for the possession of the Government. Every one of those who chuckled over rebel victories, and who dropped their lip when they heard of Union victories during that terrible war, were to-day shrieking for "Tilden and Reform." Samuel J. Tilden was even worse than any of these men, for he had cheated the Government out of his income tax.

MR. BLAINE OUT OF DOORS.

Soon after Mr. Riddle concluded, the announcement was made that Mr. Blaine would in a few moments be ready to address the immense crowd of people that had by this time assembled, and as that gentleman appeared on the platform, he was greeted with cheer after cheer. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and the chairman's voice could scarcely be heard as he introduced the orator of the evening.

Mr. Blaine, as soon as the applause had subsided, said that his strength was hardly equal to the task of making two speeches in one evening. He wished, however, to say to them as voters of New-York that the contest in this Centennial year was whether or not every man who had a right to vote should do so. The next question was whether the men who had preserved this Government should control it, or whether it should be given into the hands of that party that had attempted to destroy it. The Republican Party had taken the ground that men of all classes, be they black, white, of American or foreign birth, Catholic or Protestant, should have the right to vote, and do it freely. They wanted no man intimidated because of his nationality or color. If, in the coming election, every man that was entitled to do so should vote, did any one among his hearers think for a moment that there was a single Democrat in the country who had any doubt as to the result. No, there was not; for on the night of Nov. 7 the Republican Party would have gained a victory. Mr. Blaine expressed his regret at being unable to address them at greater length, and bid them a cordial good night, after which he retired from the platform amid vociferous applause. As he took his departure the crowd, while dispersing, cheered him lustily.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

RINGING ADDRESS FROM THE STATE COMMITTEE.

HEAD-QUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1876.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

Eleven years after the overthrow of the rebellion we find the men who forced it upon the country again preparing to seize the Government. It is the old Confederate Army united upon the old Confederate heresy. They have never abandoned their cherished idea—they still think with Mr. Tilden that ours is a confederacy, and not a nation. They have made him their candidate because he never abandoned his desired conviction that "the Constitution of the United States is only organized revolution," and that "any State has the right to snap the tie at its pleasure."

This was the heresy that fired the rebel gun from Charleston against Sumter in 1861; and this is the heresy they are remarshaled in 1876 to re-establish.

To this end they have crushed out Republican opinion in every Southern State. To this end they have made the white Republican an outcast and the black Republican a vassal. To this end coercion of Republicans is their stern discipline. By force, their Confederate heresy is again the cement to make a solid South.

The Confederate Army is far more united to-day in the new effort to seize the Government than it was fifteen years ago in the mad effort to destroy it. To-day treason is aided by their sympathizers in the North. They have concentrated the struggle upon a single issue—the revolution of the Government. They stuk every other question out of sight, and therein they teach us our duty.

Shall they recover by the ballot, conferred upon them by Republican magnanimity, what they lost on the battle-field in conflict with the people they betrayed?

We have met and vanquished their assaulting columns five times since the first Tuesday of September, 1876—in Vermont, Maine, Colorado, Ohio, and Indiana—gaining ten members of Congress, electing five Legislatures, including that of Indiana, which even the rebel raiders from Kentucky were not able to capture.

Democratic victories in the South are only evidences of Democratic terrorism over Republicans. Sixty-five thousand Democratic majority in Georgia means 65,000 rebel shot-guns at the polls.

Three weeks only are left to us to meet the new crisis forced upon us by these men. What will Pennsylvania do? Our enemies, confident of successful coercion all over the South, have resolved to make another attack upon this great State. They leave the South in the safe custody of the reorganized Confederate Army, and they are now, as in 1863, marching upon Pennsylvania in determined array, and their rebel yell already is heard within our limits.

Let us be prepared for them. Our great Commonwealth has always been the stronghold of nationality. During the war she gave her treasures in men and money to the cause of her country. Standing between the two sections, she has always been the foe of sectionalism. She stood by Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, and Meade, during all the struggles of the war. The people believed that when Vicksburg and Gettysburg fell on the 4th of July, 1863, the great work of restoration was accomplished, and the rebellion was dead, but they are now brought face to face with a revolution as dangerous as the rebellion itself.

When fifteen States can be more unified by the shot-gun and the bludgeon than they were by armed secession itself, and when this consolation is rendered by the suppression of free speech, a free ballot, and free schools, its success must end in the Republican experiment. Those men tried to fight their way out of the Union at an incalculable sacrifice of human life, and now they are trying within the Union, by new forms of violence and fraud, to re-establish the dogmas supposed to be destroyed on the battle-field. All they ask is a sufficient centralization from the free States to complete their programme.

It is in this Centennial year, when Pennsylvania is inviting all the nations to her hospitalities, and proffering encouragement and kindness to her Southern sisters, that the Confederates advance upon her borders to make another effort for the heresy which originated and prolonged the rebellion.

Pennsylvania demands "peace and unity," but she commands them as the result of cheerful obedience to just law, and not as the sullen submission compelled by the officers of the law.

Pennsylvania demands industrial and commercial prosperity; but she knows that these are the fruits of peaceful and orderly society, based upon honesty and right, and cannot grow out of the anarchy and chaos threatened in a solid South. Pennsylvania will first have justice, then prosperity. Has the country no road to prosperity but that which disgraces the scars of the living soldiers and dishonors the graves of the dead?

Pennsylvania will have purity in public administration, but she wants none of the illusive promises of "reform" made by Tilden and ilus rated by Tweed and the disciples of Tammany Hall.

Men of Pennsylvania, upon you rests the responsibility—yours is the absorbing obligation. Will you "hold the fort?"

By order of the committee.

HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman.

A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE LOYAL CAUSE—LETTER FROM GEN. RUFUS SAXTON.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 19, 1876.

To the Editor of the Columbia (S. C.) Union-Herald:

DEAR SIR: The recent action of the Republican Convention at Columbia in giving an almost unanimous indorsement to the wise and faithful administration of Gov. Chamberlain is worthy of all commendation. Since my service during the war as military Governor of South Carolina I have been an interested observer of her political career. The steadfast allegiance her people have given to the party of freedom is a good omen for the future of the State; and now when that party has inscribed reform and honest administration on its banners it ought to triumph. If the freedmen come forward in November and re-elect Gov. Chamberlain by an overwhelming majority, so practical an illustration of their capacity for self-government would gladden the hearts of all the friends of freedom and good government, and would furnish the best answer they could possibly make to those who assert that they are not fit to be trusted with the ballot. The coming election in South Carolina will be one of the most important to its future well-being ever held in the Palmetto State. A Republican defeat would be disastrous to the best interests of all the people, white as well as black. A Republican triumph—another grand step forward in the path way of her progress.

Yours respectfully, RUFUS SAXTON.

A BIRD INVASION.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Journal* of Thursday last says: "The city was swarmed last night with several species of birds, some resembling very much the dove, but considerably smaller than that bird, and other small birds, about the size of the sparrow, resembling nonpareils. These little visitors made their appearance about 9 o'clock in the evening in large numbers all over the city. They could be seen skimming the pavements and lodging at the corners of the doors and windows. One gentleman in Market street caught twenty-six in his store in a short time and caged them in his show-case. The *Journal of Commerce* office was attacked by them, and the windows of the composing-room had to be shut down to keep them out. Sea Captains say that they indicate that there has been a fearful storm in some locality and that these birds have been driven from their abode by the storm. They are evidently a species of bird from afar off and not accustomed to our climate, as they appear to be very much at a loss here."

A WRESTLING MATCH.

A FINE CONTEST AT CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THE MATCH BETWEEN COL. JAMES H. M'LAUGHLIN AND JACOB H. MARTIN—A FINE EXHIBITION OF COLLAR AND ELBOW WRESTLING—M'LAUGHLIN THE WINNER.

The wrestling contest last evening at Central Park Garden was witnessed by at least eight hundred persons. The contestants were Col. James H. McLaughlin, champion, and Jacob H. Martin, both of Michigan. Doubts were expressed by some present as to the genuineness of the match, but that it was a bona fide affair is unquestionable, the stakes being $500 a side and the championship. Twice before the men had met; each time they struggled in vain efforts to win, and both matches were pronounced a draw. There was, on both occasions, considerable partisan feeling manifested by the friends of either man, and it was to escape their annoying manifestations that the wrestlers came from Detroit to this City, to decide who was the better man. Some half hour after the promised time both men made their appearance on a platform where other and far more pleasing struggles have taken place. In personal appearance the two men are grand specimens of the human form. It would be difficult to determine which one presented the more perfect physical frame. Equal in height—six feet one inch in their stocking feet—of the same weight, 224 pounds—they were to all except the closest observer the exact physical counterparts of each other. But to the student of anotomical structure, a difference was perceptible. There was a greater depth of chest in Martin; his torso was the more superb of the two; but McLaughlin's arms and legs were a trifle the largest, and his lower limbs were more firmly placed. In this respect he seemed superior, though both were far better developed physically and in better proportions than perhaps any other two men in ten thousand. Their dress was neat and certainly cool enough for all purposes. They wore flesh-colored tights, rubber slippers, knit vests, and breech-clouts, the one chocolate, the other of a crimson color. Additional to this scanty costume each had on a short jacket, with loose sleeves, which was worn unbuttoned. It was to the collar of this shortened garment that the right hand of either man was clinched, while the left grasped the sleeve at the elbow.

The conditions of the match being announced, and with Mr. Harry Hill as referee, the struggle commenced. Instantly every muscle of their bodies was brought into active exercise. The hardened muscles of the arms and of the legs were strained almost to their utmost tension. To one not familiar with the sport their proceedings were at first rather uninteresting, but after a few minutes their determined efforts were recognized by every one present. McLaughlin pushed the struggle from the start. Martin was careful and cautious, but, despite his every effort, the champion succeeded in securing an inside crook with his right leg firmly locked on Martin's left, and, although the latter put forth all of his great strength to prevent a fall, McLaughlin, with an excellent application of the deltoid muscles, forced his opponent backward until he was past his equilibrium and was compelled to succumb. The Colonel won the fall in just nine minutes.

There were eleven minutes of rest, and then the giants resumed their struggle. Quick work followed, and lock followed lock in rapid succession, only to be broken by wondrous skill and strength. Presently Martin assumed the offensive, and with rapid strokes sought to confuse his skilled and more practiced opponent. McLaughlin's defensive tactics were excellent, but suddenly Martin took advantage of an opening, and almost before any one could realize the fact, the champion was lying flat upon the carpet. Martin had thrown his left foot to the outside of the Colonel's right leg, and then, with a sudden use of flexors and extensors, aided of course by the massive biceps and triceps of his upper arm, had quickly flung McLaughlin to the floor. It was well accomplished, and withal so suddenly that everybody was astonished when they saw the champion upon his back. The round lasted 14 minutes, 22 seconds.

Twenty minutes, less two, were spent in the rest, and then they clinched again. McLaughlin at once began to force the work, and the knowing ones whispered, "They'll eat it now; you'll see some fine work presently." Time and again he forced himself entirely to Martin's arms and with the aid of the spectacular major muscles sought to bear him backward. It was at such times as these that the external muscles of Martin's abdomen suffered the most. He exerted all his great strength—and he is said to be able to lift 1,300 pounds with either hand—to free himself, but not without a terrific struggle did he succeed. Then McLaughlin got an outside lock and was near placing Martin upon the floor; but the latter broke the lock and, amid great applause, once more faced his friendly opponent. Then came the final struggle. The Colonel, stooping almost to the floor, crept closer and closer in upon his opponent. In vain the latter put forth his immense strength to prevent an approach. McLaughlin was determined to win, and as he had a good advantage he continued his efforts with all his skill. Presently he was fairly under Martin and with strong arms was attempting to lift him upward and backward to the floor. The two men were in such a position that the slightest mistake would lose the match. For the first time a look of doubt was noticed upon the face of Martin; he realized his position and already was defeated. The audience stood up to witness the closing struggle; they saw the champion secure an inside heel lock, and then the strong man went down. Col. McLaughlin had won the fall, the money, and all the attendant honors.

CHIVALRY AT THE CENTENNIAL.

PREPARATIONS FOR MARYLAND, DELAWARE, VIRGINIA, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—A TOURNAMENT, WITH A QUEEN OF LOVE AND BEAUTY TO CROWN THE VICTORS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—The preparations for the State day celebrations of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and the District of Columbia are in course of completion, and include the following ceremonies: At 10:30 o'clock Gov. Cochrane, of Delaware, will enter the grounds with a military escort, and accompanied by the Mayor and City Council of Wilmington, members of the State Legislature, members of Congress, and other distinguished citizens of the State. The visitors will proceed to the Delaware State building, where they will be welcomed by the Centennial management. At 11 o'clock, Gov. Carroll, of Maryland, with his staff, and escorted by the Fifth and Sixth Maryland Regiments, will arrive at the grounds, and at 12 o'clock the authorities of that State, and all visiting Marylanders will assemble in the Judges' Hall, when the Orator for the State, Hon. J. V. L. Findlay, will speak. At 1 o'clock the Centennial tournament will commence on the camp grounds at the foot of George's Hill. Virginia, notwithstanding the disinclination of the State authorities to officiate in an official capacity, will doubtless be represented by thousands of her people.

The prizes to be awarded the successful competitors in the tournament were to-day placed on exhibition in a large glass case near the music stand in the Main Building. They comprise a pair of pearl-handled, silver-plated Remington revolvers; bronze statuette of a knight; an elaborately ornamented centre piece, the bowl being of crystal, and the pedestal of silver; initial ring, gold, the silver ornamented to match, and the goblets of chased silver with gold medallions; a double-barrelled shot-gun, with ammunition and case complete; a silver-plated, gilt and enamelled fruit dish, and a tea set (twelve pieces.) In the evening the successful knight will be crowned in the Judges' Hall by the Queen of Love and Beauty, the name of this lady being kept a secret until after the coronation.

An address on Arkansas, her resources, industries, and progress, was delivered by Hon. Daniel Walker, of that State, this morning, in the Judges' Hall.

The preparations for the brilliant pyrotechnic display on Wednesday evening, are being prosecuted by the workmen of Brock & Co., of London, on the site of the former display, on George's Hill. The illumination of the grounds will be on a more extensive scale than upon the evening of Pennsylvania day, 400 colored lights being used throughout the illuminated area.

The Admission Bureau report the attendance at the Main Exhibition Building to-day, at fifty cents, 73,903, at twenty-five cents, 120, and at the five stock exhibition, 666.

STRIKE OF LABORERS AVERTED.

NASHUA, Oct. 16.—The apprehended trouble with the discharged laborers on the Keene and Nashua Railroad has been averted. The towns along the route have cashed their due bills at a discount often per cent., and most of the men left this evening.

EXPLOSION OF A GASOLINE TANK.

WORCESTER, Oct. 16.—To-night at the Highland Military Academy the vapor from a gasoline tank, used for making gas for the Academy buildings, ignited, and an explosion followed. C. B. Metcalf, proprietor and principal of the academy; Edwin Morse, a carpenter, and John Morse, a laborer, were standing over the tank at the time, and all of them were thrown into the air and quite seriously burned. Mr. Metcalf being the most severely injured. The earth around the tank was thrown up, but none of the buildings were injured, and only the three persons named were affected by the explosion. Mr. Metcalf and his assistants were examining the tank for a leak, and the vapor was ignited by their lantern.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE CABINET—THE CENTENNIAL ADDRESS OF THE IRISH MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT—NAVY MATTERS—THE MCPHERSON MONUMENT — THE SAFE BURGLARY CASE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—There was a special Cabinet meeting to-day of two hours' duration, at which all departments except the War Department were represented. The Interior and State Departments were represented by Assistant Secretaries Gorham and Cadwallader respectively. The meeting was for the purpose of attending to a mass of miscellaneous business that had accumulated during the Summer. The subject of Gov. Chamberlain's request for the assistance of the General Government in preserving the public peace in South Carolina was not considered, but will be at the regular session to-morrow, at which Secretary Cameron will be in attendance.

The President will receive the Centennial address of congratulation from the people of Ireland to-morrow. The address will be presented by Mr. O'Connor Power and Mr. Parnell, Irish members of Parliament, and will be read in the President's office in the White House at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury at the closing hour to-day: Currency, $13,322,971; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $38,390,000; coin, (including $30,745,000 in coin certificates,) $68,530,504; outstanding legal tenders, $368,494,740.

The President has recognized Samuel E. Spring as Vice Consul of Uruguay, at Portland, Me., and Arthur Carroll, Vice Consul for Uruguay for Boston and Salem.

Paymaster Francis J. Swan is ordered to the Boston Navy-yard, relieving Paymaster W. W. Woodhull, detached and ordered to settle his accounts. Ensign Nathan Sargent is ordered to examination for promotion.

The Navy Department is advised of the arrival at Valparaiso, Chili, on the 4th of September, of the United States flag-ship Richmond. The Richmond expected to be at Montevideo about the 15th of October.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $724,816 29, and from Customs $371,608 89.

Theodore B. Potter was to-day appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the First District of Connecticut.

Quartermaster General Tyner will leave Washington to-night for New-York City on official business, and will stop in Philadelphia for two days on his return trip. Second Assistant Postmaster General Grady returned to-day from Indiana and resumed his official duties.

The President to-day appointed Walde Burns Postmaster at Sherman, Texas, vice Frederick W. Sumner deceased.

The programme of exercises for the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and the unveiling of Gen. McPherson's statue is complete. There will be a civic and military display here on the 18th inst., and the departments will be closed after 12 o'clock in order to allow their employes to join in the exercises. The District Militia and Marine Corps will serve as a military escort, and the band from Fort McHenry, Baltimore Harbor, is ordered here for the occasion. Gen. David Hunter, of the United States Army, will act as Grand Marshal. It is expected that the display will surpass anything of a like character which has been witnessed here since President Grant's inauguration.

The bond given at Wilmington, Del., by Richard Harrington, for his appearance at the present term of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, to answer the charges of conspiracy against him in connection with the safe burglary case, has been received by the Clerk of that court. The amount of the bond is $10,000, and the sureties are S. M. Harrington, of Wilmington, and Henry Ridgely, of Dover.

TROTTING AT MYSTIC PARK.

SMUGGLER DISTANCED BY GREAT EASTERN—THE FREE TO ALL WON BY COMEE.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Three thousand people visited Mystic Park this afternoon to witness the first of the three races which have been arranged for between Smuggler and Great Eastern, the winner to receive the gate money. The pools sold at $40 to $20 on Smuggler, who behaved badly, however, and was distanced in the second heat. The following is a summary:

Great Eastern	2	1
Smuggler	1	dis.

Time—2:23, 2:24½.

Following this a free to all race took place for a purse of $500; $250 to the first horse, $125 to the second, $75 to the third, and $50 to the fourth, of which the following is a summary:

Comee	1	1	1
Bella	2	2	2
Annie Collins	3	4	4
Bonner	4	3	5
Maybird	6	6	3
Hannah D	5	5	6

Time—2:26, 2:26½, 2:23¾.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Pacific Mail steamer Granada sailed from San Francisco, for Panama, yesterday.

B. F. Nourse, of Boston, has declined to serve on the Silver Commission, owing to business engagements.

The total number of interments at Savannah on Sunday was fifteen, of which eight were yellow fever victims.

The Democrats of the First District of Orange County have nominated Nathaniel B. Woodhull for the Assembly.

The Ross-Brayley scull race at St. John, N. B., was postponed yesterday on account of unfavorable weather.

Edward Wiggleworth, a prominent merchant of Boston, died at his residence, No. 81 Beacon street, on Sunday night.

The Republicans of the Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania have nominated Dr. W. S. Shallenberger, of Beaver, for Congress.

John Jefferson, night watchman, of Hamilton, Ontario, who was shot some days ago by an American named Alden, died last night. Alden has been arrested.

Four more illicit distillers have been taken to St. Louis from South-eastern Missouri by United States Marshal Wheeler, and, in default of bail, committed to jail.

Frank Landors, who was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of the Trim family at Bucksport, Me., has been discharged. The evidence is very strong against E. M. Smith, who is now in custody.

The body of Miss Harriet D. Williams, who was formerly a teacher in Boston, was found in Charles River near Cambridge Bridge, Boston, yesterday afternoon with a flat-iron tied to the neck. It is an undoubted case of suicide.

Robert Brydges, a brakeman on the Grand Trunk freight train bound westward, fell from the engine-tender, at Ailsa Craig, Ontario, while trying to reach the top of a freight car on Sunday morning, and had his head severed from his body.

The report of the Board of Health of the District of Columbia shows that during the month of September there were 349 deaths—7 less than in September of last year. As usual, consumption leads the list of causes of death, 37 persons having died of that disease; diarrhœa and cholera infantum each caused 19 deaths; 124 deaths were from zymotic diseases, which are caused by decomposing wood pavements, bad sewerage, imperfect drainage, &c.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Last evening at 8 o'clock a fire was discovered in a barn adjoining the house of Samuel Forbes, in East Haven, Conn., just across Tomlinson's bridge, which destroyed two dwelling houses occupied by Samuel Forbes, Millett Johnson, and Charles Andie, three large barns, cattle sheds, and outbuildings, seventy tons of hay, 400 bushels of corn in the car, a fine bull and a calf, several cords of wood, and several tons of coal. All these were owned by Samuel Forbes, whose loss is $15,000; insured for $9,000. The next house, known as the "Old Stone House," built in 1767, was saved with great difficulty. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

A fire on Sunday at Mendota, Ill., destroyed a number of buildings, causing a loss of about $22,000, which is nearly covered by insurance. D. Black, a dry goods and clothing dealer, is the heaviest loser.

A block of three-story buildings on Front street, Everett, Mass., was burned on Sunday. Mr. Wood, a manufacturer of sewer-pipe, lost considerable. The total loss is $8,000; partially insured.

The house, barn, shed, and other outbuildings of E. T. Nichols were burned yesterday at Corinna, Me., together with furniture, hay, and farm implements. The loss is unknown and not insured.

FAILURE IN SAN FRANC

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 17, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORBIDDEN FRUIT—Mr. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LIAR—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Fawcitt, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BABA—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss Minnelli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SARDANAPALUS—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. C. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton.

PARK THEATRE.—CLOUDS—Mr. W. J. Cogswell, Mr. J. B. Polk, Miss Rose Wood, Miss Ida Jeffreys.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS, AND MENAGERIE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET—Miss Louise M. Pomeroy, Mr. J. P. Roberts, Mr. M. V. Lingham.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.

EAGLE THEATRE—MINSTRELSY, COMEDY, BURLESQUE—Messrs. Sheridan and Mack, Miss Kate Castleton.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Minstrels.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Day and evening.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND COMICALITIES.

CHICKERING HALL—Matinée at 1:30.—PRESTIDIGITATION by Commandeur Casseneuve.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Senator BLAINE addressed a very large audience last evening with excellent effect. His speech was chiefly devoted to an explanation and exposure of the doings of the House of Representatives at its last session, showing the overwhelming influence exerted by the ex-Confederates in that body, and the strenuous efforts made to secure the repeal of the Federal law for the protection of the suffrage. He was accorded a most enthusiastic reception, and spoke with all his accustomed vigor.

That the system of terrorism which the Southern Democrats are employing to build up a "solid South" is not confined to one State, or applied only to one race, private letters received by mercantile houses from their agents and correspondents clearly prove. Politicians are often led unconsciously into exaggeration; newspaper correspondents may be accused of partisan bias; but the testimony of resident merchants, and of business men traveling through the South, with none but business objects in view, is surely trustworthy so far as it deals with positive knowledge. We have recently seen with what fury testimony of this nature is resented by the Charleston Democrats, who threaten to drive from the city any merchant or mechanic who transmits to the North evidence of the proscription which prevails. Extracts from private letters are sent to us continually, all telling of the vigilance with which Northern business men are watched, and of the ruin and danger that would attend the authorship of these exposures if discovered. The traveling representative of a Cincinnati firm reveals a similar condition of affairs in Mississippi, where the Northern man who dares to avow himself a Republican is exposed to perils scarcely less than those which prevailed when the slave-power was supreme. The proscriptive spirit is also quite as bad in Texas and other parts of the South. The battle to be fought out in the South is, therefore, not simply a battle between white and black, or, as the Democrats choose to state the case, between intelligence and ignorance. It is a conflict between a brutal despotism and the common rights of American citizenship, and it extends to the social and business relations of every-day life as well as to the exercise of political privileges.

The speech delivered by Mr. STOUGHTON at Albany last night is, like his recent letter, full of hard hits at the record of Mr. TILDEN and his party, at the dishonesty of their canvass, and at the policy which their elevation to power would inaugurate. Mr. TILDEN'S connection with the election frauds in this City in 1868 is presented truly, and as part of the evidence which identifies him with the Tammany Ring in the hey-day of its power. His double-faced and cowardly conduct in reference to the rebellion is exposed as a natural preliminary to the disingenuous tactics he is employing in this campaign, and to the ulterior purposes of the Southern section of his party, with which he is in close fellowship, and whose disturbing plans would have in him an abettor and a friend. The duty of the Government to protect Southern citizens of either race in the exercise of their rights and privileges is placed by Mr. STOUGHTON on impregnable ground, and the Democratic outcry which the prospect of a performance of this duty has called forth is used adroitly, but with perfect fairness, to indicate the ill-concealed hostility of the Southern leaders to Federal authority, and the troubles which might be expected to follow their success.

Senator KERNAN, addressing a Democratic meeting at Rochester, adopted the canting strain which is in vogue among Democratic speakers when allusion is made to Mr. TILDEN and the accusations preferred against him. It was terrible, he thought, that a man should be "defamed" the moment he became a candidate for office; but the underlying question—whether a party of "reform" should nominate for high office a man who needs to be reformed—he entirely ignored. If Mr. TILDEN can be satisfied with this sort of apology we have no reason to complain. In a criminal court, character is an element which jurors take into account when evidence conflicts, or of which the Judge takes cognizance in passing sentence. It is valueless as against conclusive proofs of guilt. We beg to remind Mr. KERNAN, therefore, that instead of shedding crocodile's tears over his dead friend TILDEN, and bewailing the "demoralization of the press" because it arraigns that functionary at the bar of public opinion, he should declare plainly whether a perjurer and cheat is fit to be even a Democratic President. Professions of sympathy and confidence are, in a case like this, of no avail. We want to know what Mr. KERNAN thinks of Mr. TILDEN'S false oaths, of his withholding taxes due the Government, of his abuse of trust in railroad matters, of the Brady's Bend swindle, and of the various other transactions which should enter into every candid man's mind in judging of Mr. TILDEN'S pretensions as a reformer. When Mr. KERNAN declares himself on these points we shall be ready to discuss with him the functions and the moral responsibility of the press.

A nice regard for public financial obligations is not a characteristic of the Southern States or municipalities. They have no objection to the maintenance of credit when the burdens entailed are not inconvenient; but they have a chronic habit of leaving public creditors in the lurch when repudiation carries with it some temporary advantage. In several of the States, the Democrats signalized their restoration to power by allowing State indebtedness to run into default and then compelling the holders of securities to submit to a scaling process, with total repudiation as the alternative. We have seen this in Alabama, where the total wiping out of a portion of the outstanding indebtedness, and a partial confiscation of the remainder, is hailed as a measure of relief; in Georgia, where one Legislature summarily repudiated obligations incurred under the authority of a previous Legislature; in Tennessee, where default was made long ago, and where the demagogues bid against each other in favor of the reduction of taxation to a point that would render the payment of interest or principal impossible; in Virginia, where holders of bonds were fleeced under the guise of funding, where contributions to the sinking fund have been suspended, and the debt generally is in the worst possible condition this side of repudiation. Now comes that zealous Tildenite sheet, the Mobile *Register*, with a proposal to apply to local improvements money set aside for the city's creditors, and a bold declaration of the principle that in the disposal of the proceeds of taxes the tax-payer alone is entitled to consideration, and the creditors must patiently await his pleasure. These are suggestive illustrations of the way in which the nation's faith would be protected if the Democrats were once more absolute in Washington.

We are requested to call the attention of our New-Jersey readers to the fact that the Election law of that State requires a registration of voters in every city having a population of ten thousand or more. To-day is the first day for registry. We trust that there will be no neglect in this important matter by Republicans. A registration law, properly enforced, is a decided protection to honest suffrage, and it should be seen to that all our voters comply with it, and that the opportunity it presents for preventing illegal voting is fully and fairly used.

The Tilden "Bureau" is engaged in proving how just is the ancient adage, "a guilty conscience needs no accuser." It has sent editorials as far west as Indiana, and as far south as New-Orleans, warning the faithful to look out for disgraceful revelations by TWEED concerning TILDEN. It is to make these that TWEED has been obtained from Spain. "The great criminal," declares one of these editorials, "was amenable only to the State of New-York. But it was the United States which, *only since the St. Louis Convention*, undertook the enterprise of his recapture." "The Administration was in a situation, by condoning [*sic*] outrages on American citizens, to bargain with Spain, behind TILDEN'S back for the surrender of TWEED without treaty." The Bureau editorial then goes on to say that the arrangement is for TWEED to "squeal" on TILDEN, and receive a pardon from Gov. MORGAN in case the latter is elected. "For this," adds the Bureau, "an old man in TWEED'S situation, moral and material, cannot be supposed to hesitate out of scruples of conscience, any more than a hound hesitates when he sees a rabbit." Mr. TILDEN, we suppose, is the rabbit; the comparison is not bad. The Bureau concludes in this mysterious manner: "He may have gotten religion, but if not, most men would say he would be a great fool not to do it, as it would not blacken him much to speak of." Which of the two great Democrats this refers to we do not know, but it is true of either. Meanwhile we accept the Bureau's warning: "Be not surprised, therefore, at what you may hear." We shall not be, nor, apparently, will the Bureau, however bad the news may be.

A VERY SIMPLE QUESTION.

If there be one issue in the pending campaign as to which the good faith of the two parties is more important than as to any other, it is the financial issue. In this matter good faith is the absolute essential for successful treatment. Unfortunately, the Republican Party is not entirely blameless with reference to it. Its record is not perfectly clean. It furnished a certain number of advocates to the wild sheme for "paying" the bonds in legal-tender notes, which was simply a form of repudiation, because an interest-bearing bond cannot be "paid" with a non-interest-bearing note. The Republican Party has also contributed a certain number of votes to the various inflation measures proposed since the close of the war, and these measures also have been from first to last, only badly-concealed devices for repudiation. It was a Republican Administration, moreover, which tolerated the pernicious notion that legal tenders once paid were still a "reserve" and capable of being legally reissued, and it was a Republican Congress which formally ratified and condoned the application of this fatal error in the crisis of 1873.

But a party must be judged by what a majority of its members think and do, and not by what a minority may sustain, and by this perfectly simple and just test the Republican Party is shown to be trustworthy, and the Democratic Party utterly unreliable, on the financial issue. If a minority of the Republican Party was led away by the delusion of paying the bonds in legal tenders, a majority so strong as to control the party heartily condemned that mischievous idea, and stamped it out in the elections of 1868—the most important in some regards that the United States have ever held. If, again, a minority of Republican Representatives has been found from time to time supporting the various inflation projects, a majority has almost invariably been on the other side, while the President of their choice has stood like a rock against all the assaults of the inflationists and repudiators. Gen. GRANT, whom it is fashionable just now to decry, has won many laurels of which his country will be proud long after he has passed away, but none of them were earned by more honorable service than that which he rendered the country when he interposed his veto to save it from the disaster and disgrace of inflation. That act, too, let it be remembered, awoke a hearty and general response in the Republican Party, and revealed to its own leaders the substantial strength of sound financial principles in the ranks of their followers. Since its performance there has been no doubt of the position of the party and there can be none henceforward.

What, on the other hand, is the history of the Democratic Party on this question? It is the exact reverse of that of the Republican Party. It is the history of a minority strong in desire, but weak in numbers and purpose, to force sound doctrines upon a majority which rejected and despised them. In the momentous struggle of 1868, to which we have referred, the Democratic Party was squarely arrayed on the side of repudiation, and had it not been for the firmness of the mass of Republicans, would have plunged the country into an abyss of discredit from which only long years of suffering could have rescued it. The measures of inflation, to which, also, we have made reference, and which received the support of a Republican minority only, in nearly every instance, were sustained almost uniformly by the majority of Democrats, and it is particularly noteworthy that while the Republican organization has steadily passed more and more into the hands of friends of sound money, the Democratic organization has gone more and more completely into the hands of the extremest and most fanatical advocates of irredeemable paper currency. As we have frankly conceded the errors of a portion of the Republicans, and the dangers with which these have threatened the party in the past, so we as frankly recognize the sincere devotion of a portion of the Democrats to sound financial principles. But the fact, which no one can ignore, is that the sound-money Democrats have for a long time been losing their hold on their party, and their position is incalculably weaker to-day than it ever was before. They have lacked both the courage and the support in their own party to enable them to carry out their views. When Senator FESSENDEN greeted the proposition to pay the bonds in legal tenders with the ringing cry, "Repudiate the repudiators," his party rallied to the summons and carried out the policy so bravely announced. But if the hard-money men in the Democratic Party had undertaken to really repudiate the repudiators, they would have been driven out of the camp. All that they could do was to temporize with the opponents of their ideas, and seek to make the party professions appear to be what the party convictions would not justify.

It is this policy, never so conspicuous as to-day, that stamps the Democratic attitude toward the finances with bad faith. The declarations of fidelity to sound money to be found in their platforms are ambiguous, insincere, and inconsistent with the actual course and purpose of the party. If they were not unmeaning, they could not be in the platforms. The party would not tolerate explicit and reliable declarations, because it has no intention of carrying them out. The choice of the hard-money men lay between a dubious and worthless financial plank and one that should reflect the undoubted inflation views of the party. They preferred the former, and even then were obliged to place on their national ticket one of the most offensive and irrational inflationists, and to allow Mr. TILDEN to concede the repudiation of the Redemption act. What could be more complete proof of the absence of good faith in the party, and of its entire incapacity to maintain the national honor, or bring the country to the resumption of specie payments? The financial question lies in a nutshell. It is as simple as the question of the maintenance of business credit by a merchant. The point at issue is, *will* the Government redeem its promises. There is no doubt of its ability to do so by processes that involve no shock to business and no undue strain on the resources of the country. But it can no more be done by the Democratic Party, whose masses are recklessly bent on the opposite course, than the business obligations of a house could be met by a firm, the majority of whose members were determined to cheat their creditors.

NEW-YORK AND THE RAILWAY WAR.

There has long been a tendency among New-York merchants to regard the contests between the trunk lines from the sea-board to the grain-growing West as something in which they have no local interest. The word "local" seems to most New-Yorkers a small word, which they do not like to use in connection with a city so great as ours. They are inclined to look with amused indifference upon the attachment of the citizens of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to the places of their residence and business, and to consider as "provincial" the schemes which the people of these cities enter into so heartily to draw business from this port. This feeling is natural, and, to a certain extent, proper; but it may be carried too far. There is no fact better established in our recent commercial history than that the three principal ports on the Atlantic coast other than New-York have made greater relative progress in trade than New-York has made, and that this progress has been, to a very considerable extent, at the expense of New-York. It is equally well established that this fact is due to a spirit of co-operation between the business men of those ports and the railways which bring them the products of the West—a spirit which has had practical expression in many ways, and especially in the energetic moral support given to these railway companies in their struggle with the trunk line which ends in this City. This is particularly true of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

In a recent address of President GARRETT, of the Baltimore and Ohio line—a gentleman who combines the plausibility of a politician with the astuteness of a railway manager—particular stress was laid on the golden fruit which his city and Philadelphia were drawing, and would continue to draw, from a vigorous opposition to the schedule of rates proposed by the New-York Central Railroad Company. These rates, as we understand, are simply those that are charged by the other lines. In other words, the Central managers decline to make concessions to Baltimore and Philadelphia because they are nearer the West, or to Boston because it is more distant. They insist that New-York is entitled to all the advantage which can be derived from the superior facilities—the four track road, the excellent equipment, the complete system, and the command of capital—supplied by the Central. In doing so we do not for a moment suppose that these managers are actuated solely by public spirit. On the contrary, they are inspired by a conviction of their own interests; but their conception of those interests is an intelligent one. They believe that they can serve both themselves and New-York by the policy which they are pursuing. Wherein are they incorrect? If they have brought their road to such a stage of efficiency that it is no longer a mere question of distance; if they are able to carry freight over longer distances for less money than other roads, why is it not for the interest of New-York City that they should do so? On the other hand, it would be absurd for the New-York Central Company to claim that the merchants of New-York should approve their course out of a feeling of affection or gratitude toward it. Sentimentalism has no place in business. All that the Central Company can fairly ask is that the merchants of New-York shall consider its policy candidly, and give it support so far as it clearly serves the best interests of the City. To such support, it seems to us, the company is fairly entitled.

Mr. GARRETT is of the opinion that the contest now going on will help Baltimore the more the longer it lasts, and that his own line can maintain it indefinitely and continue its ten per cent. dividends to the last. If that be the case, we cannot see that he need to berate the New-York Central for its course. Indeed, the policy of the Central appears to be to the Baltimore and Ohio a blessing in very thin disguise. If the trade of Baltimore steadily increases, and the dividends of the Baltimore and Ohio Road are safe, then Mr. GARRETT is guilty of gross inconsistency in blaming the Central for refusing his demands. The duty of all the roads involved is clear enough. No one of them has a right in a fight of this kind to inflict serious and lasting injury on its stockholders; but within that limit each road has a right to get all the traffic it can, and the more it gets the better for the city it feeds. Mr. Vice President VANDERBILT has recently declared officially that the dividends of his road are being paid, and will continue to be paid, out of its net earnings. That being the case—and the shareholders, who are the chief parties in interest, show no disposition to doubt it—it is clearly for the interest of New-York City that the Central shall control all the business it can.

Whether the policy of the Central is one that can be maintained indefinitely is a question which we cannot undertake to determine. If it can carry freight at a rate which leaves no margin of working profit for its competitors, it will win. That margin need not cover interest and dividends on the debt and stock of the present competing corporations. It may be that the contest should ruin these corporations, and that their successors, with a smaller demand for profits, might continue the struggle. But this is too large and too remote a question to be discussed here and now. What it is pertinent to remember is that the City of New-York has everything to gain and nothing to lose from the success of the Central so long as that road does not cripple itself in the fight. That such a misfortune shall be avoided is a care for the shareholders. In the meantime the moral support of the merchants of the City is certainly due to the road.

THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC.

The belief may have gained acceptance, of late years, from the tone the English press occasionally assumes toward the older dependencies and from the comparative infrequency of wars with barbarous nations, that Great Britain, as *Joshua Fullalove* might say, is "cool on colonies." But that omnivorous power has discovered a process of accretion less noisy than invasion and conquest and quite as successful in gratifying the national appetite for territory. She seems to have taken a leaf from our book, and "annexation" is now her favorite mode of picking up "unconsidered trifles" in the way of islands and fragments of continents. The intervals in the announcements from Asia of Khanates and other subdivisions annexed to the territories of the Empress of India, have been filled with similar information from Oceanica and Africa, with a regularity apparently designed to divide attention. One or two morsels of South Africa have for many years been much coveted, and the pretexts under which possession of them has been sought are suspiciously tainted with the logic of the wolf in his negotiations with the lamb in the fable. The small but proud republics of the Boers—the Orange Free State and the Transvaal Republic—have had more than one controversy with England for the maintenance of independent existence. These have generally terminated in the triumph of the strong power, and the removal of the main body of the Boers from the absorbed territory to new soil, where they have chosen to begin national life anew, with all the vicissitudes of pioneer existence among savage and warlike tribes, rather than be reduced to the state of mere colonies. It is not half a century since they were plainly told by Gen. NAPIER that independent republics would not be tolerated so near the British provinces. It seems probable, in the light of the recent advices from South Africa, that one, at least, of the republics of the "emigrant Boers" may be compelled to relinquish the cherished idea of autonomy.

It is urged with some degree of justice by the British authorities that there exists between the Republics of the Boers and the colonies a community of interests, as opposed to the fierce and warlike native tribes, which is ignored while no danger threatens, but is assumed to be fully operative when the perils of war are present. This sentiment of common advantage and common danger has been made the basis for proposing a confederation of all the states and colonies of South Africa, with a view to the establishment of a uniform policy in the treatment of the natives. This scheme of Lord Carnarvon has not been wholly acceptable to the colonies, themselves, whose local jealousies during the long peace they have enjoyed have overridden the fears in which the project, to some extent, was conceived. The Transvaal Republic refused emphatically to entertain the proposition when submitted; but her temper seems to have undergone a radical change since, if the recent advices are to be believed. From these it appears that not only was British assistance solicited, but that hitherto much-suspected power was invited to "take over" the Republic bodily.

The events which have brought the Republic into this humiliating position can be briefly stated. The Government of the Republic not long ago laid claim to territory lying beyond their eastern boundary, between them and the coast, and occupied by three powerful Kaffir tribes, the Zulus, the Amazwazies, and the tribe of SECOCONI, who bar the route of the Boers to the sea. The Zulu King, CETEWAYO, exercises a kind of suzerainty over the others. The Boers formed an alliance with the Amazwazies in an invasion of the territory of SECOCONI, the ambitious Amazwazies hoping in turn to secure the aid of the Republic in throwing off the yoke of CETEWAYO. The annexation of territory by the Boers means the virtual expulsion of the natives. Although adopting a republican form of government for themselves, the Boers have been very niggardly of privileges to the Kaffirs living within their borders. No Kaffir is permitted to carry arms, to exercise constitutional rights, or to own land in the Transvaal, and the consequence is that the natives have forsaken every fresh district appropriated by the Republic and withdrawn beyond her frontiers. The pretension, therefore, to the territory of SECOCONI was opposed with vigor. The invasion was successful in the early stage, and several strongholds were captured, it would seem, mainly through the valor of the Amazwazi allies, who were also animated by an old feud between their Chief and SECOCONI. The Amazwazies grew weary of doing all the fighting, while the Boers secured all the plunder, and they withdrew from the alliance, but were afterward prevailed on to rejoin the Boers. The indications now are, however, that they again withdrew, and the Boers, left to themselves, suffered ignominious defeat at the hands of SECOCONI. Their position is rendered still more perilous in the last advices from South Africa, for the Zulu King is said to threaten their existence with an army of forty thousand warriors. This is not an improbable force, for CETEWAYO is extremely popular throughout the Kaffir tribes, who regard him as the champion of native rights as against European encroachment.

The English authorities were keenly alive to the danger of a general Kaffir war, and warned President BURGERS, of the Transvaal Republic, of the peril in which he placed the entire white population by his aggressive policy. The colonies were not free from apprehension of such a result, for the signs of discontent were visible in the sudden withdrawal of natives and half-breeds employed as servants and laborers by farmers and others, some with the avowed intention of rejoining their tribes for war. The frankness of these admissions was usually proportionate to the attachment for the employer or the stage of advancement in civilization of the native. Already naval reinforcements have been sent to the Cape of Good Hope, but whether with the view to intervention between the Boers and the natives or merely to protect the colonies, does not yet appear. While there is much grumbling in England over the prospect of "taking over" a lively Kaffir war as well as the Republic, the sentiment is not unfavorable to intervention and assistance, for it is now assumed that the Boers are not in a position to reject any conditions that may be attached to the service to be rendered. There is even a feeling of resentment manifested towards these people who have so long resisted both the hostile and friendly approaches of British diplomacy, and it is plainly intimated in some of the English journals that the first and chief condition of assistance will be that the independent existence of the Transvaal Republic shall be surrendered and the colonial condition assumed.

A MYSTERY.

Next Sunday morning Mr. TALMAGE'S congregation will listen in vain for the familiar pounding of the pulpit wherewith their powerful Pastor is accustomed to call them to witness the weekly whirlwind of his eloquent arms and legs. On that day Mr. TALMAGE will rest his muscles by abstaining from active preaching. Whether he has sprained his ankle or dislocated a wrist, or suffered some other injury that interferes with the easy performance of his sermons, we are not told. All the information he has given us is the simple announcement that he will not perform a sermon next Sunday, and that his place at the comic desk will be taken by Mr. TUPPER, who will read his poem on the "Immortality of the Soul." Lovers of athletic sports will therefore have to do without TALMAGE for one day. Of course, any man can stand on his head in his own house next Sunday morning, and read one of TALMAGE'S sermons aloud, while an assistant beats a large tin pan. By pursuing this plan, a devoted follower of TALMAGE can obtain almost as much pleasure and profit as can be obtained by attending TALMAGE'S personal preaching; but it requires practice as well as an unusual degree of muscular devotion.

When we attempt to conjecture TALMAGE'S probable motive in substituting Mr. TUPPER'S mild poem for one of his own resonant sermons, a vast field is open to us. Most people would imagine that if TALMAGE desired to obtain a day's relief from duty at the Tabernacle, he would ask one of Mr. BARNUM'S acrobats to exchange trapezes with him, or would induce an "end man" in some popular minstrel company, to sound the warning tamborine or to rattle the cheerful bones for the edification of the Tabernacle congregation. But instead of so doing, he deliberately invites Mr. TUPPER, who, being not only a gentleman, but also the least muscular poet in the language, is in these respects the direct opposite of TALMAGE, to feed his flock with the milk of proverbial philosophy. Had BRADLAUGH invited Mrs. VAN COTT to preside in his stead over a meeting of an atheistical society, he would not have done a more unaccountable thing than that which TALMAGE has just done. He must know that when his moral hearers find his pulpit occupied by a gentleman, they may possibly make comparisons unfavorable to TALMAGE, and may discover that they prefer decorous proverbs to vulgar and boisterous idiocy. It is clear that TALMAGE would not run this risk without a powerful motive, but what this motive can be is as yet hidden from us.

Every one is, of course, familiar with the celebrated poem which Mr. TUPPER proposes to read next Sunday. The beauty of its opening lines has rarely been surpassed:

"The soul is immortal, but the body is liable to a variety of fatal disorders.
The onion dies and is eaten, but the soul lives, and is never used as an article of diet.
Why is the soul immortal? Chiefly, because it never dies.
The horse-fly differeth from the canal-boat, and mortality is not the same as immortality."

Profound truths like these, couched in language of wonderful lucidity and beauty, are surely unfitted for ears that have been attuned to the wild bray of TALMAGE. It is possible that, were Mr. TUPPER to deliver them with one leg thrown over the pulpit, to intersperse them with occasional war-whoops, and to add to the end of every fourth line the popular chorus, "Whack, fal lal," he might be accepted as a partial substitute for TALMAGE. But will Mr. TUPPER consent to imitate TALMAGE'S oratorical method? He is not as full of lungs as is the windy interior of TALMAGE, and hence he could not yell as loudly as the latter, no matter how axious he might be to please his audience. He is not a tall man, and it is doubtful if he could succeed in throwing a leg over a pulpit built entirely with reference to the length of TALMAGE'S legs. Moreover, he is not a gymnast, and were he to try TALMAGE'S favorite feat of balancing himself on his abdomen in order to clutch hypothetical sinners from an imaginary abyss in front of the pulpit, he would very likely topple over, and crush an astonished deacon in his fall. Even if Mr. TUPPER was physically able to emulate TALMAGE'S style of eloquence, he would doubtless refuse to do it. He may not have a gigantic intellect, but he certainly is neither an acrobat nor a buffoon, and we may safely assume that he will deliver his poem with the placidity which is appropriate to it, and he will refuse to mingle it with either vulgarity or blasphemy.

In spite of TALMAGE'S announcement, he may yet change his mind and refuse to risk Mr. TUPPER in his pulpit. If his arms and legs are capable of the intellectual process termed reflection, he must perceive that he has been somewhat hasty. If his people do not like Mr. TUPPER, they may feel that TALMAGE has played an unfair trick upon them by thrusting a gentleman into the pulpit; while if they happen to like him, they may dismiss TALMAGE with the advice to go and howl on the back fence, while they permanently install Mr. TUPPER in his place. In either case, TALMAGE would be a loser, while in no event will he be benefited by using Mr. TUPPER as his temporary substitute. If he is too ill to preach next Sunday, he can at least lie on the sofa in the end of the pulpit and occasionally wave his legs in the sight of the congregation. To do this would be far wiser than to put his trust in TUPPER, and to subsequently find that he had prepared the way for his own downfall.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Hayes, says the Toledo *Blade*, defeated the rebels; Tilden defeated the tax-collector.

A prominent Indiana Republican adds as a postscript to a letter. "We are going at 'em again."

The Cincinnati *Times* calls for a Registry law in Ohio, to include not only cities of the "first class," but of the second also.

The persistence of Hon. H. W. Hilliard as an independent Democratic candidate for Congress in Georgia is as gall and wormwood to the Tildenites in that State.

The Indianapolis *Journal* speaks warmly in praise of the effectiveness of Judge A. B. Sloanaker, of Louisiana, on the stump in Indiana during the late canvass. He is coming to this State.

The Republicans of the Third District of Alabama have nominated Col. William H. Betts for Congress. In the Fifth District of the same State Hon. D. B. Booth is the Republican candidate.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says that the Dutchess County Democratic Conventions were conspicuous for the absence of Hon. John O. Whitehouse, Hon. Jacob B. Carpenter, and Hon. Charles Wheaton.

Judge John Critcher has withdrawn as an independent Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District of Virginia, two straight party candidates, Republican and Democratic, having entered the field.

Ex-Senator H. V. M. Miller, of Georgia, has troubled the Democrats by writing a letter approving the action of Dr. Felton in running as an independent candidate for Congress in the Seventh District of that State.

Mr. William M. Tweed at least may be interested in the vote of Vigo County, Ind. It was: Republican, 3,425; Democratic, 3,673; Greenback, 1,923. Democratic plurality, 248. Judging from the vote Tweed would find more friends there than in the Vigo across the sea.

The Montgomery *Journal* says that the Republicans of the First District of Alabama have nominated Col. W. W. D. Turner of Mobile for Congress. Last week it was reported that the convention indorsed the candidacy of Mr. F. M. Bromberg, who is running as an independent Democrat.

The Parkersburg (West Va.) *Times*, a Greenback paper, but formerly Republican, is grieved at heart by the dishonesty of the Democratic wing of the Greenback Party in that State. The Republican recruits, it says, voted the Greenback ticket honestly at the late election, but the old Democrats proved to be incurable, and it was found that no pledges of theirs could be relied upon.

Col. R. W. Flournoy, of Mississippi, has written a letter to deny that he has gone over to Tilden. He says: "Of all men, not excepting Buchanan and Van Buren, I look upon Tilden as the most exceptional, unworthy, and dangerous man that has ever been presented for the office of President, a man who escapes an indictment for perjury simply by the statute of limitations."

Hon. Thomas Fitch was announced to speak in a Nevada town the other day, and this is the way a local paper heralded him: "Fitch's talk is like champagne, very pleasant to take and just heady enough to make everybody feel good, and whoever gets full of it never gets over it. His flow is perpetual, and the more one gets of it the more he wants. At times there comes a burst of eloquence like the pop of a new bottle, and every listener is sure to fill up.

The New-Haven *Journal* brings the gratifying assurance that reports from all parts of Connecticut indicate a greater amount of enthusiasm among the Republicans than was ever known before, surpassing even that witnessed in the Lincoln campaigns. The honest and loyal people of the State are thoroughly aroused, and are determined to do everything in their power to redeem Connecticut and place her six electoral votes to the credit of Hayes, besides electing their candidates for State and Congressional offices.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. THOMAS' CONCERTS.

The programme at Steinway Hall, last evening, was divided into two parts, the first consisting of miscellaneous music and the second including the compositions interpreted at the opening of the Exhibition in Philadelphia. The feature of special interest of the first part was an admirable orchestral performance of LISZT'S "Préludes." This work is unquestionably one of the composer's finest achievements, because melodious, vivid in color, and, relatively, exceedingly simple as an illustrative tone-poem. It was splendidly rendered, yesterday, by Mr. THOMAS' men, and was so thoroughly enjoyed that any inquiry as to the expediency of repeating the whole of it would unquestionably have had an affirmative answer from the audience. The soloists of the concert were Mr. TIMM and Mr. WHITNEY. Mr. TIMM'S appearance on the platform seems to be a pleasant spectacle for many local *dilettanti*, for every now and then the gentleman asserts his existence, and is welcomed back to modern art life with real cordiality. Quite thirty years have gone by since Mr. TIMM came to America, and his return to the concert-room carries, no doubt, many of his hearers back to a period which it is not unpleasant to occasionally recall to their memories. We cannot supply any other reason for Mr. TIMM'S greeting, as his execution of CHOPIN would be scarcely less emotional and impressive if he were to count aloud while playing the compositions of the least formal and of one of the freshest and most tender of modern writers. The second part of the programme, of which, as we observed some months ago, Mr. BACH'S cantata is still the most conspicuous element, introduced Mr. THOMAS' chorus. This body, of which a great deal is expected, did not strike us as particularly well-balanced, the grave voices quite outnumbering the others. As for spirit and nicety of shading, these qualities may be looked for later; at present, the chorus sings—as all choral bodies do not—both in time and tune. The inauguration programme, we may here note, will be repeated to-morrow, and, in the first part of the entertainment, Mr. George Werrenrath—a new tenor—and Mr. Franz Remmerts will be heard. A "Swedish programme" is in reserve for Friday's performance.

MRS. POMEROY'S DEBUT.

Mrs. Louise M. Pomeroy last evening effected her début as an actress on the stage of the Lyceum Theatre. She appeared as *Juliet*, and awakened and sustained interest in the representation by a performance in which intelligence, taste, and culture were throughout discernible. It would be idle to say that Mrs. Pomeroy's *Juliet* ranks with the personations of three or four well-known artists, nor can it be admitted, either, that yesterday's effort revealed the lady's possession of the divine spark which no study can kindle and no ambition strike. Mrs. Pomeroy lacks depth of sentiment and power; her face is but mildly expressive of the stronger passions, and her voice utterly unequal to the illustration of their influence. Yet her work pleased her hearers, and sometimes impressed them. It was clear that Mrs. Pomeroy understood the rôle, that she felt the emotions of the personage, and that she had fixed upon definite methods by which to portray them. She had undoubtedly been taught the "business" of *Juliet*, but it had been practiced so assiduously that its transaction was accomplished without effort or *gaucherie*. The attempt, therefore, was a reverent one, and it having been preceded by judicious preparation, it was entitled to and it commanded general respect. Unlike the disagreeable débutantes who are now remembered chiefly by their painted ears and their liberal vituperation of writers insensible to their charms, Mrs. Pomeroy's *Juliet*, while it was often feeble and colorless, was never once ridiculous. The result of the début may therefore be summed up in a decision favorable to the lady's hopes. *Juliet* is beyond her reach, but there are numerous characters to which it will be easy for her to adapt herself. Mrs. Pomeroy is still young; she is a rather prepossessing blonde, with a mobile face, a *sang froid* which is happily not akin to boldness of manner, and, we should opine, exceptional perseverance. A lady with such gifts and qualities is not out of place in the profession she has chosen, and if Mrs. Pomeroy's aspirations do not repeatedly overleap themselves, she will have no cause to regret her début. Her support, last night, was passable, Mr. M. V. Lingham portraying *Romeo* with commendable earnestness. "Romeo and Juliet" will be given this evening and to-morrow, and, on Tuesday, "The Lady of Lyons" will be acted. We would advise that, during these representations, the theatre be heated; the temperature, yesterday, suggested an unexpected discovery of the north-west passage in the immediate vicinity of Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Max Strakosch departs for Canada to-day, preparatory to giving a week of opera in Toronto.

A matinée performance will be given at Chickering Hall, to-day, by M. Casseneuve, for the especial delectation of resident members of the dramatic profession.

"The Lottery of Life," with its animated story and highly-illustrative incidents, was brought out at Wood's Museum, last evening.

The Eagle Theatre, the Theatre Comique, and the Olympic last evening infused new life into their liberal and varied programmes.

Mr. Eben Plympton will support Miss Neilson during her approaching tour, and Mr. Edwin F. De Nyse will act as the lady's business manager.

COTTON CROP PROSPECTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The reports to the Department of Agriculture indicate a reduction of the condition of cotton during the past month in the ten principal cotton States from an average of 92.3 to 82.7. The October average of these States was 88 in 1875 and 71.4 in 1874. The decline for September is slight in Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi, greater in Louisiana and Arkansas, and greatest in Alabama and Tennessee. There is a small advance in Texas. The figures for the condition of States are as follows: North Carolina, 84; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, 85; Florida, 80; Alabama, 60; Mississippi, 83; Louisiana, 82; Texas, 91; Arkansas, 88; Tennessee, 91. The impairment of the crop prospect has been caused by the equinoctial storm in North Carolina, drought and rust in Georgia, the caterpillar in Florida and Alabama, the boll-worm in Arkansas, and rust in Tennessee. The caterpillar is confined to the southerly portion of the Gulf States. Its depredations are most severe in Alabama. In most of the infested districts its reproduction was too late to destroy more than the top crops.

THE FAST MAIL SERVICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade to-night the Committee on Inland Transportation presented a report relative to the Fast Mail service. The board sent questions to the merchants of the city, to which replies stating that the Fast Mail service was desirable were received. The committee recommend the board to urge upon the special committee appointed to investigate this subject the propriety of establishing the Fast Mail service, if the arrivals and departures can be arranged at hours to suit the wants of the community

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

TURKEY'S CONCILIATORY NOTE.

COMMENTS OF LEADING EUROPEAN JOURNALS THEREON — PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR—RUSSIA DISPOSED TO INSIST ON AN ARMISTICE—SERVIA WILLING TO ACCEPT—ENGLAND'S POSITION.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The *Times* to-day publishes the full text of the note in which Turkey offered the six months' armistice, all the details of which have already been telegraphed to the United States. The Paris correspondent of that paper commenting thereon, says: "The note is conciliatory, submissive, and almost humble." The *Times*, in a leading editorial article says: "Turkey could not possibly have been more conciliatory. The note judiciously abstains from denouncing the foreign volunteers as Russians. There is nothing in it at which Russia or any other power could reasonably take offense." The *Times* further says: "The fact of Russia's having reverted to the demands originally made by England, would be encouraging if we could regard with confidence the animus which prompted this course."

A Paris dispatch says that the *Temps* publishes a summary, which it believes to be accurate, of Prince Gortschakoff's circular to the Russian representatives abroad, in reply to Turkey's offer of the six months' armistice. Prince Gortschakoff points out that no durable peace could proceed from the Turkish proposal. Servia and Montenegro could not be expected to remain so long in a critical position. He concludes with the statement that Russia is disposed to insist upon an armistice of a month or six weeks, which might be extended if the progress of negotiations rendered it necessary.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent points to the fact that this is the first time that Russia has clearly accepted solidarity with Servia and Montenegro. In advising them to reject the Turkish propositions, she has accepted the responsibility of such refusal.

A *Times* dispatch from Berlin, dated Sunday evening, announces that the Russian objections to Turkey's proposal are stated in a calm and argumentative tone, indicating a desire for negotiation. There seems to be no danger of an immediate collision.

The *Pesther Lloyd* (newspaper) reports that M. Ristics, the Servian Prime Minister, has informed the English Consul at Belgrade that Servia would consent to an armistice till Dec. 31.

The *Daily News* has a special from Belgrade which says: "Servia is willing to accept the *status quo*, provided the Turks give guarantees for the proper government of Bosnia, but Servia will not consent to any armistice longer than Dec. 31. If that is refused now she does not bind herself to accept it at any future time. The prospect of an armistice or peace is not flattering."

A dispatch from Vienna says the semi-official *Montagu Revue*, commenting on the Porte's proposal of the six months' armistice says: "The armistice is evidently too extended, but the greater Russian loan of 300,000,000 roubles has been resolved upon at Livadia.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Constantinople says: "There is great uneasiness here and little hope of averting war. Popular feeling against Russia is very bitter. Some warlike demonstration is expected on the occasion of the Bairam, which is the great annual Turkish festival beginning this week. The Turks now talk calmly of their determination to fight Russia single-handed. They claim that they will have all the money necessary to carry on the campaign."

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The *Times'* Berlin special says after spending 20,000,000 roubles in the last three months in attempting to maintain the nominal value of the paper currency the St. Petersburg National Bank has avowed its inability to proceed with the operations, and declares the bills will no longer be paid in gold. It is believed that the Russian Government is trying to obtain a loan in Holland.

THE BRITISH GRAIN MARKETS.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARK LANE EXPRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British corn trade during the past week, says harvesting is still unfinished in the north, and the unsecured crops are suffering both in grain and straw. There has been a slight improvement in the quantity of grain marketed by farmers during the week, but the bulk offered is still in an unsatisfactory condition. Only dry samples have met with any attention and these have been rather higher, presumably because of the demand for flue grain for sowing purposes. Values do not appear to have been raised by the prospect of war.

Our return of granary stocks on the 1st of October compared with that of July 1 shows that the quantity of maize in granary is quadrupled. Wheat is increased by rather over half. Flour is somewhat diminished. These stocks, though certainly large, ought not, considering the recent and prospective large diminution of imports and the deficient home growth, to depress trade. They show only a moderate increase upon the corresponding period of last year. The large imports then arriving were accumulating week by week, whereas at present the draft is rather out of than into granary. All things considered, the condition of trade is healthy, although the large stocks and the difficulty of warehousing grain exercise an influence adverse to holders. On the other hand, no decline seems possible while shipments from abroad continue on the present moderate scale, and any political event of moment might cause some excitement, the countries concerned being important grain producers. The local trade remains about the same as last week, the only increase being a demand for Indian wheat, which millers bought freely. The floating cargo trade ruled very firm, with only moderate arrivals off the coast. Rather more attention has been paid to floating cargoes. Ghirka wheat has been held at full prices.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

DISTRESS IN INDIA—FAILURE OF AN ENGLISH CORPORATION.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Calcutta reports that distress prevails in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta because of the failure of the crops. The Government have opened relief works. Scarcity is also expected in Khandeish and Nassick.

The Alexandra Palace Company has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The Alexandra Palace is a well-known place of amusement situated on Muswell Hill.

Reuter's telegram from Madrid states that the Bishop of Minorca has issued a new circular enjoining masters of primary schools not to admit the sons of Protestants and other dissenters.

RIOTING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CONFLICT BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS AT CAINHOY, NEAR CHARLESTON—TWO WHITES KILLED AND FOURTEEN WOUNDED—A BAND FROM CHARLESTON TO "RECOVER THE BODIES."

CHARLESTON, Oct. 16.—The joint canvass of Charleston County by the Democrats and Republicans which has been in progress for some days, has resulted in a serious collision at Cainhoy, about nine miles from here. It had been agreed that both whites and blacks should attend the meeting without arms. During the speaking an altercation arose between two individuals of opposite parties. A shot having been fired by one of them, the negroes belonging to the State Militia, and comprising the majority of the meeting, secured their muskets, which were secreted near by, and simultaneously a volley was fired into the unarmed whites from bushes skirting a neighboring ravine. The whites being few in number and altogether unprepared to fight, retreated to the steamer that had brought them from the city, but not before two of their number had been killed, and fourteen wounded. The dead were left on the ground, in possession of the negroes. About eighty armed whites left the city this evening for Cainhoy, to recover the bodies, and to afford protection to the whites of that vicinity, who are in dread of being attacked or burned out.

OPERATIC MANAGERS SUED.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG AND C. D. HESS IN TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and C. D. Hess, traveling as the English Opera Company, had a Sheriff's summons served upon them while engaged in the performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor" at the Academy of Music this evening. This is notice of a suit to be brought by some twenty-five persons who aver that they were engaged as the chorus of the opera Company, and were summarily discharged. It seems that about the 17th of August last one Arthur Thamms came here as the agent of Mr. C. D. Hess, and engaged about sixty persons to act as chorus singers for the operas for the season of 1876-7. Written contracts were had, and in some cases individual contracts were made, but the majority of the singers signed a paper binding themselves to sing with no other troupe. On last Saturday, it is alleged, Mr. Thamms gave notice to all but eight or ten persons that their services would not be needed making as an excuse that it was not thought the season would be good enough to warrant them in having such a large chorus. The contracts guaranteed to the choristers pay for at least four nights in a week, at the rate of $4 per night, the season to commence this evening. As a result of this sudden termination of their engagements many of the chorus are left without money and deeply in debt. One young lady resigned her position in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on the strength of the engagement; several gentlemen came from distant parts of the country in August and have paid their board here since, forsaking their business, and all attended rehearsal three times a day, each paying for their own music and their *pro rata* share of expenses for the rent of the hall at Sixth and Arch streets, where they practiced. It is alleged that Mr. Thamms kept them together under the most profuse promises, and even last week would not hear of any of the company going elsewhere. After being disposed of in this manner the members of the chorus engaged Hon. John G. Orth as counsel, and suit will be commenced at once. It will not interfere with the company's engagements, as Miss Kellogg and Mr. Hess are provided with bail for all the suits.

THE CHEESMAN CASE.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—The *Herald* to-night says that further investigation of the antecedents of Mrs. Cheesman discloses the fact that she is the same person who called herself Cora Heywood, and was formerly a publicly known clairvoyant. The Blanchards, of Lynn, say that her only connection with them was of a business character, they having boarded her child while she was in Boston.

FORGED LETTER OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 16.—The First National Bank of this city has been advised that a forged letter of credit and forged drafts purporting to be drawn by it on the American Exchange Bank of New-York have been offered at Memphis.

HEAVY ROBBERY IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Oct. 16.—Lazarus' pawn-broker shop, on Notre Dame street, was entered by burglars last night. Jewelry and diamonds to the value of $20,000 were stolen. No clue has been obtained as to the robbers or the booty.

BRUTAL MURDER BY A SHERIFF'S SON.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—A Jefferson City special to the *Evening Dispatch* says James Myers, son of Sheriff Myers, of this county, shot and killed George Bacckus, a feeble old German living in the southern part of the city, about ten o'clock this morning. It is said young Myers had been too intimate with the daughter of Bacckus and was forbidden the house. This morning Myers called on Bacckus and an altercation ensued. Shortly afterward Myers shot the old man in his own yard, fourteen buckshot entering his body. Myers was arrested.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

THE BLACK HILLS TREATY SIGNED BY THE INDIANS AT STANDING ROCK—THE EXPEDITION FROM FORT LARAMIE.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 16.—The *Pioneer-Press* special from Bismarck, says the Indians at Standing Rock signed the treaty relinquishing the Black Hills on Wednesday. The treaty was so far modified as not to insist on their removal to the Indian Territory. The troops intended for the expedition go into camp to-morrow, and will probably leave about Wednesday. Gen. Sturges is on the way to join his regiment, and will probably command the expedition unless Gen. Terry goes in person.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States, falling followed by rising barometer, fresh and brisk south-west or westerly winds, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rains in Northern New-York and Northern New-England.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M. 55°	34°	3:30 P. M.	59°	48°
6 A. M. 56°	34°	6 P. M.	53°	46°
9 A. M. 56°	41°	9 P. M.	47°	45°
12 M. 56°	45°	12 P. M.	42°	43°

Average temperature yesterday.....42°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....53½°

THE SNOW IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Yesterday was the coldest day of the season. There was a slight fall of snow in the morning, and ice formed last night. It has moderated a little to-day, but a cold wind is blowing.

RICHMOND, Oct. 16.—There was an hour's snowstorm at Norfolk yesterday, and also in this neighborhood. The weather is extremely cold. The thermometer here yesterday and at sunrise to-day registered 31°. It is feared the heavy gales which have prevailed off the Capes have been disastrous to vessels.

MR. BLAINE IN NEWARK TO-DAY.

Hon. James G. Blaine will address the citizens of Newark on the issues of the campaign this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the Rink. An immense audience is expected.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 16.—The total number of interments to-day were eight; four being of colored persons. The deaths from yellow fever were three Father Kelly and John H. Deppish, of the firm of Palmer & Deppish, were buried to-day.

STEINWAY'S VICTORY AND LAURELS.

The following official report of the Judges of Awards shows *conclusively* that the HIGHEST HONORS in the gift of the Centennial authorities were *unanimously* awarded to *Steinway & Sons*. The report speaks for itself, and an attentive perusal and a critical comparison with other published reports is respectfully solicited.

THE ALL-IMPORTANT JUDGE'S REPORT.

The undersigned, having examined the Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos exhibited by STEINWAY & SONS, respectfully recommend the same to the United States Centennial Commission for award, for the following reasons, viz.:

For greatest concert capacity in Grand Pianos, as also highest degree of excellence in all their styles of pianos, viz.: largest volume, purity and duration of tone, and extraordinary carrying capacity, with precision and durability of mechanism; also, novel disposition of the strings and construction, and bracing of the metal frame.

Improvements applied by Steinway & Sons were the following:

I. A DISPOSITION OF THE STRINGS IN THE FORM OF A FAN, placing the bass string across the steel strings, and materially elongating the sound-board bridges by moving them nearer to the centre of the sound-board itself, thus setting greater portions of the latter into vibratory action, and so producing a greatly increased volume of sound.

II. A DUPLEX SCALE, patented in 1872, brings into action those portions of the strings which heretofore lay dormant and inactive, thereby increasing the *richness, pliability*, and *singing quality*, as well as the *carrying capacity* of the tone, especially of the upper notes.

III. A CUPOLA METAL FRAME, patented in 1872 and 1875, with its new system of a crossbar and bracings, giving *absolute safety* against the pull of the strings, and increasing the capacity to stand in tune. The space gained by the use of the Capo d'Astro bar permits the use of more heavily felted hammers, whereby a *pure, rich* quality of tone is retained much longer than heretofore.

IV. A CONSTRUCTION OF THE SOUND-BOARD, with its system of compression, (as shown in the patents of 1866, 1869, and 1872,) preventing that relaxation of the sound-board which is the natural result of its constant concussion, caused by the strokes of the hammers against the strings, and by atmospheric influences.

V. A METALLIC TUBULAR FRAME ACTION (patented in 1868 and 1875,) being entirely impervious to atmospheric influences, in conjunction with the new system of escapement, resulting in *unerring precision, power and delicacy of touch, and durability.*

VI. A TONE-SUSTAINING PEDAL (patented 1874) extends the capacity of the piano for the production of new musical effects, by enabling the performer, at pleasure, to prolong the sound of a single note or group of notes, leaving both hands free to strike other notes; is of simple construction, not liable to get out of order, and its use easily acquired.

Steinway & Sons exhibit in "Machinery Hall" samples of METAL PARTS and HARDWARE, and FULL METAL FRAMES of Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos; also samples of their PATENT METALLIC TUBULAR FRAME ACTIONS, all produced at their foundry and metal works at Astoria, Long Island.

These articles of composite metal show the *highest perfection of finish and workmanship* and the *greatest* firmness and uniformity of metal structure, a steel-like and sounding quality with a tensile strength exceeding 5,000 pounds per square centimetre, as demonstrated by actual tests. The full metal frames of cupola shape, possess an *unequal'd degree* of resistance, permitting a vastly increased tension of strings without the slightest danger of break or crack in said metal frames, thereby *consid.erably increasing the vibratory power, and augmenting the lasting qualities* of their instruments.

Signature of the Judge: H. K. OLIVER.

Approval of Group Judges:

J. SCHIEDMAYER,	P. F. KUPKA,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	Sir WM. THOMSON.
JOSEPH HENRY,	JAMES C. WATSON,
E. LEVASSEUR,	ED. FAVRE PENET,
J. E. HILGARD,	F. A. P. BARNARD.

—Evening Post.

HERRING'S SAFES PRE-EMINENT.

CENTENNIAL GROUNDS, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—The Judges' report accompanying the medals awarded Herring's shows conclusively why these safes are justly ranked as the best in the world. One clause says: We consider Herring's safes secure from all modes of attack by burglars, and award them medals for their special claims, as follows: For their high and low steel welded when used with the patent franklinite iron, rubber packing, tongue and groove, detached bolt, secured by their combination locks, with their other improvements, render them secure from burglars. The Herring's patent fire-proof safes are first-class, as well in beauty as in workmanship.—*Dispatch to the Evening Mail.*

HUGGED TO DEATH!

A young man called upon his intended wife last evening and surprised her by producing from his pocket a copy of the *New-York Weekly* containing the opening part of the great story "How She Loved Him." She was so delighted that she almost hugged him to death. Any young man who likes to be hugged should present to his affianced wife the *New-York Weekly* containing the story "How She Loved Him." Then if he hugs her until he faints he will know "how she loves him."—*Exchange.*

POND'S EXTRACT.—Experience has heralded its virtues for all kinds of pains, aches, and injuries. It is a specific for bleeding from any cause.—*Advertisement.*

THE PRESENT CENTURY has been noted for its progress in the useful arts. The elements of nature have been utilized and combined in an unparalleled degree, but we know of few finer exhibitions of this than is H. T. SABBITT'S BABY SOAP. This new invention for toilet and bath is the highest of possible results for purity, delicacy, and cleansing power. It is certain to supersede all others.—*Advertisement.*

Probabilities.

For the Eastern and Middle States, somewhat cloudy, but clear as to the fact that it indicates a run to RAYMOND & CO.'s old stand, corner Nassau and Fulton sts., for fine OVERCOATS and WINTER GARMENTS.—*Advertisement.*

JOINTED SPRING TRUSSES.—Silver medal at American Institute Fair. Hard pads, soft pads, finger pads, and water pads. POMEROY TRUSS COMPANY, No. 746 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS CO. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Parker's Ginger Tonic.

Why suffer with DYSPEPSIA or HEADACHE when they may be speedily cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC? A dose before meals strengthens the appetite and enables the stomach to easily digest its food. This pleasant remedy promptly checks DIARRHŒA without CONSTIPATING the bowels. CONSUMPTIVES find welcome relief, and steadily gain strength from its invigorating properties. It is the best remedy for COUGHS and COLDS, and the AGED and those too feeble to bear the COLD of Winter find a comforting strength in its vitalizing warmth. CRAMPS, COLIC, DYSENTERY, FLATULENCE and CHOLERA INFANTUM quickly yield to this remedy, and it overcomes RHEUMATISM and GOUT by correcting acidity of the stomach and promoting healthy secretions.

Sold by all druggists.

Doctor, it Feels Like a Ball of Fire!!

So speaks oftentimes the sufferer from dyspepsia. After eating it seems as if there was a veritable ball of fire running up and down through his stomach. If he eats much he feels it; if he don't eat much he feels it. It destroys his enjoyment of life. If the doctor be really desirous of curing his patient he should not experiment with the sufferer, he should recommend him to use PERUVIAN SYRUP, whose merits have been tested so long and always satisfactorily. Balls of fire in the stomach and PERUVIAN SYRUP can't dwell together. Send to your druggist, he keeps it always ready, and cry it. It will work like a charm.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, having proved their efficiency by a test of many years. Lozenges (called Troches) sold by the ounce or pound, are but a worthless imitation, and do not possess the curative properties of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Electro-Silicon

should be in every family for cleaning and polishing the silver-ware and household utensils. It is free from any injurious chemicals or grit. It saves labor and keeps the ware as brilliant as new. Sold by druggists, house-furnishers, jewellers, and grocers.

Active service cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed daily with SOZODONT. If it were in universal use the dentist would have little to do, for it is a positive preventive of dental disease. The teeth of persons who use it cannot decay or turn yellow.

Don't Lose Your Hair. Chevalier's Life FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair perfectly, stops its falling out at once, increases its growth rapidly, and makes the hair beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

$3 80, worth $6, Fall Silk Hats. Fine Felt Hats, $3 Hats, $1 90. No. 15 New Church st.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

HEWITT—WILSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. A. McGinley, JOEL HEWITT to CARRIE G., daughter of P. M. Wilson, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

LOSEE—HILLIARD.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Oct. 9, by Rev. Frederick Brown, Mr. FRANK LOSEE to Miss MAGGIE J. HILLIARD, both of this City.

NEWBAUER—MATHER.—In Darien, Conn., on the 3d inst., by Rev. Mr. Bell, at the residence of the bride's father, MICHAEL NEWBAUER, of New-York, and SARAH C. MATHER, of Darien.

PEIRCE—SAYLOR.—On Thursday, Oct. 12, 1876, at Schuylkill Haven, Penn., by Rev. B. K. Peirce, D. D., Dr. HENRY T. PEIRCE, of New-York City, to MARY, daughter of Henry Saylor, Esq., of Schuylkill Haven, Penn.

RAPP—LANCASTER.—On Monday, Oct. 16, at the residence of the bride's mother, Hoboken, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Geer, D. D., CHARLES G. RAPP, of New-York, to KATE K., daughter of the late Alfred Lancaster, of New-York. No cards.

DIED.

AYMAR.—On Monday morning, Oct. 16, EDMUND BRANDT AYMAR, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 14 West 14th st., on Thursday morning, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock without further notice.

BIRDSALL.—Suddenly on Sabbath, Oct. 15, at her late residence, Newburg, MARION BLAIR, wife of Samuel A. Birdsall.

Interment on Wednesday morning in Green-Wood Cemetery.

BRUSH.—On Sunday, Oct. 15, JOHN Y. BRUSH, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

CLARKSON.—At Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., on Sunday, the 15th inst., LEVINUS, son of the late Thomas Streatfield Clarkson.

DE LOPPET.—On Monday, Oct. 16, KINLOCH FAWCETT DE LOPPET, only child of Henry and Laura F. De Loppet, aged 2 years, 1 month, and 10 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FIELD.—At Greenfield, Mass., Oct. 14, KATE M., wife of Putnam Field, aged 31.

Formerly resided in New-York.

GRIFFIN.—At Williamstown, Mass., Oct. 16, Rev. NATHANIEL HERRICK GRIFFIN, D. D., in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral at his residence at Williamstown on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

HUNT.—Sunday, Oct. 15, in this City, CHARLES S. HUNT, aged 34 years, of inflammation of the brain.

Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock from the late residence of the deceased, No. 102 East 54th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LANGLOIS.—On Friday, Oct. 13, FRANK ALEXANDER, son of the late Charles and Margaret Langlois, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 139 West 42d st., on Monday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

LOWNDES.—Oct. 15, at her late residence, No. 46 West 55th st., FELECIA S. LOWNDES, widow of the late Thomas Lowndes.

Relatives and friends and those of her sister and brother, Louise and Henry Acker, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Thomas' Church, 5th av., corner West 53d st., on Wednesday at 10:30 A. M.

MILLER.—At New-Rochelle, Oct 14, 1876, LEONARD P. MILLER.

Funeral from his late residence, at New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, Oct. 17, at 1:30 P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services without further notice. Train leaves Grand Central Depot, at 42d st., at 12 M.

ROMER.—On Monday morning, Oct. 16, 1876, ESTHER A., youngest daughter of the late Harvey Romer.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, No. 347 West 44th st., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 17, at 8 o'clock. A short service will also be held at Pleasantville on Wednesday morning. Train leaves Grand Central depot 10:30 o'clock A. M.

SAMUELSON.—Oct. 16, CAROLINE J. SAMUELSON, in the 39th year of her age.

Funeral from No. 447 West 33d st., Oct. 18, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

SHAFER.—On Sunday, Oct. 15, 1876, JULIA REMSENBLY, wife of Joseph H. Shafer, of the firm of Shafer & Douglas.

Funeral services from her late residence, No. 139 Monmouth st., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

VAN NOSTRAND.—At her residence, Elizabeth, N. J., Saturday Oct. 14, 1876, LILLIE only daughter of the late James Van Nostrand and martha J. Van Nostrand.

Funeral from St. John's Church, Elizabeth, on Tuesday, Oct. 17, at 11:30.

WOOD.—At Fishkill Village, on Sunday, Oct. 15, MARY A., wife of Barton Wood.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. W. F. Brush, Fishkill Village, on Tuesday, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTED

NECK WEAR,

FALL STYLES.

WARD'S,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

882 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

HERMAN TROST & CO.,

Importers of French China,

DINNER, TEA, DESSERT AND CHAMBER SETS, &c.;

Table Glassware, Clocks and Bronzes,

Bohemian Fancy Glassware in great variety.

SEVRES, DRESDEN, BERLIN, AND WORCESTER PORCELAIN,

Parian Marble Statuettes and Busts,

MODERN AND ANTIQUE MAJOLICAS AND FAIENCES, PALISSY AND SIMILAR WARES,

in various graceful, unique, and curious shapes, such as Vases, Jugs, Flower-holders, Flagons, Brackets, &c., exact reproductions of Antique Models. These novel and very artistic articles are particularly appropriate as presents for ornamenting dining-room, parlor, or hall.

Many articles originally intended for the Philadelphia Exhibition were sent by the European manufacturers to us, and are now in our store on view and for sale.

NOS. 48, 50, 52, AND 54 MURRAY ST., NEW-YORK.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT:
JAPANESE BRONZES! JUST RECEIVED!
CHINESE ENAMEL (PEKIN.) VASES, &c.
WEDDING AND CENTENNIAL PRESENTS
TETE-A-TETE SETS, VASES, TRAYS, &c.
PARKE'S, NO. 180 FRONT ST., near Fulton.

STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing and City and country connections.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A GRAND STORY.

A POWERFUL ROMANCE OF THE AFFECTIONS, entitled

HOW SHE LOVED HIM,
HOW SHE LOVED HIM,
HOW SHE LOVED HIM,
HOW SHE LOVED HIM,
HOW SHE LOVED HIM,
HOW SHE LOVED HIM,
HOW SHE LOVED HIM,
HOW SHE LOVED HIM,
HOW SHE LOVED HIM,
HOW SHE LOVED HIM.

By LOUISE C. REYNOLDS.

Will be commenced in No. 50 of the

NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
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FRANCIS S. SMITH.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY Oct. 21, 1876, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M. for Europe per steam-ship Abyssinia via Queenstown. On THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steam-ship Frisia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. On SATURDAY, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe per steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown; correspondence for Scotland, Germany, and France, to be forwarded by this steamer, must be specially addressed; and at 4:30 A. M. for France direct, per steam-ship St. Germain, via Havre; and at 4:30 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steam-ship Anchoria, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Abyssinia and Germanic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies via Bermuda and St. Thomas will leave New-York Oct. 26. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 8.

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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ST. Luke's society will be held at St. Luke's Hospital, 54th st. and 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers for the ensuing year.

CYRUS CURTISS, President.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE.—The very best, six for $9; not the slightest obligation to take or keep any of KEEP'S shirts unless perfectly satisfactory. No. 671 Broadway, and No. 921 Arch st., Philadelphia.

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FOR NOVEMBER,
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A NEW SERIAL STORY,
"THE MARQUIS OF LOSSIE,"
By GEORGE MACDONALD,
Author of "Malcolm," "Alec Forbes," &c.

CONTENTS:

I. THE CENTURY: Its Fruits and its Festival. Part XI. Agriculture and Horticulture. Illustrated.
II. WALKS AND VISITS IN WORDSWORTH'S COUNTRY. Two Papers. No. I. Illustrated. By ELLIS YARNALL.
III. ACKNOWLEDGMENT. A Poem. By SIDNEY LANIER.
IV. THE MARQUIS OF LOSSIE. Part I. By GEORGE MACDONALD, Author of "Malcolm," &c.
V. HIGHER EDUCATION. By JAMES MORGAN HART.
VI. LOVE IN IDLENESS. A Story. Part IV. By ELLEN W. OLNEY.
VII. THE WAGNER FESTIVAL. By R. C. V.
VIII. THE PENDULUM OF FORTUNE. A Story. From the German of RUDOLPH LINDAU.
IX. TO A FIRE-FLY. By CHARLES QUIET.
X. LETTERS FROM SOUTH AFRICA. No. X. By LADY BARKER.
XI. CURIOSITIES OF THE PARISIAN POST OFFICE. By LUCY H. HOOPER.
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THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the City of New-York, will be held at Republican Hall, 33d st., near Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1876, at 8 o'clock. By order of

JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., President.
WILLARD BULLARD, CHARLES H. DURELL, } Secretaries.

The meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at 7:30.

JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.
WILLARD BULLARD, Secretary.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting at head-quarters, No. 466 Pearl st., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock.

THOS. BROWN, Sec'ty. DENNIS SHEA, President.

LINCOLN CLUB, SEVENTH DISTRICT.—A mass-meeting of the Republicans of this district will be held at the head-quarters, No. 12 University place, THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. A. J. Pitteenhoefer and Hon. George W. Clarke. CORNELIUS VAN COTT
JAMES J. CARROLL, Secretary. President.

BOYS IN BLUE OF THE EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT will rally at head-quarters, No. 453 4th av., TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, at 8 o'clock.

Hon. I. I. HAYES and Col. JAS. R. ADAMS will address the meeting.

THOS. B. ODELL, Colonel commanding.
WM. H. ARNOLD, Adjutant.

HON. W. T. B. MILLIKEN,
R. A. ADAMS, Esq.,
RUFUS B. COWING, Esq., and others

will address the Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District at LINCOLN HALL, corner 3d av. and 119th st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES, No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN, 1876.

HEAD-QUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

TUESDAY, Oct. 17.

Binghamton	Hon. E. W. STOUGHTON. Hon. ALBERT D. SHAW.
Syracuse	Hon. CARL SCHURZ.
Mount Kisco	Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE.
Sherwoods, P. M.	Hon. GEORGE W. CURTIS. Hon. JOHN H. CAMP.
Evans

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; can operate on several machines; best reference required. Address M. K., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl seventeen years old, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family, or take care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 429 7th av., between 31st and 32d sts., ring fourth bell.

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CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and sewing; is a good operator on Grover & Baker's machine; has seven years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 123 West 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 291 Madison av.; call from 9 until 12.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant woman; can operate on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; has a Wilson machine of her own. Call at No. 851 East 97th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 226 East 39th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; fully capable, willing and obliging; best City reference. Call as No. 455 3d av., near 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID—COOK.—BY A LADY GOING to Europe for two good servants, one as chamber-maid and laundress, or as cook, the other as waitress. Inquire at No. 191 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; would assist in waiting; best of reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 9 East 14th st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 129 West 49th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, eighteen years of age; understands chamber-work and plain waiting; would take care of children. Call for two days at No. 445 West 50th st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and fine washing, and is an excellent servant; City reference. Call at No. 342 East 49th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SOUTHERN girl as a private family; first-class reference. Call or address E. Gibson, No. 217 West 35th st., top floor, front.

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CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and fine washing or waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A lady for whom has lived with her nine years to do chamber-work and waiting. Call for two days at No. 35 East 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young woman to do chamber-work and waiting, and to assist with the washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 576 second av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By a very competent person as chamber-maid and do the sewing; has first-class references. Call for two days at No. 104 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young girl; or assist in taking care of children; four years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 691 3d av.; second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; WILL do washing and ironing; best reference. Call at No. 267 West 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a smooth girl in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 259 east 47th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and to assist the waiter or children; good City reference. Call at No. 10 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a Protestant girl; or do sewing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 742 2d av., corner of 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable German girl in a small family, as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 239 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at 120 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COLORED GIRL AS chamber-maid and to do sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 136 West 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and laundress. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, no. 23 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; six years' reference. Can be seen till called by present employer's, No. 661 5th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY two sisters, together; both girls good laundresses; will do the work of a small family between them; country or city; best of references. Address M. S., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two young girls, sisters, in a private family, together, one as competent cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, and would assist in general house-work; reference. Call at No. 67 West 49th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to sewing at the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 61 West 42d st., second flat.

COOK—WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By two girls from Scotland; one will cook and assist with washing, ironing, &c.; the other as chamber-maid; can furnish two years' City reference. Call for two days at 220 East 27th st. Ring fourth bell.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK IN a private family; takes entire charge of kitchen; would do marketing if required; no objection to the country; has the very best City reference from last place. Call at No. 471 6th av., in fancy store.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as first-class cook, the other as first-class waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 230 East 47th st.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, sisters, one as first-class cook and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; the two years' reference from their last place. Call at 208 East 45th st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook and the other as waitress; best City reference given if required. Call at No. 229 West 27th st.

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COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook and first-class laundress; good long reference from last place. Call at No. 235 east 40th st., for two days.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family as cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general housework; first-class City reference. Call or address 230 1st av., near 14th st., top floor, front.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN WOMan as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, boning, larding, and desserts; City references. Call at No. 242 West 35th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A middle-aged active woman in a private family; keeps her kitchen neat and tidy; willing and obliging; best reference. Call at No. 351 3d av.

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COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; WILL AS-sist with washing and ironing; five years' city reference from last place. Call at No. 240 West 49th st., corner of 8th av.

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COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands hot business; City or country; best references. Address K. O., Box 207 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE SCOTCH GIRL; WOULD assist with the washing; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 9th st., between 3d and 4th ave.'s.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS good cook; understands all kinds of cooking; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 51st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook; first-class washer and ironer; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 303 East 30th st., bakery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands soups, jelly, pastry, and game; English and American cooking; eight years' reference if required. Call at No. 157 West 27th st., second floor back.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A good cook; has no objection to assist with washing; eight years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 219 east 36th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable girl in a private family; has the best City references; willing and obliging. Call at No. 139 West 26th st., Harpers Store

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A PERSON who thoroughly understands her business; has first-class reference; good baker. Call or address No. 340 West 25th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; thoroughly understands her business; willing to assist with washing; best reference. Call at No. 451 West 14th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-Class cook; understands all kinds of soups, bread, and pastry; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 211 East 40th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN WOMAN as cook; is an excellent bread and cake baker; City or country; City reference. Address M. M. C., No. 308 West 23d st.

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COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 341 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook, good bread and biscuit maker; in a private family; will do the plain washing if required; good City reference. Call at No. 22 Downing st., first floor.

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COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference. Call at No. 204 East 86th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable, steady woman as cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at 53 East 30th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; will do coarse washing; good City reference. Call at 109 West 15th st., rear, first floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS family cook; best of City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st st., room No. 3.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman with good City reference. Call at No. 251 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family. Call or address J. V., No. 29 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AS COOK AND TO ASSIST with the washing; good City references. Call at 215 East 41st st., near 3d av., top floor, for two days.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; BY A PROTESTANT WOMan; is willing and obliging; country preferred; best reference. Call at 134 West 17th st., basement.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS; nine years' City reference. Call at No. 244 East 44th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, NOW DISENgaged; has the highest testimonials. Call at No. 244 West 33d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 434 West 54th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable girl; has the best of City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 153 East 59th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; WILL AS-sist with washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 656 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl; has good City reference. Call at No. 329 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; GOOD City reference. Call at No. 120 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN. CAN BE seen at her present employer's, 237 West 21st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN AMERICAN, A thorough cutter, fitter, and trimmer, as dress-maker (can operate as lady's maid, (no hair-dressing;) operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would be generally useful in rigat place; highest references. Address Mrs. Reliable, No. 715 6th av., near 41st st., in millinery store; will call in evening.

DRESS-MAKER.—A PERFECT FAMILY CUTTER wants work; will give lessons on Wheeler & Wilson's machines at $1 per day; ten years' City reference. Address Mrs. D., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COLORED DRESSmaker a few more customers by the day; competent fitter and trimmer; moderate charges. Call or address D. M., No. 48 Bleecker st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; work by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; also machine. Call at No. 153 East 29th st., third bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—TO GO BY THE DAY OR WEEK; would take work home; good fitter and trimmer; Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call or address M. A., care Y. L. C. Association, No. 7 East 15 h st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker to cut and fit by the day in private families. Call at No. 474 3d av., near 32d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY; CAN FIT LAdies' and children's suits; monthly fashions; will take work home. Call at No. 224 West 36th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and seamstress. Call or address No. 100 West 54th st., corner 6th av., ring first bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY. Call at No. 284 3d av., between 22d and 23d sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND honorable middle-aged American; willing to do the up-stairs work; is a beautiful seamstress; can cut out, make, and trim ladies' garments. Address M. K., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED housekeeper who can furnish reliable reference; would like to go South as hotel housekeeper. Call or address, for one week, S. M. C., No. 22 Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RELIABLE PERSON as housekeeper in a widower's family where there are children; good reference furnished. Address E. H. L., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable Protestant woman as working housekeeper in a small family where she can have her little girl; can furnish best references; no objections to the country. Address E. S. Hill, No. 1,462 3d av.

HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE.—BY AN EXperienced woman, or would take charge of linen in a hotel, or other respectable employment; good City reference. Apply at Young Women's Christian Association, No. 7 East 15th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A GERMAN LADY, AS housekeeper in an American family; understands cooking in all its branches, and is fully competent to fill the situation. Inquire at No. 117 East 70th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL IN a small Christian family in the City, where she would prefer a good home to high wages; understands house-work to all its branches; is a very good plain sewer, or is capable of taking the position of working housekeeper; references. Call at No. 475 2d av.; ring fourth bell; no postal cards or notes noticed.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman to do general house-work; wages not so much of an object as a good home; no objections to the country; good reference. Call at No. 252 West 22d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant as general house-worker; is a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; best references. Call at 117 West 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; is a good plain cook, first class washer and ironer; willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 693 6th av., first bell.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; is a good plain cook; first-class washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 693 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work; good washer and ironer; four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 251 West 41st st., first floor, back.

HOUSEWORK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES to do housework; no objection to a short distance in the country; best reference. Call at No. 333 East 25th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a small private family; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 1,025 2d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best reference. Call at No. 144 East 43d st., near 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for general house-work in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 329 East 39th st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed as kitchen-maid or general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 100 9th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl as kitchen-maid; City reference. Call at No. 415 West 26th st., room No. 13.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT as a lady's maid; is an excellent hair-dresser, nerve, and bodiging; a good dress-maker; willing to travel; is a good operator; first-class reference. Call or address No. 138 West 41st st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERson as lady's maid; Protestant; Scotch; hair-dresser and dress-maker; obliging; City reference. Address Lady's Maid, Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—THE ADVERTISER, A COMpetent French maid and laundress, desires a position with a family going to Europe; would take charge of children. Address by note H. B., No. 121 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, AND RESPECTable girl as laundress in a private family; fifteen months' best City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 118 East 40th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; willing and obliging; good City reference from her last place. Call or address for two days at No. 510 1st av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT AS first-class laundress in a private family. Call at No. 304 West 11th st., basement store

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; English Protestant; has good reference, and can come well recommended from the lady she last lived with. Call or address No. 632 2d av., between 35th and 36th sts., Room No. 7.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class laundress; good City reference. Address E. D., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; best reference. Address L. A., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl; no objection to a private boarding-house; good City reference. Apply at No. 411 East 12th st.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS, WHO CAN GIVE the best of City reference. Call at No. 115 West 41st st., near 6th av.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG North-German Protestant girl as maid and seamstress; does not cut and fit dresses; is a very neat sewer; willing to give German lessons to children, but does not want to take any further care of them; good City references. Apply at No. 50 Division st., first floor.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERman Protestant who is a good and careful girl; very obedient, and is thoroughly trained for her capacity; is a good and kind nurse; can sew well; City or country. Address C. D., Box No. 250 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant woman as infant's nurse; good City reference. Apply at or address for two days No. 9 West 16th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman; is a good and careful nurse; very obedient, and is thoroughly trained for her capacity; is a good and kind nurse; can sew well; City or country. Address C. D., Box No. 250 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit her own dresses; best City reference. Call or address 211 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; nurse to growing children; cuts children's clothes neatly; operates Willcox & Gibbs', Grover & Baker's machines; best City reference. Call at No. 33 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and chamber-maid, or would do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 1 East 33d st.

NURSE.—CAN TAKE THE ENTIRE CHARGE OF A baby from its birth; three years' City reference from last place; City or country. Call at No. 48 East 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; CAN TAKE ENtire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good hair-dresser; best City reference. Call at No. 143 West 39th st.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS NURSE; can take a baby from its birth; first-class references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 123 West 17th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO take care of grown children, do chamber-work, and plain sewing; City references. Call at No. 150 East 47th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and seamstress or to wait on an elderly lady; willing and obliging; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 231 East 36th st., top floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan young woman as child's nurse and seamstress; is fully competent; best City references from last place. Call at No. 881 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; CAN take full charge of a baby from its birth and bring up on the bottle; is careful and reliable; has long City reference. Call at N. 228 8th av.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent person; or would wait on a lady and do light chamber-work; the best of City reference. Call at No. 333 3d av., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; can take the entire charge of an infant, or will attend to small children; good City reference. Call at No. 332 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children, or will do chamber-work; good reference. Call for two days, at No. 307 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; good City reference. Apply at or address for two days No. 9 West 16th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl; willing to make herself generally useful; can cut and fit dresses; best City reference. Call or address J. T., No. 1,452 Broadway, near 42d st.; harness store.

NURSE.—BY A LADY AN INFANT TO BRING UP from two months; will have the best care. Call at No. 343 east 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; CAN DO sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 275 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL; FIRST-CLASS IN infant's nurse; takes entire charge, and best reference given. Call at No. 715 6th av., in fancy store.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE IN a fond of children; good reference. Call or address No. 668 3d av., near 42d st.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN LATELY LANDED FROM England; can do plain sewing; is well educated. Address No. 318 East 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMStress; understands machine sewing; no objection to mind children or do chamber-work, or assist in anything; has been a family seamstress for the past two years and seven months; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 246 East 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED Woman; speaks French and German; understands dress-making to perfection, and all kinds of sewing; is very useful; excellent references. Call at No. 215 West 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a competent girl; or would wait on grown children; understands cutting and fitting for children; best City reference. Call at No. 242 West 47th st., Room No. 4.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT; is a good sewer; can cut and fit; capable of assisting a lady with her domestic duties. Call at No. 46 6th av., present employer's. No cards.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS in a private family; would wait on ladies or assist with chamber-work; very best City reference. Call at No. 203 Lexington av.

SEAMSTRESS.—OPERATES ON WHEELER & Wilson's machine; will assist in light chamber-work if required; City or country. Call at present employer's, No. 50 West 9th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND Trustworthy English Protestant nurse and seamstress; can operate and finish; best City reference. Call at No. 149 West 31st st.

WET NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY, RESPECTABLE young woman, in a private family; City references given or address, from 11 until 3 o'clock, No. 33 West 44th st.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse; baby three weeks old. Apply at No. 308 East 49th st. for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; no objection to assist with chamber-work; best City reference from former place; is 22 years in present place. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress; is willing to assist with the chamber-work; has four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 706 3d av., between 44th and 45th sts.; ring third bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands all kinds of salads, care of silver, and waiting in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 488 7th av. No cards answered.

WAITRESS.—FIRST-CLASS, IN A PRIVATE FAMily; understands the care of silver; also the dressing of salads; best reference. Call at No. 133 West 33d st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable girl; or would take care of grown children, and do plain sewing; three years' reference. Call at No. 347 East 9th st., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands all kinds of salads, care of silver, and waiting in all branches; three years' City reference. Call at No. 12 West 44th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress in a private family; has several years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 145 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY FOR A COMPETENT waitress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Apply for two days, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 5 East 38th st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands taking charge of dining-room; no objection to a first class boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 394 2d av., second floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS ladies' and gentlemen's washing; seventy-five cents per dozen; pulling, fluting, and polishing done promptly; best reference. Call or address Mrs Pegge, No. 139 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Room No. 14.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a few gentlemen's or family's washing; or would go out by the day; reference first class. Call or address for one week at No. 652 2d av., between 39th and 40th sts., Room No. 7.

WASHING.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS; SOfflets to let and gentlemen's washing to do at her house; pulling, fluting, and linens done in first-class style. Call at No. 141 Clinton place.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS family or single washing at moderate terms; fluting in all its branches. Address Mrs. E. R. H., No. 151 West 24th st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO go out by the day or month; understands all kinds of washing and fluting; best reference. Call at No. 134 West 17th st., basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; solicits washing and ironing, either ladies' or gentlemen's; best reference. Call at No. 154 West 33d st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day or take in washing; understands all kinds of fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 232 East 69d st., second floor back

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day, or will take washing at her own house; good reference. Call at No. 324 East 26th st., Room No. 8.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS who understands puffing, fluting, and polishing; willing to assist with chamber-work; has good testimonials. Address No. 224 East 47th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ladies', gentlemen's, or families' washing; fluting done neatly; good City references. Apply at No. 206 East 57th st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, LAdies' or gentlemen's washing; references if required. Call at No. 146 East 43d st., third floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY FAMILIES OR GENTLEmen's, from fifty cents to $1 per dozen; also lace curtains done up; good City reference. Call at No. 118 West 26th st., basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN FAMilies' or gentlemen's washing. Call or address No. 115 West 33d st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; family washing by the month or dozen. Call or address No. 356 West 48th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN washing and ironing, or would go out by the day; good reference. Call or address No. 571 3d av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman gentlemen's or ladies' washing; a good laundress. Call at 23 Charles st., top floor, back room.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—A YOUNG MAN OF good address and education seeks employment as assistant book-keeper, cashier, or night clerk in a hotel; can furnish highest references and security if desired. Address RELIABLE, Box No. 252 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MALES.

BAKER.—AS THIRD HAND. CALL OR ADDRESS J. Seybel, No. 194 Henry st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; German cook; icecream, jellies, and pastries; private family or boarding-house; City or country; is a City reference. Address French Cook, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN IN FOR A COLored coachman; perfectly sober and trustworthy, and has been in my employ for four years; I can vouch for him as a careful driver and a good hostler, and is acquainted with all the principal drives of the City or country. Inquire of O. Wheeler, No. 132 West 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; strictly temperate; understands care of horses and carriages; careful driver; will be generally useful on a gentleman's place; City or country; reference given. Call or address for two days, Coachman, at present employer's stable, No. 11 East 87th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man having a first-class knowledge of his business; careful city driver; willing and obliging; highly recommended by present and former employers in City at present. Address, for two days, T. D., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND USEFUL MAN.—By a respectable young man; understands steam-heater fixtures; will be found civil and obliging; strictly temperate; is not afraid of hard work; would work for low wages; City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant Scotchman; thoroughly understands his business; experienced City driver; honest, sober, willing, and has his reference will state. Address W. B., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant; is a good, careful driver and experienced groom; can attend to furnaces and do gardening; will make himself generally useful; excellent references. Address William J., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A VERY EXcellent Protestant young man; understands his business perfectly; is very willing and obliging; good City driver; has seven years' best City reference; wages moderate. Address Horseman, Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE (Cook); man is a first-class coachman and groom; willing to make himself generally useful; wife is a good plain cook and laundress; wages no object. Address J. K., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOROughly understands his business; has lived in some of the best families in the City, by whom he can be recommended for integrity, sobriety, and honesty. Address B., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED Coachman, a Protestant; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; willing and obliging; careful driver; over fifteen years' City reference. Call or address J. T., No. 1,452 Broadway, near 42d st.; harness store.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS HIS business; first-class City driver; lived with some of the best families in the City, by whom he can be recommended; five years with late employer. Call on or address D. H., at Mayr & Co.'s, No. 433 6th av., between 26th and 27th sts.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGle Protestant man, (German) understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, and driving; also gardening; can milk, tend furnace; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address S. K., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS A FIRST-Class groom and careful City driver; is sober, trustworthy, and obliging; can milk and be generally useful; can give references. Address J. M., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Young man; thoroughly understands his business; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; has five years' best reference. Address N. J., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, showing the best of City references from last employer. Apply or address J. W., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Man who thoroughly understands his business as a servant; is strictly sober and can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address D. A., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; has the best of references from last employer. Apply or address F. Sheppard, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COMpetent man; understands milking; is a single man; no family; wages $16; City reference. Address Coachman, 304 6th av., present employer's.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man; understands his business thoroughly; is highly recommended by present and former employers; City or country. Address C. C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man, age twenty-eight years; can furnish most references from last employers. Address J. W., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGle Protestant man; can milk, attend

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 G. W. Ltd. '88. 91½ 80 | Central of N. J... 36
100 Del. & Hudson..... 66¼ 100 | do..... 35⅞
100 Western Union... 71 100 | do..... 35⅝
100 do..... 70⅝ 200 | do..... 35¾
100 N.Y. C. & Hud..3. 102½ 100 | do..... 35¼
200 Pacific Mail..... 25½ 100 | do..... 35⅛
500 do..... 25¼ 200 | do..... 35¼
200 do..... 25¼ 100 | do..... 35⅜
1200 do..... 25⅜ 300 | do..... 35½
300 do..... 25⅜ 100 | do..... c. 35
300 do..... 25⅜ 100 | do..... c. 35
500 do..... 25⅜ 100 | do..... c. 35
500 do..... 25⅜ 100 | do..... c. 35
100 do.....s3. 25⅜ 100 | Del., Lack. & W... 72¼
100 do..... 25⅜ 1800 | do..... 72⅜
100 do.....s3. 25 500 | do..... 72⅝
400 do..... 25⅛ 100 | do..... 72½
300 do..... 25¼ 100 | do..... 72⅝
500 do..... 25⅛ 200 | do..... c. 72⅝
500 Lake Shore..... 56⅜ 200 | do..... c. 72⅝
500 do..... 56⅜ 200 | do..... c. 72⅝
1000 do.....s3. 56¾ 100 | do..... c. 72⅝
100 do..... 56⅞ 100 | do..... c. 72⅝
700 do..... 56⅝ 100 | do..... c. 72⅝
200 do.....s3. 56⅝ 500 | do..... 72⅝
100 do..... 56⅝ 300 | do.....s3. 71
500 do.....s3. 56⅝ 100 | do..... 71½
600 do..... 56⅝ 200 | St. Paul..... 28½
500 Mich. Central.. 84⅜ 100 | St. Paul Pref..... 58⅜
16 do..... 44⅜ 300 | do.....b3. 58½
200 do..... 44⅜ 100 | do.....b3. 58½
200 do..... 44⅛ 100 North-west. Pf... 80¼
100 do..... 44⅛ 100 | do..... 80¼
100 Fort Wayne..... 97½ 100 Toledo & Wabash. 55⅜
500 Ohio & Miss..... 10⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C'65, s. h. & c. 112¾ | $10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..... 112
4,000 do..... 112⅜ | 20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, c. 114¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..... b. c. 115⅛ | 10,000 do.....b. c. 114⅜
8,000 do..... 115⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:33 A. M.

$1,000 T. C. & S. Ferns. 44 | 300 Erie.....b. c. 10
3,000 Ch. & Alton..... 93 | 300 do.....bs. 10
4,000 Atlantic & Gt. W. 2d 10 | 600 do..... 9⅞
1,000 S. J. & Chic., '87 | 100 do..... 10
3,000 M. & St. P. 1st 3 | 200 T., W. & W. b. c. 62¾
do. Rouse Div.. 102¾ | 100 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 56⅜
2,000 do..... 102⅜ | 900 do..... 56¾
7,000 C. & N. W. c. on. 104 | 500 do..... 56⅝
1,000 Long Dock b... 105 | 700 do..... 56⅝
1,000 B. & C. 1st, 1883. 79½ | 100 do.....bs. 56⅝
3,000 B. & Erie, 2d m. 94 | 500 do..... 56⅜
5,000 Harlem 7s, c.. 118½ | 300 do..... 56⅝
7,000 C. & R. Sink. Fd. 91⅞ | 1,000 do..... 56¾
2,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 93⅜ | 800 do..... 56⅝
1,000 C. & A. 1st, 95. 94 | 100 do..... 56⅝
2,000 S. F. bds. of '80. 70 | 100 do.....bs. 56⅝
1,000 C. & I. C. 1st. 83½ | 100 do..... 56
8,000 O. & Miss. 2d inc. 56¾ | 200 do..... 56⅜
2,000 C. & Alton, 1st. 93 | 100 do..... 56¼
2,000 Mich. So. & N. I. 2 | 300 do..... 56⅜
5 Continental Bk.. 93 | 100 do.....bs. 56⅜
50 Hanover bank... 94 | 300 do..... 56⅜
50 Del. & Hudson.. 82 | 100 do..... 56⅜
100 do..... 87 | 300 do..... 56⅜
100 West. Un.....b. c. 70¾ | 300 do..... 56⅜
100 do..... 70⅝ | 300 do..... c. 56⅜
100 do..... 70⅝ | 300 do..... c. 56⅜
100 do..... 70⅝ | 300 do..... c. 56⅜
100 do..... 70⅝ | 300 do..... c. 56⅜
100 do..... 70⅝ | 5 C. & R.....b. c. 102
25 do..... 70⅝ | 100 do..... 101¼
300 do.....s3. 70⅝ | 10 Chic. & Alton..... 100
200 do..... 70⅝ | 100 Del., L. & W.....c. 71¾
100 Harlem.....c. s3. 135 | 300 do..... 71⅝
200 do..... 135 | 1000 do..... 72
200 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 25⅜ | 300 do..... 72¼
200 do..... 25 | 1500 do..... 72⅜
200 do..... 24⅞ | 100 do..... 72⅜
300 do..... 24⅞ | 100 do..... 72⅜
200 do..... 24⅞ | 300 do..... 72⅜
200 do..... 24⅞ | 300 do..... 72⅜
100 do..... 24⅞ | 100 do..... 72⅜
100 do..... 24⅞ | 100 do..... 71⅞
100 do..... 24⅞ | 100 do..... 71⅞
100 do..... 24⅞ | 100 do..... 71⅞
100 Adams Express.....s3. 99 | 100 do..... 71⅞
11 U. S. Express..... 94½ | 300 do..... 71⅞
100 Un. Pacific.....b. c. 95 | 300 do..... 72⅛
200 North-west.....b. c. 45 | 300 do..... 72⅜
100 do..... 45 | 100 do..... 72⅜
100 C. & N. W. Pf.....b. c. 86¾ | 300 do..... 72⅜
100 do..... 86¾ | 300 do..... 72⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H.....b. c. 102¼ | 300 do..... 72⅜
100 do..... 102¼ | 300 do..... 72⅜
100 do..... 101¾ | 200 do..... 72⅜
100 do..... 101¾ | 300 do..... 72⅜
100 do..... 101¾ | 300 do..... 72⅜
100 do.....s3. 101¾ | 100 C., M. & St. P. c. o. s3. 28⅜
100 do.....s30. 100¼ | 100 do..... 28⅜
100 do..... 100¼ | 100 do..... 28⅜
100 do..... 100¼ | 100 do..... 28⅜
100 do..... 101 | 500 C. M. & St. P. Pf. c. o. 58¾
100 do..... 101 | 100 do..... 58¾
100 do..... 101 | 100 do..... 58¾
100 do..... 101 | 100 do..... 58¾
100 do..... 101 | 100 do..... 58¾
100 do.....s3. 101 | 500 do..... 58¾
100 do..... 101 | 100 do..... 58¾
100 do..... 101 | 100 do..... 58¾
100 do..... 101 | 100

LAW REPORTS.

THE SEIZURE OF THE COLON.

ONE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S VESSELS LEVIED ON FOR NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES—ARGUMENT ON A MOTION FOR AN INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN THE COLLECTION OF THE TAXES.

The steamer Colon, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was seized at her wharf by Marshal Hayes yesterday, on a warrant of the Receiver of Taxes, issued because of the non-payment of City taxes by the company on its vessels in 1874. Later in the day the matter was brought before Judge Barrett in Supreme Court, Chambers, on an application by the company for an injunction to restrain the City from collecting the taxes, which amount to about one hundred and forty thousand dollars, pending an appeal now before the Supreme Court of the United States. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of this City, it appears, first rated the Pacific Mail Company's property at $20,000,000, that being the full par value of the capital stock. Objection was raised to this, and after further consideration the valuation was reduced in June, 1874, to $5,740,513. The company was still dissatisfied, and brought up the matter by certiorari in the Supreme Court, the General Term of which reduced the valuation by $144,950. The valuation as so reduced, was affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The company claims that its vessels on the Pacific Ocean, amounting in value to $2,344,268, which were included in the assessed property, and the unfinished vessels should not have been taxed in this City. After the decision of the Court of Appeals in the suit, a writ of error was obtained from the Federal courts, and a bond of $350,000 given on behalf of the company for all damages which might be sustained by the City. No stay of proceedings was granted, however, and the Corporation Counsel therefore gave notice to the company that, notwithstanding the appeal taken by the latter to the United States Supreme Court, he would proceed to collect the tax. In accordance with this notice the Colon was seized. These facts were presented to Judge Barrett in an affidavit and a letter from Andrew Boardman, the latter being the counsel and one of the Directors of the company. Mr. Boardman, in his letter, stated that they still believed all proceedings had been stayed by the writ of error, especially since the filing of the bond as security. Even if this were not the case he thought it would be well to deal liberally on at least considerately with the line. The damage caused by the detention of the Colon would be about $1,000 per day. James C. Carter, who appeared for the City, said the company had resisted the taxation by the State of California of its vessels plying on the Pacific, and that the United States Supreme Court had sustained the company because the vessels were registered in this State, from which, also, the corporation derived its powers. The company now sought to evade the payment of taxes altogether on this portion of its property. The writ of certiorari, the counsel argued, did not stay proceedings in the matter, since this matter was not a court proceeding but simply the action of the Receiver of Taxes. Michael H. Cardozo, who appeared for the company, argued in opposition, and Judge Barrett took the papers, intimating, however, that he did not see what power he had to restrain the collection of the tax.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Godfrey vs. Moser.—Taxation affirmed and order granted.

Hollander vs. Herzberg.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

National Photographers' Chemical Company vs. Knight.—Motion to change place of trial granted, with $10 costs.

National Photographers' Chemical Company vs. Knight.—Same decision.

Hunstent vs. Rohef.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Joseph, &c., vs. United States Trust Company, &c.—Motion carefully considered. I am unwilling to confirm the report or to grant the decree asked; under the peculiar circumstances of the case, however, I am willing to permit the Trust Company to deliver up sufficient of the securities to enable the purchase to be completed.

Frees vs. O'Keefe.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Merkle vs. Irving National Bank.—Motion to continue injunction denied, and temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

Hollowagey vs. Hollowagen.—Motion for extra allowance denied, without costs.

Robins, Jr., vs. Gould.—I have no doubt that this case was a difficult and extraordinary one within the meaning of the code. It the issues, however, all dimitar to those in Taylor against the defendants (former motion in the remote months since) the questions of law and fact were numerous, delicate, and complicated. It certainly was not an ordinary action for breach of contract. The plaintiff on the proofs contained in Mr. Sherman's affidavit is fairly entitled to a moderate allowance, and I think that, considering the amount involved, the labor and expense stated, $500 would be but reasonable.

Rice vs. ——.—Motion to vacate order of Aug. 22, 1876, or to reopen the proceedings denied, with $10 costs. The stay of plaintiff's proceedings contained in said order is reinstated, and the stay of defendant's proceedings contained in the order to show cause, upon which this motion is made, is vacated.

Log vs vs. Walker.—Motion granted.

Ogden vs. Keller.—The substantial averments as to the grounds are stated upon information and belief; as to these, there must be proof.

Huntoon vs. Huntoon.—Referred to Charles H. Hudnets, Esq., to take proof as to defendant's property, income, and earnings, and to report with his opinion as to what would be a proper sum to be allowed for counsel fees and alimony, *pendente lite*. Motion to be brought up again on two days' notice upon the coming in of the report.

Goodenough vs. De Groot.—Motion granted, report confirmed, and an extra allowance of $50 awarded to defendant.

Gulliver vs. Junes.—Motion granted and cause referred to Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., to hear and determine.

Ocean National Bank vs. Walbridge.—Motion granted upon payment of $10 costs.

Perritt vs. Pickhardt.—I am satisfied that the securities must justify before a Justice of the court in the county in which the action is pending, or a County Judge of such county, and I see no way of helping the plaintiff in the motion. The motion must be granted, with $10 costs.

Kidd vs. Packard.—Case and amendments settled; the case is settled in accordance with the stenographer's notes; the amendments are disallowed.

James vs. Simonson.—Referred to Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., to take proof of the facts stated in the conflicting affidavits, and to report with his opinion. The motion can be brought upon two days' notice upon the coming in of the report.

Guedenaga vs. Koenig.—The ex-parte order extending time was irregular after such time had been fixed by the court on motion. Further time could only be obtained on motion, and not by an ex-parte Judge's order out of court. Motion granted, without costs, so far as to vacate the order extending the time.

Bentley vs. Schulhof.—Referred to Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., to take proof of the facts stated in the papers on both sides, and to report with his opinion. The motion can be brought on on two days' notice upon the coming in of such report.

Prior vs. Arent.—I see no reason why Mr. Thompson should be deprived of his costs. He was forced to defend, and no outside arrangement nor payment of interest on his mortgage affected his position in this suit. He was justified in bringing the cause on as the costs were not tendered. That was the only way of forcing payment to which he was entitled. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Tuthill vs. Getty.—Order settled.

Asey vs. Irving National Bank.—Motion to continue injunction denied, and temporary injunction dissolved, with $13 costs.

Grassmuck vs. Richards.—The third person claiming an off et substantially denied a part of the defendant; under section 299 such debt can only be reached by action by a receiver. The plaintiff is entitled to an injunction until a sufficient opportunity is given to the receiver to commence an action. The other question discussed can also be better determined on such an action.

Erhardt vs. Sanborn.—This is not to be treated as an ordinary default, but as a judgment in an action on an award. The defendant executed the submission, and as represented before the arbitration. If the extent of the award were the result of an inadequate presentation of his case, he must look to his attorney as between himself and the plaintiff. The award is binding; were it a matter of discretion, however, I must say that the defendant's affidavit leaves overwhelmingly disproved the most important statements, and that the opposing affidavits place the defendant before the court in a most unfavorable light. The motion must be denied, with $10 costs.

Jaegers vs. Walstein.—The injunction must be continued until the cause can be properly tried at the Special Term, $10 costs to abide the event.

Smith vs. Benton.—Extra allowance of $500 to plaintiff's attorney, and a like sum to Messrs. Pulsford, Coates & Smith.

In the matter of Machado, &c.—Mr. Elliot F. Shepard is appointed Trustee. The order will contain the special provision such as is suggested by Mr. Shaw, but its form as to security, &c., may be settled in one day's notice.

Sarratt vs. Crawford.—The confession is bad. It is not stated that the board was furnished at defendant's request. The remainder is incoherent. It does not appear how much is due or how much contingent, nor to whom the notes were really given; yet about it is stated that the debt is justly due. As to amending, the party has not taken the trouble thus to file an affidavit. Motion granted, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

Seringer vs. Schaefer.—Allowance of $1,000 granted the defendant.

Lofond et al. vs. Deems et al.—Memorandum for counsel.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Lawrence.

Muller vs. The Mayor, &c.—Memorandum for counsel on settling order. See order as settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Curtis.

Harding vs. Harding.—Causes referred back to Referee for further testimony.

Furen vs. Orinoco Navigation Company.—Judgment and execution vacated on payment by plaintiff of costs, and issue to be of date when original answer was due.

Kesserchan vs. Whiting.—Ordered on special calendar for Oct. 27.

Ochs vs. Ochs.—Reference ordered.

Wyckoff vs. O'Connor.—Order granting leave to reply.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Dillehar vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.—Motion granted. See memorandum.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Chief Justice Shea.

Motions Granted.—Ellis vs. Cook; Knapp vs. O'Donoghue; Chase vs. O'Donoghue.

Orders Granted.—Goetchius vs. Bears; Baeder vs. Mitzseherling, Zincke vs. Uizheimer; The Real Estate Trust Company vs. Kaster; Phillip vs. Gallagher; National Bank Vergennes vs. Wallbridge; Murray Hill Bank vs. Voorhis; Hardy vs. Hornby; Giles vs. Buckley; Schuilich vs. Zimmerman; Crowley vs. The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company vs. Turner vs. Dakin; Todde vs. Fiske; Scott vs. Beardsley; Billman vs. Finbr.

Williams vs. Duryee.—The taxation as made is correct.

Hoyt vs. Goff.—Motion denied; no costs.

Motions Denied.—Frank vs. Orenstein; Hyatt vs. Miller; Marder vs. Lachman.

By Judge McAdam.

Klein vs. Schumberg.—The motion to vacate the order of arrest will be denied upon conditions that plaintiff serves his complaint this day, the defendant to serve his answer on the 17th, and case be tried on the 18th inst. (first case,) in Part I., without notice of trial, &c.

COURT NOTES.

Chief Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, is confined to his house by sickness, and Part I. of that Court was yesterday adjourned in consequence of his illness.

In the "Black Friday" suit of Thomas Robbins, Jr., and others against Jay Gould and others, which was recently discontinued, Judge Barrett yesterday awarded an extra allowance of $500 to the defendants.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, denied the motion made by John D. Sanborn to open a judgment obtained by default against him for $5,000 by Joel B. Erhardt. The grounds of the denial are given under the legal decisions.

Jenny Morris, a concert-saloon waiter, who stole $7 from an English visitor named William Watson, in a Broadway saloon, was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, to one year in the Penitentiary.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents obtained an injunction from Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, restraining the giving of theatrical performances in the Third Avenue Theatre until the proprietor of the latter has paid the requisite license fee.

John Burke, a youth of nineteen, living at No. 329 East Thirty-first street, who snatched a pocket-book from Mrs. Mary E. Pray, of No. 36 West Twenty-third street, on the 6th inst., was tried by Assistant District Attorney Russell yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. The jury convicted Burke, and Judge Gildersleeve sent him to the State Prison for three years and six months.

John R. Smith and John Willams, the two burglars who were caught by Capt. Caffrey in H. B. Claffin's work-rooms, on the second floor of the building at the corner of West Broadway and Leonard street, in the act of packing up silks and velvets valued at $5,000, which they had taken from a cabinet, the full particulars of which appeared in THE TIMES, were brought before Judge Cowing yesterday and committed in default of $2,000 bail each.

A number of proceedings have been begun by various religious and charitable institutions in this City to set aside assessments levied on their property. Nearly fifty of such proceedings are now on the calendar of the Supreme Court. This has been caused by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, which affirmed the decision of Judge Lawrence holding that property used for religious or charitable purposes cannot be made the subject of assessment for local improvements.

On April 14 last George Keys, of No. 10 Spring street, borrowed $15 from McKenna & Duffy, No. 222 Third avenue, on a check for $50 signed by G. R. Hodgett, which he said was genuine. The check was subsequently found to be worthless, and Keys was arrested. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday Assistant District Attorney Russell secured the conviction of Keys, and he was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to three years in the State Prison.

G. W. Dunham, of No. 293 West Fourteenth street, who was employed as a driver during the past Summer by the Commonwealth Ice Company, was arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. It is alleged that he had collected a bill of $20 35 from Michaelis & Kastle, No. 635 Broadway, without the authority of his employers, and had applied the money to his own use. He was held in $2,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

The trial of the case of Catherine Davis against the German Savings Bank of Morrisiana was begun before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a jury in Part III. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The plaintiff sues as President of the St. Matthews Sick Aid Society of Morrisiana, which had $700 on deposit with the bank. The former President of the society died in 1873, and then there came a division into factions. The pass-book came into the hands of one Doretta Helen, who claimed to be President, and she was paid the money. The present action is to recover the amount from the bank.

The case of William Herries against Norvell and others was brought up before Judge Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, on demurrer, but a young man who appeared in the place of the defendants' attorneys not being able to state the grounds of the demurrer the case was adjourned for a few days. The action is brought by the plaintiff for himself and other employes of the *Republic* to recover unpaid salaries. Judgment was recovered against the corporation which published the *Republic*, but the execution issued was returned unsatisfied, there being no property. The present proceeding is against the stockholders individually.

A MOTHER SEEKING HER CHILD.

A rather remarkable series of allegations were made to Judge Barrett in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday on the application by Kate Palen for the custody of her child. According to her story she gave birth to a female child in July last while an inmate of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children. When the child was four days old a strange woman came to her bedside at the Infirmary and told her she wanted to obtain possession of the child. The woman in question said she had adopted a male infant and also wanted a female one. The mother refused to part with the little one, however, and the woman went away. The latter returned about three weeks afterward, and then the nurse took the child away from its mother and gave it to the woman. Kate Palen then took out a writ of habeas corpus to regain possession of the child. A return to the writ was made by the officers of the Infirmary, stating that they had never had possession of the little girl, and that the mother herself had given her away. This, however, the mother denied and a reference was ordered.

SUIT AGAINST DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

The suit of David Watts and others against Duncan, Sherman & Co. and others was argued on demurrer before Judge Van Vorst in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The plaintiffs, it appears, had money on deposit with the firm of Ducan, Sherman & Co., and on the day preceding the failure of the firm obtained their check drawn against the firm. This plaintiffs deposited in their own bank, and it was next day presented through the Clearing-house to the National Bank of the State of New York. It was not paid. The plaintiffs in their complaint allege that said bank securities for such checks as Duncan, Sherman & Co. might draw, and that the Assignee of this latter on the morning of the failure withdrew these securities. The complaint was demurred to by the defendants on various grounds, and after argument by counsel, Judge Van Vorst reserved his decision.

THE CITY LIABLE FOR UNSAFE AWNINGS.

The case of William H. Hume against the Mayor, &c., argued on appeal before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, is a rather peculiar one in some aspects. The plaintiff sued to recover $25,000 as damages on account of injuries received in consequence of the falling upon him of a wooden awning, at Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. The awning projected over the sidewalk, and fell on Feb. 22, 1867, on account of its being overburdened with snow. The plaintiff claimed that it was the City's duty to see that the awning was secure. The jury gave a verdict in the plaintiff's favor for $18,385. The City now appeals, claiming that the defect was a latent and not a patent one; that its duty was ended by the passing of suitable ordinances regarding unsafe projections on buildings, and it could not be held responsible for accidents of that character. Decision was reserved. Edmund Randolph Robinson appeared for the plaintiff, and ex-Judge A. J. Requier for the defendants.

A WEST SIDE HOMICIDE CASE.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins commenced the trial of his fifth homicide case during the past week before Judge Sutherland yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner is a man named Daniel Bourne, living at No. 70 Gansevoort street, and he is charged with murder in the second degree, in having, on the night of Sept. 14, struck a woman named Margaret Seaboung on the head with a club, inflicting injuries from which she died almost immediately. It appears that the deceased, who was related to the prisoner's wife, was in the habit of drinking continually with the latter. This was a source of annoyance to Bourne, who, as alleged, on the night in question vented his wrath on the woman, with the result stated. The further hearing of the case will be continued to-day.

ITALIAN SWINDLERS SENTENCED.

A very interesting case was tried by Assistant District Attorney Russell yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. The prisoners were two Italians, named Lorenzo Mazzin and Viraldi Michel, and their offense was grand larceny by trick and device, better known as a confidence game. It appeared that on Sept. 20, an Italian barber named Michael Mona, who had saved some $500 out West, came to this City to take passage for Europe and was met on the Battery by Michel, who speedily ingratiated himself into the confidence of the stranger. Michel said that he was the servant of a good priest with whom he was going to Europe, and advised Mona to meet his master, who would procure him a ticket for Europe cheap. Mona fell into the trap, and accompanied Michel to Washington Square, where Mazzin, the good priest," in full ecclesiastical garb, was waiting. His reverence immediately took a deep interest in the barber's affairs, and conversed with him freely on spiritual matters. The bogus priest also showed Mona a valise filled with what he said were gold coins, which he was taking with him to Europe, and pictured the good time all three would have on the voyage. At the solicitation of Michel, Mona was induced to give all his savings—consisting of United States money amounting to $460, and $50 in French coin—to the pretended priest for safe keeping, the "servant" of his reverence stating that this course would insure special favors from Providence. The swindlers then sent Mona to purchase cigars for the party, and during his absence disappeared. On the description furnished the police, Mazzin and Michel were arrested and identified by Mona as the men who had swindled him. Six of the twenty dollar gold pieces were found in the possession of Mazzin, and he was recognized by the police as a notorious swindler. Mr. Russell secured the conviction of both swindlers, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the fraudulent priest and his "servant" to five years each in the State Prison.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	
38—McNaughton versus Bowe.	94—Wallace & Sons vs. Castle.
39—Begg v. Chave.	102—The N. Y. & S. I. Ferry Co. vs. Wickham, &c.
64—Col vs. The N. J. Midland R. R. Co.	
93—Collen vs. The Fire Commissioners.	113—The Mayor, &c., vs. Lee.
Call begins at No. 119.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	
204—Bowman & Co. vs. Keenan et al.	147—The People ex rel. The G. Nat. B'k et al. vs. The Tax Com'rs.
203—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.	
155—Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	166—The People ex rel. The Tradesmen's Bank vs. the Tax Com'rs.
173½—The Metropolitan Gas L. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.	206½—The St. Nich. N. B'k vs. The Nat. B'k of the St. of N. Y.
194—Whalen et al. vs. Burke.	207—Wood v. The Erie Railway Co.
154—Silcocks et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	208—Getty et al. vs. Devlin et al.
187—The Pioneer Ins. Co. vs. The Penn. R. R. Co.	209—Chapin et al. vs. Dobson.
196—Cassedy vs. Manners.	210—Chasman vs. The L. I. Railroad Co.
198—Ahearn vs. Goodspeed et al.	211—Alexander et al. vs. Brown et al.
14—Jones et al. vs. Butler et al.	212—Littauer vs. Goldman.
15—Same vs. Same.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	
95—Devoe vs. Boyd et al.	547—Ferris et al. vs. Foran et al.
119—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt et al.	548—Same vs. Same.
361—Locke vs. Locke et al.	549—Waterbury vs. Bonker et al.
591—Beekman vs. Van Derveer.	551—Abraham, &c., et al. vs. Clausen et al.
146—Curry vs. Witters.	315—Vanderbilt et vs. Tuckor.
334—Stevens vs. Stevens, &c.	578—Rugen vs. Collins, &c.
445—Aufforth vs. Schmedicke.	581—Jones, &c., vs. Brander.
322—Dannemann versus Schulting.	583—The Standard Life Ins. Co. vs. Coburn et al.
474—Uhl, &c., vs. Millhauser.	584—Weilley vs. Weinhoid et al.
475—Same vs. Same.	711—Phelps vs. Platt et al.
477—Bruns, Jr., vs. Boehm et al.	600—Stewart vs. Boynton, &c.
479—Bresler vs. Valkening	57—Decker vs. Ingersoll et al.
487—Phillips et al. vs. Hyman et al.	610—Pike vs. Seiter et al.
494—The Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Smith et al.	614—Bulger vs. Bittel.
499—The Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Trask et al.	34—Weir vs. Vail et al.
577—Valentine, &c., vs. Heydecker, &c.	618—The German American Bank vs. Vilmar et al.
501—The Bank of the State of N. Y. vs. Cornish et al.	621½—Rothschild et al. vs. Heyman et al.
502—Cameron vs. Mittnacht et al.	622—Josephthal et al. vs. Stiffen et al.
504—Bales vs. Scherwood.	626—Early vs. Burress et al.
600—Uhl, &c., vs. Scharnberg, et al.	623—Same vs. Same et al.
520—O'Conner, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	629—Uhl, &c., vs. Huszner &c.
521—Negoaur vs. Booth et al.	631—Watts et al. vs. Duncan et al.
524—Nicoll vs. Seymser.	632—Knowison et al. vs. Betts et al.
5?9—Corgey vs. Mears et al.	644—Bernhard vs. Mc-Carthy.
530—Bowne et al. vs. Crawford et al.	645—Josephthal et al. vs. Pierce et al.
320—The First Nat. Bank, &c., Association vs. Bamberger et al.	646—Patullo vs. O'Donnell et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	
1072—Colten vs. Morrissey, &c.	1941—Diehl vs. Clark et al.
976—Johnson et al. vs. Elsberg.	2011—Rodman vs. King.
1051—Robins, Jr., et al. vs. Gould et al.	2065—Laserowitsch versus Hilber.
1859—Ames et al. vs. Smith et al.	1611—Dicklinson vs. Dudley.
1877—Manning et al., &c., vs. Brisbane, &c.	2117—Taylor vs. Surget.
1947—Minse vs. Green.	1985—Jamison vs. Couzer.
1919—Bardon versus The Mayor, &c.	2107—Toffey et al. vs. Williams.
2081—Grumbaum vs. Conner, &c.	1723½—Bruce et al. vs. Norwall et al.
2091—Cornell vs. Cassidy.	1329—Gray vs. Crawford.
1519½—Koehe vs. Price.	1939—Bainbridge versus Browne et al.
2.35—Ward versus The Mayor, &c.	1350—Partridge versus Tucker.
1875—Pratt vs. Bruton.	1965—Meyer versus The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.
1488—Globs vs. Hicsborn.	
1489—Same vs. Same.	3473—Brannan versus Tappen.
2111—De Revere vs. Prendergast.	1967—The Rogers' Locomotive and Machine Wor s vs. The St. L. & I. M. R. Co.
1703—Blascheck versus Philips	
1059—Brown et al. versus Story et al.	2129—Jones vs. Nicol.
2225—Kirby vs. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.	2160—Hommedieu versus Wing et al.
1617—Miller vs. Miller.	2179—Livingston versus Cooper et al.
777—Mabery vs. Cotton.	1937—Fuller et al. vs. The Champlain & I. M. Co.
3247—Wines versus The Mayor, &c.	2303—Post vs. The St. Louis, Kansas City and N. R. R. Co.
1905—Simons vs. Cumming.	
1889—Thompson vs. Gould et al.	3663—Bates et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1148—Loughran, Jr., vs. Matthews et al.	

SUPREME COURT. CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	
680—Saportas vs. Vanderbut.	878—The Guardian Mut. Life Insurance Co. vs. The Atlantic Nat. Bank.
1404—Kessler vs. Marshall et al.	
2838—Barrington vs. The Mayor, &c.	3566—Schauck, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
3102—The Hebrew Free School Association vs. The Mayor, &c.	3568—The N. Y. Dispensary vs. The Mayor, &c.
	1224—St. John vs. The Pres., &c., of the Del. & Hudson Canal Co.
1086—Heather vs. Neill.	
3224—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.	3662—Roder vs. Goldfinger.
602—Perine vs. Deuel.	1424½—Ferrigan vs. Sullivan et al.
500—Bailey vs. Lodge.	
2860—Samson et al., &c., vs. Harrison.	2614—Avery et al. vs. Conkey.
1696—Hewlett vs. Wood et al.	1734—Lent vs. The Mayor, &c.
738—Wagner vs. Lewis et al.	1164—Cohn vs. Foersheim et al.
1654—Von Gerichten vs. The Mayor, &c.	2482—Mathes vs. Sharp, &c.
948—Baldwin vs. Mehrbach.	1248—Londrum vs. Mead et al.
	1370—The Loaners' Bank vs. Mabie et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on—No. 2489—Snebly vs. Conner, &c. No Day Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos.	
290—Walch vs. Love.	287—Whitman et al. vs. Coie.
6—Warner vs. The Western Trans. Co.	209—Wilkin vs. The German Amer. Bank.
97—Newcomb vs. Terry.	285—Horan vs. Moran
297—Kisner vs. Higgins & ano.	8?9—Johnson vs. Luxton.
163—Balkwill vs. Dickel et al.	475—Morgan, &c., vs. Mc-Vicker & ano.
261—Rosenblum vs. The D. D., L. & B. & R. R. Co.	227—Melcher vs. Dixon.
	307—Sanaw vs. Stewart.
286—Stuber et al. vs. Rubsam.	247—Disher vs. Frey.
	319—The Mayor, &c., vs. J. Duryee.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 23, 1876.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos.	
Issues of Fact.	74—Ilfinger et al. vs. De Wolf et al.
42—Dusenbury et al. vs. Hilber.	53—Rectigan, Adm'x, vs. Johnson. Demurrer.
40—Spadar vs. New-York Elevated R. R. Co.	7—Gimbernate vs. Gould et al.
50—Polhamus vs. Meigs Jr., et al.	
58—Smith vs. Schwartzchem.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	
829—McDonald vs. Hanover Nat. Bank.	857—Carmody vs. Secor.
845—Porter vs. Law et al.	859—Betz vs. Connor.
847—Busch vs. Abrahams et al.	86—Schuckman versus Boerger.
850—Freundenburg vs. Irving.	730—Roe et al. vs. Brophy.
852—McKenery vs. O'Connor.	42—Loughran vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
	34—Ryan vs. Slattery.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	
991—Rittenhouse et al. vs. Coffey.	1012—Whiting et al. vs. Spencer et al.
1013—Schweitzer vs. Hill.	819—White vs. Winford.
930—The People ex rel Nash vs. Ryan.	813—Britton vs. Hastings 10 3—La ene vs. Brush.
915—Rogers vs. Clark et al.	993—Elsner vs. McGarry.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No. 9—Heindel vs. Krocks.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	
3026—Gottlieb et al. vs. Kunzeiman.	4881—Von Briesen vs. Willing.
4701—Sawo et al. versus Murphy.	6?9?—Irwin vs. Reed.
4706—Le Ronald vs. Hart.	4802—Rosenthal et al. vs. Leopold.
439?—N. Y. College Vet. Sur. vs. Dickel.	4864—Kirsky vs. Jackley et al.
8182—Shaw vs. Losee.	4865—Hirsch vs. Mayer.
4514—Hearn vs. Hurd.	4?36—Jarazki vs. Godstein
5?91—Sharpe vs. Earle.	4871—Rosenthal et al. vs. Klein
4778—Baer vs. Williamsburg City F. I. Co.	4349—Almy et al. vs. Smith

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	
4601—Reiteman vs. Clux.	4602—Martin vs. Martin.
8029—Fuller vs. Sterufs et al.	4655—Haeres vs. Pollack.
4626—Blanchard vs. Ehrns.	4653—Berger et al. vs. Coleman et al.
4733—Smith vs. Sexton.	4875—McIntosh et al. vs. Rollman et al.
8111—O'Dwyer vs. Mollhur.	4873—Hutchinson vs. Mc-Cormack.
8417—Barry vs. Von Schoenlog et al.	4616—Kleber et al. vs. Hiller et al.
8192—O'Lea vs. Irvine.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.	
4478—Dalton vs. Hoffman.	5870—Kohn vs. Marks.
4869—Hayman et al. vs. Ehrs et al.	7053—Miller et al. versus Fleiberg.
6182—Otto et al vs. Seeger.	6018—Wolf vs. Moses.
7166—Carnes vs. Smith.	8040—Stamford vs. Bissell.
8473—The N. E. Sugar Ref. Co. vs. Van Sauer.	6?05—Gates vs. Winter, &c.
8474—Moller et al. vs. Van Sauer.	8407—Crosby et al. vs. Mc-Dermott, &c.
8491—Same vs. Same.	8162—Van Horn et al. vs. Clarke.
7083—N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank vs. Laird, &c.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Daniel Bourne, homicide, (continued.) — Francis McGuire, homicide.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Bridget Ryan, arson.	James Daly, grand larceny.
George J. Geis, rape.	Frank Walker, grand larceny.
Patrick Kenealia, felonious assault and battery.	George Hill, grand larceny.
Charles Ines ey, burglary.	Daniel Foils, false pretenses
John Power, burglary.	Emanuel Manheimer, receiving stolen goods
John Connolly, burglary.	
James O'Brien, burglary.	William Dalton, misdemeanor.
John Ernest, burglary.	
Rose Murtha, grand larceny.	Frank Kotchum and John Dunn, petit larceny.
Frank Muller, grand larceny.	John Harrison, petit larceny.
John Gleason, grand larceny.	George Bothman, assault and battery.
Arthur McCue, grand larceny.	

THE WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

THE DEMOCRATIC VOTE NOT UNUSUALLY LARGE, AND THE RESULT ONLY WHAT WAS TO HAVE BEEN EXPECTED.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Oct. 13.

There is no reason to doubt that the Democracy have carried the State by a large majority. It is pretty near the old and well-known case of the Dutch taking Holland for the Democracy to carry West Virginia. The highest vote ever polled by the Republicans was in 1872, at which time they cast 32,315 votes for Gen. Grant. This was their utmost strength in the State; in fact, it was rather over than under their strength. We see no reason thus far to suppose that their vote has fallen off in the late election. It has most likely increased considerably. The vote was decidedly increased in this county. We presume it was also elsewhere. The Republicans have not votes enough—nor have they had since 1868—to carry West Virginia. The Democracy showed in 1872 that they could poll 40,305 straight-out votes in West Virginia, and yet have plenty to spare among those who voted for Gov. Jacob and Gen. Grant, and many of the Republicans friends were united in the recent election with the 40,305 men who voted against him in 1872. So that the way to approximate the relative strength of the Republican and Democratic Parties in West Virginia is to subtract Gen. Grant's vote in 1872 from the combined vote of Jacob and Camden last year. This combined vote was 83,193, and the Republican vote for Grant was 32,315. Subtracting the latter from the former, and we have as a remainder a Democratic majority of 18,563. This majority is to some extent fictitious, for the reason that in 1872 the vote cast was be yond the voting ratio that well-settled statistics have prescribed to population. The per cent. of voters was so large that ever since that time a suspicion has been entertained that votes are bogus. But discounting even 5 000 votes as illegitimate, and still we have over 13,000 Democratic majority in West Virginia on the basis of subtraction that we have assumed in Grant's vote of 1872. If we are correct in this calculation, no one need be surprised if it should turn out that West Virginia has now given all the Democratic majority that the Democrats claim. As we have said, it is simply the old case of the Dutch taking Holland.

NOT DRAWN TO THE DEMOCRATS.

Dr. E. J. Bonine, of Niles, Mich., who was a Representative in the State Legislature four years, and Surgeon of the Second Michigan Infantry during the war, denies a report in circulation that he had gone over to the Democratic Party, and had written a long letter "in support of the conglomerated mass of rebels, Democrats, and fag ends, whose principal leaders are Southern traitors and Northern copperheads." The Doctor says that when he loses his senses so that he cannot see in his dreams those emaciated human forms coming forth from Belle Isle and Andersonville he may be induced to vote for the Greek-Democratic ticket. As the battle of the Wilderness is fought over again by the human mind to the field to look after the wounded, and witnessed some most horrid butcheries of Union soldiers. During the long, dark night he had to listen to the groans and cries for help, and when the morning came, instead of being allowed to help the sick and wounded soldiers, he was surrounded by rebels and compelled to look on while his comrades were shown like dogs. Hundreds of Union men were shot after they had surrendered on that morning, under his immediate observation, and no colored man was spared, to say nothing of the white soldiers who were most cruelly assassinated. Col. Frank Graves, of Niles, as brave a man as ever went into battle, was murdered on that morning because he refused to put off his boots and give them to a gang of rebel soldiers. In Dr. Bonine's letter, embodying these facts, he says: "After having seen all this and more too, it is hard to be accused of going over to the Democratic Party, while it is in full fellowship with those vile murderers of Col. Frank Graves and so many others of our brave union soldiers."

GEN. BARTLETT'S ILLNESS.

Speaking of Gen. W. F. Bartlett, the Boston *Journal* of Monday says: "During the past week encouraging advices have been received from Pittsfield which lead his friends to hope that a change may take place and enable him to regain his strength. Last week Gen. Bartlett was so low that it was feared he could not recover, and while he is yet a very sick man, there are slight improvements in his condition, which make his friends hope for the best. The prec

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Monday,) Oct. 16:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Thomas D. Cottman, Esq., Referee, sold a brick stable, with lot 25 by 100, on West 40th st., north side, 325 feet east of 8th av., for $8,050, to George A. Sadler.

R. V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, sold a stone church, with plot of land 75.5 by 100 on Madison av., north-east corner of 47th st., for $34,000, to W. J. Moore. The same auctioneer, under similar court order, William G. DeWitt, Esq., Referee, disposed of two lots, each 25 by 102.2 on East 78th st., south side, 50 feet east of 4th av., for $10,600, to J. W. Field, plaintiff in the legal action.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, B. C. Chestwood, Esq., Referee, sold one five-story brick tenement house, with lot 25 by 100, on East 46th st., north side, 150 feet east of 3d av., for $8,150 to Anne A. Morss, plaintiff in the legal proceedings.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, H. E. Tallmadge, Esq., Referee, sold one five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 60, on 1st av., east side, 25 feet south of 47th st., for $9,135 to Samuel S. Constant, plaintiff. The same auctioneer, under similar court order, same Referee, sold one three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 18 by 100.11, on East 124th st., south side, 193.6 feet west of 1st av., for $9,000 to Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company, plaintiff.

The following legal sales were adjourned; Sale by R. V. Harnett of two lots on 5th av., north-east corner 61st st., to Oct. 23; sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of a house, with lot, on East 37th st., east of 2d av., to same date; sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son of lot on East 61st st., east of 5th av., to same date, and sale by James M. Miller of the buildings, with plot of land, Nos. 441 and 443 Canal st., west of Varick st., to Nov. 16.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By H. E. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. E. Woodward, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East 39th st., north side, 175 feet west of 1st av.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of thirteen lots, each 25 by 102.2, on 1st av., south-west corner 103d st.

By William Kennedy, Superior Court foreclosure sale, J. J. Freedman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 133.5 by 124.2 by 126.7 by 123.5, on East 52d st., south side, 135 feet west of 1st av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. C. Conner, Esq., Sheriff, of one lot 25.8 by 100, on 5th av., south-east corner of 73th st.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 50.4 by 100, on 11th av., south-east corner of 60th st. Also, similar sale, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 146.8 by 290 by 140 by 241, on Walton av., east side, 179 feet north of Grove st., West Morrisania. Also, a plot of land 150 by 206, on Walton av., east side, adjoining above. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Low, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 53 Sheriff st., west side, 125 feet south of Rivington st.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, OCT. 16.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

A brick stable, with lot, West 40th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th av., lot 25x100..... $8,050

By R. V. Harnett.

1 stone church and plot of land, Madison av., n. e. corner of 47th st., plot 75.5x100..... $34,000
2 lots, each 75th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 4th av., each 25x102.2..... 10,600

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, East 46th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 25x100..... $8,150

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, 1st av., e. s., 25 ft. s of 47th st., lot 25x60..... $9,135
1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot, East 124th st., s. s., 193.6 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 18x100.11..... 9,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Oct. 14.

Mary Ann, n. e. corner of 115th st., 60.10x80; A. Auld and husband to C. H. Glover..... $65,000
Sandford av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Thomas av., 25 ft. 4½ in. front; J. W. Keegan and wife to C. V. Folin..... 400
Avenue C, e. s., 325 ft. s. of Cliff st., 76.6x169.6x irregular, (23 ½ ward); C. Decker and husband to Mary F. A. Wheeler..... 8,000
93d st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th av., 100x100.5; also 10th av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 62d st., 25x75; M. Rock and husband to C. Seldner..... 80,000
Madison av., e. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 50th st., 25.6x100; also 50th st., e. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison av., 25x102.2; also 3d av., e. s., 26 ft. s of 87th st., 27.5x100; L. Suydam to J. Suydam. 40,000
Odion place, e. s., 50 ft. n. of 14th st., 25x90; also 86th st., n. s., between 3d and 4th avs., 50x100; same to same..... 27,500
113th st., n. s., 195 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.10; also 87th st., n. s., 93.4 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.5; George E. Smith and wife to E. A. Smith..... nom.
38th st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 9th av., 15x98.9; J. Terhune and wife to I. A. Terhune..... 10,000
63th st., s. w. corner of 10th av., irregular, (7 lots); S. V. Thorpal and husband to E. L. Leggett..... nom.
10th av., s. w. corner of 98th st., (4 lots); S. Upson and wife to S. V. Thorpal..... 14,000
86th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.6; S. Upson and wife to H. Heidt..... 2,000
2d av., w. s., 60 ft. n. of 118th st., 20x90; T. Wenake and husband to F. Bohuet..... nom.
5th st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x97; F. Schaal, Referee, to P. Leavy..... 10,800
Grand st., No. 360, 75 s. of No. 5 6th st., 25x 1.5; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to M. J. Lowenstein..... 24,100
74th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2; M. S. Newcombe, Referee, to M. Myers..... 11,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—LOT SITUATED on a prominent corner of 8th av. will be sold cheap, or will be exchanged for a dwelling eligibly situated; very little money required provided the purchaser will improve the same forthwith. Address Dr. F. BAKES, No. 138 West 44th st.

$30,000.—A FOUR-STORY 20-FOOT extension residence, 39.6 st., adjoining 7th avenue. No. 4 Place or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FIRST-CLASS tenement property on the east side, to exchange for a medium-size dwelling-house, lightly encumbered, in a good neighborhood. Address OWNER, Station D.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a most variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER K. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EDWARD J. WATSON and HENRY CUNNINGHAM, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made and filed herein, bearing date the 5th day of September, 1876, I will expose and sell at public auction at the Pavilion Hotel, in the city of Paterson, New-Jersey, on the 25th day of October, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described premises to wit: All that certain indenture of lease made by the Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company to one Edward S. Jaffray, dated May 1, 1869, and duly recorded in the Clerk's office of Passaic County, in the State of New-Jersey, in Book R. 3 of Deeds for said county, p. 447, &c., of the following described premises: Beginning at the south edge of the tail of the present middle canal at a point one hundred and three feet westerly from the north-west corner of the lot formerly occupied by Caleb M. Godwin; thence running westerly along said ninety-seven feet to the north-east corner of the lot sold by the society for Establishing Useful Manufactures to P. Lorillard, Esq., thence southerly along the line of his lot about one hundred and seventy feet to the line of Congress street; thence easterly along the line of Congress street ninety-seven feet, and thence northerly about one hundred and seventy feet to the place of beginning, it being the western half of the lot leased by the said society to one James Shepard by indenture of lease, dated the thirtieth day of January, 1827, which lease is recorded in Clerk's office of the County of Essex in Book V., 2 of Deeds, page 249, &c., together with the right and privilege of taking and using upon the said lot from the present middle canal of the said society, one foot square of water, equal to one hundred and forty-four square inches of water, to be taken and used under certain conditions, restrictions, and limitations mentioned in the aforesaid indenture of lease, and in said indentures of lease therein mentioned and thereby renewed, particularly specified, and the unexpired term of years therein mentioned, and all the water rights and privileges thereby granted, and all the right, title, and interest of the said Watson & Cunningham in and to said lease and the unexpired term of years, water rights and privileges and lot of land and of, in, and to all the agreements, covenants, and provisions of the said leases, and all the right, title, and interest of said Watson & Cunningham of, in, and to the original leases in said lease mentioned, subject, however, to all the agreements, covenants, and conditions in said renewal of lease and said original leases therein obligatory upon or to be observed, kept, and performed by and lessees therein named, or by their assigns. And also all the leasehold interests of lease made by the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures to one Edward S. Jaffray, dated May 1, 1869, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of Passaic County, in Book R. 3 of Deeds for said county, p. 441, &c., of the following described premises, viz.: The privilege of taking and drawing from said middle canal in the rear of said lot two hundred and eighty-eight square inches of water, at such measure, to be used on said lot under certain conditions, restrictions, and limitations, and in the manner as is in said indenture of lease, and in said indentures of lease therein mentioned and thereby renewed, particularly specified, and the unexpired term of years therein mentioned, and all the water rights and privileges thereby granted, and all the right, title, and interest of said Watson and Cunningham of, in, and to said lease, unexpired term of years, water rights and privileges, and of, in, and to all the covenants and provisions of the said lease. And also all their right, title, and interest of in, and to the original lease in said lease above mentioned, subject, however, to all the agreements, covenants, and provisions of the said lease, and to all their right, title, and interest of, in, and to the original lease in said lease above mentioned, subject, however, to all the agreements, covenants, and provisions in said renewal of lease and said original lease therein obligatory upon or to be observed, kept, and performed by the said lessees therein named or by their assigns. Also all the buildings, water-wheels, and upright shafting upon the premises described in the first above mentioned indenture of lease, made by and between the Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company of the first part, and the said Edward S. Jaffray of the second part.—Dated September 29, 1876.

NOBLE HEATH, Jr., No. 33 Chambers st., New-York, Assignee of Edward J. Watson and Henry Cunningham, Bankrupts. s26-law4-Tue

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM SPENCER, DECEASED.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.

129 VALUABLE LOTS ON BEDFORD, NOSTRAND, LEXINGTON, GREENE, 6TH, AND 7TH AVS., JEFFERSON, HANCOCK, VAN BUREN, 8TH, AND 9TH STS. IN CITY OF BROOKLYN, to be sold at auction On WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

BY ORDER OF THE NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, under the direction of Herman D. Aidrich and Samuel Wyman, Jr., Executors, and situated as follows:

BEDFORD AV.—Three lots, west side, between Fulton av. and Hancock st.

HANCOCK ST.—Six lots, north side, and four lots, south side, cor. west Bedford and Franklin avs.

JEFFERSON ST.—Two lots, south side, between Bedford and Franklin avs.

NOSTRAND AV.—Eight lots, comprising the entire easterly front, between Greene av. and Van Buren st.; also, four lots, south-east corner of Nostrand and Lexington avs., and four lots south-west corner of Nostrand and Lexington avs.

VAN BUREN ST. AND GREENE AV.—Twenty lots, running through from street to avenue, and between Nostrand and Bedford avs.

GREENE AV.—Twelve lots, south side, 100 feet east of Bedford av.

LEXINGTON AV.—Eight lots, north side, in the rear of the rogue's av. lots.

LEXINGTON AV.—Twelve lots, south side, 100 feet west of Nostrand av.

BEDFORD AV.—Four lots, south-east corner of Greene av.

6TH AND 7TH AVS., 8TH AND 9TH STS.—Forty-two lots in the block bounded by 6th and 7th avs., 8th and 9th sts.

Many of the avenues and streets on which these lots are located are SEWERED, PAVED, AND LIGHTED WITH GAS.

Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Book maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers. No. 7 Pine st.

DE WITT, LOCKMAN & KIP, Attorneys, No. 88 Nassau st.

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, OCT. 19.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway, important sale of 354 LOTS in parcels, handsomely situated on Fordham Heights, Twenty-fourth Ward, with 765 feet of water front on Harlem River. This property is reached in fairly minutes from Grand Central Depot; fifty per cent. on mortgage for three years. For particulars and maps, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT No. 147 WEST 27TH ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot situate on the northerly side of West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs., No. 147. Lot, 19.1 by 98.9.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—47th st., corner of Broadway, three stories, size, 20x50x100, in good order; 45th st., between Broadway and 6th av., three stories, 17x43x100, will be put in excellent order; 49th st., near 6th av., four stories, 17x55x100, with carpets, mirrors, shades, &c.; 49th st., near Madison av., four stories, 21x50x.00, in good order; 51st st., between 5th and 6th avs., four stories, 16.8x50x100; 54th st., between 5th and 6th avs., three stories, 25x50x100.

B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR THE Winter or longer, a very superior house, very fully and handsomely furnished; water runs free on all the floors; size, four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 20x60, and dining-room on parlor floor, situated near the Central Park at 83d st.; owner going to Europe. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

APARTMENT NO. 17.—EIGHT ROOMS IN THE "Saratoga" to let; $75; several in the "Orleans;" $25 to $40; three-story brown-stone house, near Park and Elevated Road, $900.

J. W. STEVENS, Saratoga Building, Broadway and 52d st.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET FURNISHED.—A family of three adults would rent their house to a gentleman and wife and take rent in board. Address S. D., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

$40 A MONTH, FURNISHED.—A PRETTY cottage, seven rooms, at Rutherford Park, N. J., fifty minutes from New-York; near depot; on best av. Address E. C. T., Post Office Box 486, New-York.

APARTMENTS.—TENTERDEN, NO. 264 WEST 25th st., or small families; brown-stone; light; ventilated; Oriel windows; Jackson's grates; elegant gas-fixtures; spacious garden; $480 to $600; janitor.

TO LET.—VERY ELEGANT, PARTIALLY-FURnished English-basement house, centrally located, for Winter or longer. Address, with name, RYAN, Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

REDUCED RENTS.—NEW COMPLETE FURnished and unfurnished flats. Offices 4 Pine or 33 east 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A NICE HOUSE AT DOBB'S Ferry; ten rooms; ten minutes' walk from depot; with large lot; rent reduced to $600 per annum. F. REED, No. 119 Broadway.

A RELEGANT FLAT TO LET—UNFURNISHED; five rooms; rent $1,000 per annum. No. 71 Lexington av.

TO LET.—FIRST STORY AND BASEMENT AND second story of house No. 153 West 28th st.; terms reasonable and all improvements in.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE — DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

Detroit, Monroe and Toledo R. R. Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

DUE 1906. Interest Seven Per Cent., due February and August. Total issue, $924,000 on 62 miles of road, WITH NO OTHER DEBT OF ANY DESCRIPTION.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED by the LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

CHASE & ATKINS, Bankers,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, N. Y.

INVESTMENTS

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY WATER BONDS, 7 Per Cent., Registered.

BERGEN CITY (now Jersey City) BONDS, 7 Per Cent., Registered.

WATER BONDS.

STREET IMPROVEMENT BONDS and SEWERAGE BONDS.

HATCH & FOOTE,

NO. 12 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE BLEECKER Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company Bonds due July 1, 1875, January and July 1, 1876, will be paid on presentation at No. 158 West 44th st., by JOHN M. HARLOW, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October, 1876.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL ST., corner of Laight st. Open daily, 10 to 3, and Monday evenings, 6 to 7.

ASSETS OVER TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS.

SURPLUS OVER ONE MILLION, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

N. J. HAINES, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. FLOYD JONES, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, NO. 11,650 C. Copyright Office, Washington.—To wit: Be it remembered, that on the 14th day of October, Anno Domini 1876, Banks & Brothers of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court and in the Court for the Correction of Errors of the State of New-York. By Hiram Denio, Counselor at Law, vol. 4, New-York: Banks & Brothers, 1876, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights. A. R. SPOFFORD, Librarian to Congress

s17-law4w*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

REMOVAL AND REDUCED PRICES.

WOOD BROTHERS,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Have removed the entrance of their Warerooms from

No. 740 Broadway to

NOS. 49, 51, AND 53 LAFAYETTE PLACE.

In calling notice to the change, WOOD BROTHERS invite attention to their choice stock of carefully made Carriages of new and graceful forms, manufactured expressly for the best City trade, under the personal supervision of a member of the firm of great experience, with special care to durability and strength, as well as that beauty of style and fine finish for which they have so long maintained a justly earned reputation.

Orders from a distance, by mail, receive the same faithful attention as though placed in person.

MEDAL and DIPLOMA at the Centennial Exhibition, 1876, and

PRIZE MEDAL at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

FOUR-IN-HANDS AND COACHING-CARRIAGES RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A WARrant of attachment issued out of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and also, by virtue of an order of sale granted by Hon. George C. Barrett, Justice of said Court, on the 14th day of October, 1876, I will expose to sale at public vendue, on MONDAY, the 23d day of October, 1876, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 264 West 27th st., two bay horses; said horses are closely matched, of beautiful color, stylish, and fast.

WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.

JAMES FAY, Deputy. DATED Oct. 10, 1876.

EUREKA HORSE BLANKET COMPANY, No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL $20,000 STOCK OF GOODS, AT WHOLESALE PRICE LIST. A RARE CHANCE TO SAVE MONEY.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF STYLISH BLACK PONIES, fourteen hands three inches high, perfectly sound and gentle; sold as owner has no further use for them. Apply at livery stable, No. 107 East 126th st.

TO LET.—PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 141 EAST 32D st., room for three horses; rent $6250 a year. Apply to M. S. C., Sturtevant House, Broadway and 29th st.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE AND TRAVELING ROBES in quantities and grades to suit buyers. Prices largely reduced. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

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GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE

BY PEOPLE'S LINE TO ALBANY. FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE ONLY $1.

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Centennial visitors can enjoy a view of the east and most magnificent scenery of the Hudson in connection by traveling on the "PEOPLE'S LINE" of elegant and commodious boats. Passing West Point and all places of interest early in the evening, and connecting at Albany with morning trains for Chicago and all points NORTH and WEST. Boats leave daily at 6 P. M., Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 41 North River, near Pennsylvania Railroad Pier, in New-York. State-rooms warmed by steam. Meals on the European plan.

N. B.—Regular Hudson River Railway tickets taken and passage and state-room berth allowed in exchange. All Centennial excursion tickets good on other lines to Albany taken for passage and berth.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE CENTENNIAL TRAVEL.

PEOPLE'S EVENING LINE

of

STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.

HUDSON RIVER R. R. TICKETS TAKEN FOR PASSAGE AND STATE-ROOM BERTH.

Centennial Excursion Tickets Taken for Passage and Cabin Berth.

STATE-ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM. MEALS ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M. NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN YEARS.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

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Steam-ships MASSACHUSETTS and STATE OF MAINE leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. PERKINS, G. P. Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run between New-York (foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35) and Bay Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tue day, 17.... 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 17.... 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 19... 3:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 18. 8:00 A. M.
Friday, 21.... 10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 19.. 8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24.... 3:30 A. M.	Monday, 23.... 10:00 A. M.
	Tuesday, 24.... 12:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS CONNECTING AND DANIEL DREW, leave Murray Street Pier at 8:10, and 24th st. at 8:30 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Connections at Albany with new train at 8 P. M. for the West, over New-York Central, arriving at Buffalo at 7:10. Suspension Bridge 8:30, and Niagara Falls at 8:20 the following morning. Continuous trains on Lake Shore and Canada Southern Roads. To West Point and Newburg and return the same day, $1. Poughkeepsie, $1 50.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East river daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d st. E. R. 3:15 P. M.), and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT.

Connecting with Danbury, Norwalk and New-Haven Railroads. By steamer

AMERICUS,

daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, at 7:30 P. M. Pier No. 37 East River, at 2:45 P. M., and foot of 33d st., East River, at 3 P. M.

Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYvesant, Catskill, and Intermediate Landings.—Steamer ANDREW HASKELL, from Franklin st. Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer MONITOR, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. R. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE

BY ORDER OF TAUNTON SILVER PLATE COMPANY. For convenience of sale, at store No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley place, commencing TUESDAY, the 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue daily until the entire stock is sold, the entire stock of the TAUNTON SILVER PLATE COMPANY.

All regular goods of their own manufacture, new and elegant designs of the finest quality and bearing their trade mark.

POSITIVE TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE AMOUNTING TO OVER $50,000.

Stock consists in part of tea sets, urns, ice pitchers, salvers, go lets, cake baskets, fruit dishes, vases, mugs, castors, forks, spoons, &c.

In addition to above stock A LARGE INVOICE OF FINE TABLE CUTLERY. Attention of dealers is called to this sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRONZES, STATUETTES, MANTEL SET, PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, FINE CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 7 West 37th st., all the elegant furniture of the above house, consisting of black-walnut parlor suits in satin and reps, parlor cabinets, centre tables, etageres, marble statuettes, paintings and engravings, carved black-walnut dining extension table, buffet sideboard, chiffoneres and chairs, carved black-walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, commodes, lounges, escritoires, mantel sets and clocks, fine Turkish and other carpets, curled hair mattresses, &c.; also a general assortment of cottage furniture, kitchen and laundry furniture, crockery utensils, &c. Catalogues at Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S THIRD SALE of FRENCH CHINA AND GLASSWARE, by order of Mr. B. P. FABBRI, assignee of Messrs. JOHN VOGT & CO., at their stores, Nos. 35 and 37 Park place, near Church, the third sale of which will take place on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, Oct. 19 and 20, at 10:30 o'clock each day.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell 100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 20 Exchange place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

THE UNPAID BOOK ACCOUNTS, PROMISSORY NOTES judgments, &c., of WHITE & DOUGLAS will be sold at auction at noon, Oct. 20, by SCHARD BENDER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 7 Old slip, New-York, by order of EDWARD W. WEST, Esq., as Assignee of estate of White & Douglas. For catalogues apply to the Assignee, at No. 55 Pine st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS will let the whole or a part of the second floor of their own first-class well-furnished house, west of 5th av. and very near the Windsor Hotel, to a gentleman and his wife or one or two single gentlemen; board and all appointments unexceptionable, and family of high social respectability. Address Box No. 3,446 Post Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN A LARGE third-story back room, nicely furnished, good closet, grate fire, hot and cold water, first-class board; terms $25 per week; highest references exchanged; Madison av., near 30th st. Address E. T., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—A private American family have a large furnished room, third floor, southern exposure, to let to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; references exchanged. Address A. R., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 123 WEST 45TH ST.—PRIVATE HOUSE; newly opened for the Fall season; an elegant second floor, with board for gentleman and wife; also third, en suite or separate; appointments unexceptionable; highest reference.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING the house have a second floor; also other rooms, en suite or separately, with excellent board; references.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.

Rooms single or en suite; rooms for gentlemen; private table or table d'hôte; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; references.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.

Large, handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor to let, with first-class table; one room on fourth floor; terms moderate; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR; other desirable rooms, handsomely furnished; piano, &c., with or without private table; moderate terms.

PARTIES SEEKING PLEASANT ROOMS for the Winter, with good board and home comforts, in a central locality, near Broadway, call at No. 36 East 12th st.; ref rences.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To let from Nov. 1, possibly sooner, with private tables only a second, third, or upper floors in a first-class family house.

FIRST FLOOR AND SECOND-STORY FRONT room to rent, with board, en suite or single; also, other rooms; references. Call at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 28 WEST 42D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, hand somely furnished rooms, large and small, suited for family or party of gentlemen; table and suite first-class.

NO. 14 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsome rooms, with excellent board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; table and service unexceptionable. F. LACHENMEYER.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR Madison square.—Elegantly-furnished parlor sleeping rooms, bathroom, &c.; private table if desired; house first-class.

MRS. SUMNER, NO. 22 EAST 35TH ST., has three large rooms to offer on first and second floors; exclusive bath, &c.; with or without private table.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, HANDSOMELY-FURnished room, with alcove; also, one with private bath; family own their house. Apply at No. 116 East 30th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 218, CHESTERFIELD HOUSE.—Second story, front, with or without private table; other rooms for gentlemen and wives, or gentlemen. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

MRS. FELTER, OF NO. 235 WEST 38TH st., offers with board, suites on second and third floors; also a large room on fourth floor; moderate terms.

NO. 145 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV. Second story room, with board, for one or two adults appreciating superior accommodations in small private family.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET A COMPLETE suite of spacious apartments, with private table and attendance. Call at No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

5TH AND 6TH AVS.

Mrs. M. E. JKENS, No. 48 West 15th st., offers pleasant well-furnished rooms, with good table, to responsible parties, at prices to suit the times.

MRS. J. B. REID,

No. 17 East 31st st., Madison and 5th avs.—Handsomely-furnished suite of rooms; private table; highest references.

NO. 37 WEST 31ST ST.—CHOICE APARTments, with superior table; first-class appointments.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—SUITES OF HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms, with board, for families; hall room; references.

NO. 6 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS ON top floor, second floor, and third, front, together or separate; private halls if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 431.—SECOND FLOOR, WITH board; also rooms on third floor; unexceptionable references.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—SECOND-STORY front and another room, furnished, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SUNNY FRONT SUITE; superior board, or private tables; also rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 273 MADISON AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suites; also rooms for gentlemen; private table if desired.

ONE SUITE OF VERY DESIRABLE SECOND-story rooms, with board. No. 153 Madison av., corner 32d st.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOM, with hall-room on third floor; one on fourth floor, with board; references.

NO. 48 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A FINE FURnished floor with other rooms and closets for a family, with good board, or without it.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms to let, with or without private table; references.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—CHOICE Rooms, with board, for parties desiring a refined and permanent home.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123—ROOMS SINGLY OR EN suite, with strictly first-class table; terms moderate; references.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—ONE SUITE, FOUR rooms, second floor; with or without private table; house appointments first class; references exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, with superior board; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with private table if desired; also, single rooms, with board; references.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 132, WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms on third and fourth floors, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS with private table or without board, for a family or gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81.—FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—Two rooms together or separately, with board; references required.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE, No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private tables.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent second floor, with private table, from Nov. 1; third floor immediately.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5, NEAR THE LREVOORT.—A second floor, handsomely furnished; also, single rooms; table unexceptionable.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROAD

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

REPUBLICAN ACTIVITY IN THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES.

A THOROUGH CANVASS BEING MADE IN BROOME COUNTY—A MAJORITY OF 1,300 PREDICTED—THE CONTEST FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION — THE DEMOCRATS RESORTING TO FALSEHOOD AND CORRUPTION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BINGHAMTON, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1876.

It was a fortunate thing for the Republican Party of New-York that the October elections did not all go in their favor. Had Indiana and Ohio both gone Republican, the same apathy that has hitherto characterized the canvass of that party in this State would have continued, and there would have been some danger that Tilden's "still hunters" would have caught them napping on the day of election. As it is, they are now satisfied that they have got work to do in this campaign and they are going to do it. The result in Ohio and Indiana, although highly favorable to the Republicans in both States so far as national issues were concerned, gaining, as they have, ten Congressmen, is regarded by the party here as a transfer of the battle-ground to this State, and has shown the necessity of every man rallying to his standard and carrying on the campaign with vigor from now till the day of election. If this is done and the full strength of the party is brought out at the polls, I have not yet seen a Republican who doubts that we will carry the State by at least thirty thousand majority. The Republicans of Broome County appreciate the situation, and are determined to poll a full vote of the party on the 7th of November. A thorough canvass is now being made in every township and school district under the direction of Mr. C. E. Martin, the Chairman of the County Committee, and, thus far, the result is most encouraging. No defection is found in the ranks—only one Republican in the whole county having been discovered who has a leaning for "Tilden and Reform"—and the Liberals, who in 1872 and 1874 were very numerous here about, are now more than ninety per cent. of them, for Hayes and Wheeler. The lowest estimate that any Republican makes of the majority in this county in November is 1,000, and the general opinion is that it will reach 1,300. Two years ago, when Tilden ran for Governor, it was 535. The party is thoroughly united and harmonious. The slight disaffection in this city with regard to the Congressional nomination in this district has all passed off, and the men who threatened a bolt are now taking the stump nightly for the ticket. The district comprises the Counties of Broome, Tioga, Tompkins, and Schuyler, and usually polls from 1,500 to 2,000 Republican majority. Hon. Jeremiah W. Dwight, the Republican candidate, is a retired merchant living in Dryden. Tompkins County, and will receive the full vote of his party and probably more. His Democratic opponent is Gen. Edward F. Jones, of this city, who ran against Mr. Platt two years ago and was defeated by about seven hundred votes. He was formerly a Republican, afterward a Liberal, and finally was captured and held fast in the Democratic Party by a Congressional nomination. When he ran two years ago he went around among all his acquaintances in this county and asked them as a particular favor to vote for him merely as a compliment, saying that he did not, of course, expect to be elected, but he was anxious to have a flattering complimentary vote, which might give him strength in the Democratic Party, and, perhaps, enable him, some time or other, to get a nomination on their State ticket. Under these representations, coupled with the fact that Jones is a "good fellow" socially, some three or four hundred Republicans voted for him. To their astonishment, they woke up the next morning after election and found that Jones and his friends were claiming a victory. Fuller returns showed that Jones had not been awarded a seat in Congress, but he made such a close run as to produce a "scare" among his good-natured Republican friends, and they don't propose to vote for Jones out of "compliment" any more. This "complimenting Jones" has been found to be a risky business, and he will not get a single Republican vote this Fall. The Republican nominee for Assemblyman from this county is Edwin C. Moody. The Democrats have nominated Jerome De Witt. Both are young lawyers of this city, and both are respectable nominations. Moody's election, however, is conceded by both parties. Last year the Democrats elected their candidate, [Mr. Ford,] because they put up their strongest man, while the Republicans nominated a very weak one. Mr. Ford declined a re-nomination this year, and, if he had not, he could not be elected against Mr. Moody. The county nominees of the Republican Party this year are all satisfactory, and there is nothing to cause a split or to prevent a full party vote. The Republicans are holding from three to five meetings each night in this county, and expect to increase the number from now till election. Mr. Martin, the Chairman of the County Committee, is an indefatigable as well as a very shrewd worker, and if a single Republican in the county stays away from the polls this Fall it will not be his fault. He has arranged to have a public meeting in every school district in the county between now and election, and there are 229 districts outside of this city. He also intends to have as many as four out-door mass-meetings, at different points, at which he hopes to be able to secure speakers of national reputation. He says that he never has known a time when meetings were better attended or more enthusiastic than now, although at first the people were very apathetic and did not care about having any meetings. He thinks if Chauncey Depew, or District Attorney Tenney, of Brooklyn, would come up here and make one or two speeches it would accomplish a vast deal of good. He is also very anxious to have Speaker Blaine or "Bob" Ingersoll here once during the campaign, and promises to have an audience that may be measured by the acre. Thus far the Republicans of Broome County have had to depend almost entirely on local speakers. Among those who are out addressing the people almost nightly are: Hon. O. W. Chapman, late Superintendent of Insurance; P. W. Hopkins, G. F. McDonald, S. C. Millard, Hon. George Sherwood, A. E. Andrews, Frank Stewart, and E. O'Connor, of this city. They all report full audiences and great enthusiasm wherever they go. Mr. O'Connor is a lawyer of this city, and a life-long Democrat, who has become disgusted with Tilden and his fraudulent professions of "Reform," and has made up his mind to support Hayes and Wheeler. He is doing a good work among the Irishmen of this county by showing them how they have been made tools of by demagogues calling themselves Democrats, and are driven like cattle to the polls to vote uniformly and in one solid mass for the Democratic ticket. He urges them to show more independence, like the Americans and Germans, and indicate that they have minds of their own by distributing their votes among parties according as their principles shall deserve their suffrages.

In Broome County, as everywhere else throughout the State, the tracts and handbills issued from the Tilden printing shop in Liberty street are found scattered broadcast. The lying placard crediting Tilden with a reduction of seven or eight millions in the State taxes stares every farmer in the face throughout the county, and is calculated, in the opinion of many Republicans here, to do a good deal of damage, notwithstanding its falsity has been so often exposed in speeches and newspapers. The Chairman of the County Committee here thinks that more effort ought to be made by the State Committee to counteract these handbills, and says that the distribution of a tract published by the Queens County Republican Committee and entitled "Facts for the People," would, in his opinion, do a great deal of good in the rural districts.

The Democrats are holding comparatively few meetings in this section. They do not dare trust their cause to open discussion, but are relying on the falsehoods circulated in the printed tracts that emanate from the "literary bureau," and in corrupt personal influence with the voters. As far as can be ascertained here, they propose to secure a certain number of votes in each school district, whenever it is possible, by bribery, in case they cannot be reached by other means. It is not believed that many Republicans in this county can be captured in this way, but there is no doubt that the "still hunt," which is the distinguishing feature of Tilden's campaign in this State, is intended to cover some kind of rascality, and it is very certain that any man or party that will persist in circulating such a barefaced lie as is contained in Tilden's placard about the State taxes would not stick at bribery if he had a chance.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS OF TROY—LARGE MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, Oct, 16.—The German Republican mass-meeting at Apollo Hall to-night was largely attended. Addresses were delivered by Solomon Spitzer, of Williamsburg, N. Y., and Dr. E. H. Makk, editor Buffalo *Freie Presse*. There was much enthusiasm, and the Germans are thoroughly aroused.

THE GREAT BROOKLYN BARBECUE.

PREPARATIONS FOR A GRAND REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION—OUTLINE OF THE PROGRAMME.

The arrangements for the great Republican barbecue, to be held at Myrtle Avenue Park, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth Wards of that City, are now substantially complete, and the several committees having the affair in charge have issued extensive programmes of the proceedings. Over fifty thousand tickets have been issued, and a vast multitude are expected to respond thereto. Two of the oxen to be roasted will be exhibited in the vicinity of the City Hall, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and in Wall street, this morning, drawn in trucks by horses gayly decorated, and in the afternoon they will be exhibited in Brooklyn, in different parts of the City. The barbecue exercises will open at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning; and during the day and night speeches will be delivered from five stands which have been erected for that purpose. The following-named speakers are expected to address the people: Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, Geo. Daniel E. Sickles, Hon. A. W. Tenney, John Cochrane, Judge Dittenneufer, Judge E. D. Culver, Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, Gen. James W. Husted, Major Z. K. Pangborn, Hon. Daniel Dougherty, Hon. S. B. Buttenner, Hon. William H. Simmons, Hon. John Oakey, Hon. Richard Busteed, Gen. John W. Mohar, Hon. Henry O'Conner, Capt. James Sanur, Dr. David Bell, Capt. Robert Crowe, John C. Green, Rev. Henry Hyland Garnett, U. E. Brown, A. B. Copes, Joseph Brewer, T. S. Stewart, Rev. W. H. Dixon, C. H. Curtis, Hon. John Q. Allen, Patrick H. Reason, William Rich, of Troy; Peter Guignon, Rev. S. Peterson, and Rev. Jacob Thomas, and music will be furnished by Conterno's full band; and a choir of 100 singers, including the Hatton Glee Club, under the leadership of Profs. Bechter, Robinss, and Erulf, who will open the proceedings by a grand chorus especially arranged for the occasion. The park will be finely decorated and brilliantly illuminated in the evening by calcium lights, Chinese lanterns, and fire-works. Salutes will also be fired during the day and evening from Brooklyn Heights, Washington, and Myrtle Avenue Parks, and in the evening there will be a grand torch-light parade of the Boys in Blue, Minute Men, and other uniformed organizations of New-York, Brooklyn, and other cities. The attendance of many prominent speakers, in addition to those mentioned above, has been promised, including Hon. James G. Blaine, Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll, Hon. Carl Schurz, Gen. John A. Dix, Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, and Hon. William A. Wheeler. The following named gentlemen will have charge of the various stands erected for the speakers: Stand No. 1—Charles W. Godard, Chairman; stand No. 2—Darwin R. James, Chairman; stand No. 3—Irish-American, William H. Grace; stand No. 4—German-American, Salomon Spitzer; stand No. 5—Colored, Dr. P. W. Ray, Chairman. It is confidently expected that this will be one of the grandest demonstrations of the kind ever witnessed in this State. Mr. Charles W. Godard is President of the Committee on Organization, assisted by Darwin R. James as Vice-President and Alvin Tenney as Secretary.

HOME WORK.

To-morrow, Wednesday, is the second day for registration of voters. Don't fail to register early.

The citizens of the First Ward will meet this evening at No. 36 Greenwich street, to organize a Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club.

Gen. Sharpe and Gen. John A. Dix will speak in the Morgan Wigwam, corner of Classon and Putnam avenues, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening.

A meeting of the Republican Club will be held at No. 152 Franklin street to-morrow evening, when a number of good campaign speeches may be expected.

A ballot taken on Saturday last on the 2 P. M. Lehigh Valley train, between Mauch Chunk and Philadelphia, resulted in 193 votes for Hayes, 40 for Tilden, and 2 for Cooper.

The Boys in Blue of the First Assembly District held a meeting at No. 154 Franklin street last evening, and organized their third company, with the following officers: John Glynn, Captain; Patrick J. Hickey, First Lieutenant, and George Hanley, Second Lieutenant.

Active preparations are in progress for the grand monster Republican mass-meeting which is to be held at Sing Sing to-morrow. By special arrangement the Hudson River Railroad will run trains at half fare from the Fourtieth street depot, and from the up-river stations.

The Boys in Blue of the Ninth Assembly District will parade this evening, and after marching through the principal streets of the district, they will proceed up town, passing the residence of Gen. Dix and the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The organization is fully uniformed and thoroughly drilled.

Gen. E. B. Fowler has issued a general order commanding a grand parade of the Brooklyn Boys in Blue, to take place on Thursday, the day on which the great Republican barbecue is to be held. Over five thousand of the Boys in Blue from this City will be in line. They are to be joined in the parade by the New-York regiments.

A largely-attended meeting of Republicans was held on Saturday night at Arcbbold's Hall, Newcastle. Edward B. Lane, of Newcastle, presided. The Young American Boys in Blue of Sing Sing, an organization numbering 100 members, were present, having marched from the village mentioned. Stirring addresses were delivered by Col. Lambert, of New-York; Major Willard Bullard, and Jacob M. Patterson, Jr.

A correspondent, writing from Schuyler County, says that the Republicans are all alive. They are holding numerous and spirited meetings. The sentiment in favor of Hayes and Wheeler and against Tilden is growing rapidly. Hundreds of life-long Democrats avow their intention to vote the Republican ticket. Schuyler County promises to give one of her rousing old war-time Republican majorities. Among the most efficient workers in Schuyler and Steuben Counties is Mr. George Becker. He is speaking day and night with excellent effect.

The Boys in Blue of the Ninth Assembly District, numbering 350 members, will parade through the principal streets of the district to-night, after which they will visit the residence of Major Gen. Dix, passing the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A pioneer corps has been formed in connection with this organization, which will parade with them. The mounted corps will also join in the march. Col. E. M. H. Enters is the commander, who is ably assisted by many ex-army officers. The organization in this district was mustered and trained by Major William A. Corsa. The Republicans of the Ninth District will make a good show in November.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN PATERSON.

The various Hayes and Wheeler Clubs of Paterson, N. J., had a large torch-light parade last evening, and notwithstanding the decided coolness of the weather the streets were lined with people. About two thousand men appeared in line, and with their handsome uniforms, illuminated by torches, fire-works and calcium lights, presented a magnificent spectacle. Many houses along the route were handsomely illuminated, and at various points the procession was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The line of march was formed on Broadway, right resting on Main street, and moved in the following order: Eighth Ward Club, Seventh Ward Club, Texas Rangers, Sixth Ward Club, Mill's Guards, Fifth Ward Club, Hayes and Wheeler Central Club, Fourth Ward "Tiger" Battalion, the Phelps' Guards, Blauvelt Battery, Third Ward "Lion" Battalion, Hobart Guards, Tuttle Continental Guards, First Ward Club. The principal streets were traversed, and the clubs dismissed at a late hour. The demonstration was one of the largest ever seen in the city.

REPUBLICAN PARADE IN JERSEY CITY.

There was a large and imposing Republican parade in Jersey City last night. The main streets of the city were thronged as if on a gala occasion, and the procession was accompanied on its entire route by an immense crowd of people. There must have been 6,000 in line. The most noticeable features in the procession were the Robeson Battery, led by an immense four-horse transparency and followed by a life-boat manned with sailors; the Farrier, Spodone, and Payne Guards, all colored, and numbering about six hundred men; the Toffey Lancers, Mounted Veterans, the Hayes and Wheeler Regiment of Boys in Blue, and the immense number of citizens on horseback, in carriages, and every conceivable vehicle crowded with men. Some of the carriages contained ladies. There were a number of trucks containing representations of different trades, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, and hatchers. One carriage contained the Goddess of Liberty. There was a profusion of fireworks, and the trucks and carriages were almost loaded down with flags. The houses all along the line, and particularly in Jersey avenue, were handsomely illuminated and decorated. In one window was a little girl with the American flag wrapped around her, and waving a tiny flag. She was vociferously cheered. A large number of transparencies were carried in the procession, bearing appropriate mottoes. The *Evening Journal* had a huge transparency in line.

THE BROOKLYN RING DEMOCRATS.

M'LAUGHLIN'S FOLLOWERS FIGHTING — A MAN WHO WAS INDICTED FOR BALLOT-BOX STUFFING—HIS CHOICE FOR ASSEMBLY.

The Democratic General Committee of Kings County met last evening for the purpose of receiving the credentials of the delegates elected to the various nominating conventions. The "Boss" followers had a very unhappy time of it. The two principal contests were in the Third Assembly District and in the New-Lots District. The delegation from the Third Assembly District in favor of the nomination of John Shanley for Assembly were admitted, but not without a bitter contest. Mr. Edward Toohil, who was a candidate against Shanley, charged excitedly that the grossest frauds were perpetrated at the primary, and that both Shanley and James Dunn, his backer, were guilty of treachery. The backers of Dunn retorted, and some very unpleasant epithets were freely bandied about. It is the opinion of many Democrats that in giving the nomination to Shanley, who was indicted and tried for ballot-box stuffing, that an injury has been worked to the ticket which the best nominations for other positions will fail to counteract. In the New-Lots District the delegation in favor of Bernard Midas for the office of Charity Commissioner was admitted, defeating Mr. Gilman Schenck. Midas, who is now a Charity Commissioner, is perhaps McLaughlin's most fawning follower. Mr. Schenck is one of the most respectable Democrats in the party. It was rumored last night that a change of policy had been agreed on by the "Boss" and his counselors concerning the conventions to be held to-day. On Saturday the purpose was to adjourn the conventions until after the Republicans and Independent Democrats have made their nominations. The "Boss," it was said, had determined to carry things with a high hand, and that the admission of the Shanley and Midas delegations were indications of the policy to be pursued in making all the nominations. A number of prominent Democrats are still in favor of adjourning the conventions until after the Republican nominations. One of these said yesterday that if the conventions were not adjourned the regular Democrats would surely be beaten in November.

THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

A meeting of the Conference Committee appointed by the Tammany County Convention was held yesterday at Tammany Hall, Peter B. Olney in the chair. Communications were received from a number of clubs and organizations recommending the nomination of different candidates, and the committee, without taking any action upon them, adjourned until this afternoon. The Anti-Tammany Conference Committee will meet this evening at Irving Hall. The conventions of the two factions to nominate Assemblymen met in all the districts of the City last evening, and each appointed a Conference Committee. A meeting of the various Conference Committees appointed at the Tammany Congressional, Aldermanic, and Assembly conventions will meet this afternoon at the Fourteenth street wigwam, to agree upon a plan of action. The friends of James O'Brien appear to be very well satisfied with the stand taken by him at the Anti-Tammany Convention, and there will be a mass-meeting in his favor held to-night in the Fifteenth Assembly District, at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. If Morrissey should withdraw from the Anti-Tammany organization, it is said that a large number of dissatisfied Democrats who are now in the Tammany ranks, and who are unfriendly to him, will desert Kelly and join the opposition. The two "Johns," it is said, have been in private consultation several times since the nature of the conferences held before the late conventions. The friends of O'Brien charge Morrissey with an attempt to sell out the Anti-Tammany Party in his own interest.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The Democrats of the Fifth District of Hudson County, N. J., have nominated Hon. Garrett D. Van Reipen for member of Assembly.

Daniel L. Martin has been nominated for Assembly by the Democrats of the Third District of Middlesex County, N. J.

The Republicans of the Fourth Assembly District of Newark, N. J., yesterday decided to make no nomination. There are two Democratic candidates for this district—Clark, regular, and Vegtte, independent.

The Hunterdon County Democrats have nominated James M. Pidcock for State Senator.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The Republicans of this State have made nominations as follows:

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—For Assembly, David W. Shuler; Sheriff, Peter D. Moyer; County Clerk, A. H. Burton; Justice of Sessions, Joseph Noxon.

FOR ASSEMBLY.—Albany County, First District, James Fisher; Second District, Waters W. Braman. Erie County, Third District, Edward Gallagher. Oswego County, Second District, George M. Case.

A SEVERE HIT.

The Lockport *Union* is a Democratic paper, and has its own way to rap Tildenism over the knuckles. This is what it said on Friday: "The great victory achieved in Indiana, it is conceded, is largely due to the personal influence and discreet counsel of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks. He was vigilant from the opening to the close of the campaign. He encouraged all Democrats in the work necessary to consummate a triumph. He held up to view the importance of a united party, and would not for a moment tolerate the suspicion that there was in the State a Hendricks party in contradistinction to the universal Democratic Party of the country."

OUR OWN CONTEST.

After speaking encouragingly of the Republican prospects in this State, the Ogdensburg *Journal* says: "We count little upon discord in the Democratic ranks, although we know Tilden and his intimates and political associates are intensely disliked in all the Democratic strongholds of the State. It is not necessary that Republicans should build their hopes of success upon a split or decay of Tilden's unpopularity with his own party, for the reason that they have only to do their duty energetically and bring their own party strength to the polls to win a glorious victory."

A WHALE IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

The Baltimore *Sun* of the 12th inst. says; "The officers and several passengers by the steamship Helen, of the Eastern Shore Steam-boat Company, report that on Sunday morning a large black whale grounded on Occohannock bar, Northampton County, Va., about forty miles from the mouth of the Chesapeake, and was killed next day. Occohannock Creek is on the route of the steamer Helen, and Capt. Rayner, her commander, together with his crew, had a fight with the whale. The leviathan grounded about 7 A. M. in six feet water, where he remained all day, and crowds of people came from all sections to get a look at the unusual visitor. The whale at intervals spouted up the water, and made great exertions to get off, but each succeeding effort sent it further into shallow water. On Monday the carcass was to be taken ashore at high tide. The oil will be tried out and sold. Mr. John Addison, a resident of the locality, brought a piece of the tail of the whale to Baltimore. The whale was 37½ feet long, weight about two tons, length of tail 6 feet, mouth 3 feet. It is thought the whale was either driven into the Chesapeake by a south-east gale or followed a vessel, and in attempting to put to sea entered the wrong inlet and was stranded."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

To-morrow, Wednesday, is the second day for registration of voters. Be sure you register early.

Controller Green paid yesterday the salaries of the public school teachers for the month of September.

John Littlewood, of No. 20 Desbrosses street, died yesterday from a fracture of the base of the skull, caused by a fall on the pavement on Saturday.

The members of the Gold and Silver Commission met yesterday at the Post Office, and transacted routine business. The sessions are held with closed doors.

The Board of Apportionment met yesterday and authorized the Controller to issue City Parks improvement fund stock, amounting to $25,000, for the Park Department.

The tug-boat Louis, with two garbage scows in tow, unexpectedly sank yesterday afternoon off Coney Island, while returning to this City. Assistance has been sent by the Coast Wrecking Company.

The following is the weekly statement of Chamberlain Tappan: Balance in the City Treasury Oct. 7, $1,290,684 77; receipts, $2,383,716 24; payments, $2,388,384 62; balance, Oct. 14, $1,286,016 83.

The Young People's Christian Association of the Sixteenth Baptist Church announce a course of lectures, to be held in the church, Sixteenth street, near Eighth avenue, Wednesday evenings, Oct. 18 and 25, and Nov. 1, 8, and 15.

City Marshal Hayes yesterday seized the steamer Colon, of the Pacific Mail Line, for arrears of personal taxes alleged to be due by the company for 1874, amounting to $180,000. The seizure was made at the company's dock foot of Canal street.

The fourth annual meeting of the choirs of Trinity Parish will take place at Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway, on Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock. An address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Dix, and 100 selected voices of the Trinity choir will render the music.

Controller Green presented to the Board of Apportionment at the meeting yesterday a petition of the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, asking for an appropriation, to be included in the estimate for 1877, for the erection of a building in said ward for school purposes. The petition was referred to the Controller.

The trial of Capt. Josiah L. Grindle, of the ship St. Mark, charged with cruel and unusual punishment on shipboard, was concluded yesterday afternoon in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict. The argument of counsel was heard, and Judge Benedict will charge the jury at the opening of court this morning.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of St. Luke's Home for Aged Women will be celebrated on Wednesday, Oct. 18, at the Home, corner of Eighty-ninth street and Madison avenue. The house will be open to visitors from the hour of 11 A. M. The exercises will be held in the Church of the Beloved Disciple, next the Home, at the hour of 2 P. M.

Between the hours of 9 o'clock on Friday night and 6 o'clock on Saturday morning last, the store of Hand E. Merkle, merchant tailor, at No. 640 Sixth avenue, was visited by burglars and robbed of clothing and cloths valued at $732. The burglars unlocked the hall door of the premises and gained access to the store by forcing open a door leading from the hallway.

Ephraim L. Snow and George W. Snow, composing the firm of Snow & Son, iron merchants, of No. 206 Water street and No. 516 East Twentieth street, assigned their property for the benefit of creditors to Ferdinand Stern yesterday. Jacob Floersheim and Nehemiah Floersheim, composing the firm of Floersheim Brothers, made a similar assignment to Reginald Hart yesterday.

Mr. W. S. Ward, naturalist of the New-York Aquarium, will be at the library of the Aquarium this evening for the purpose of conferring with those who desire to avail themselves of the privileges of the library and the laboratory connected therewith. In the consideration of the applications special attention will be paid to the request of those who are engaged in such lines of scientific inquiry as relate to the anatomy of fish and marine animals.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday the following transfers were made: Sergt. Stephen Keating, Fourth to Twenty-ninth Precinct; Sergt. J. J. Taylor, Twenty-ninth to Fourth; Roundsmen Ernest Schrott and John T. Kelly, from the Twenty-ninth to the Thirteenth and Twenty-first Precincts, respectively; Patrolman John O'Mahoney, Fifth to Twenty-third Precinct; Michael Flynn, Twenty-first to Nineteenth Sub; and James Curry, from Nineteenth Sub to Twenty-first Precinct.

BROOKLYN.

The primaries of the Slocum Democrats were held last night in Brooklyn, and passed off quietly.

Oliver Cotter detected ten liquor-dealers violating the Excise law on Sunday, and has preferred charges against all of them.

Last Wednesday Patrick Ennis, of Maspeth, Long Island, came to this City to give testimony in a suit pending before Mr. P. Barnard as Referee. Since that time he has not been seen or heard of by his friends.

Mrs. Robert Thackenberry was fatally burned while lighting a fire at her residence, No. 196 Smith street, yesterday. Her dress took fire, and before the flames could be extinguished by her husband she was so badly burned that her life is despaired of.

The Commissioners of City Works will today open proposals for stone facing the dam of the Hempstead Reservoir. Kingsley & Keeney sent a protest to the Mayor yesterday denying the right of the Board of City Works to make any new contracts for work on the reservoir covered by their contract. They offer to do any portion of the work if they are allowed.

The Woman's Union Missionary Society will hold a convention for three days, beginning at 10 o'clock this morning, in the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Remsen and Henry streets. Reports from the home missions will be read and addresses will be made by the ladies present. The evening meetings will be conducted by clergymen, and addresses will be made by Rev. Drs. Storrs and Scudder, Chancellor Crosby, and others.

Rev. Norman Seaver, D. D., for eight years Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, yesterday resigned his pastorate. It is stated that the main incentive to the change is the desire on the part of the Pastor for a larger field of labor. A meeting of the society will be held to-morrow evening to take action upon the resignation, and a meeting of the Presbytery next week will formally sever the relations between Pastor and people.

NEW-JERSEY.

Collector Love, of Jersey City, reports the week's receipts to be $3,764 87.

The official Republican majority at the recent charter election in Newark is 1,792.

The trial of Patrick Carr for the murder of his wife, at Paterson, has been postponed until to-morrow.

The Presbyterian Synod of New-Jersey will assemble in the First Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth to-day.

Robert W. Shannon, aged sixty-two years, fell down stairs at his residence in Tichenor street, Newark, and died Sunday night from his injuries.

Charles Tag, a resident of the Hackensack Plank Road, Union Hill, has been missing for over five weeks, and his friends fear that he has met with foul play.

The Republicans of Union County will hold a grand mass-meeting at Elizabeth to-morrow evening. Hon. H. C. Treat, of Maine, and Prof. J. M. Langston, the well-known colored orator, will speak.

Justice Streng, of Hoboken, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Catherine Rooney, of Eighth street, on a complaint made by Caroline Gulschy, who alleges that Mrs. Rooney set two blood-hounds upon her and threatened to have her torn apart.

Patrick Bagley, residing at No. 125 Washington street, Hoboken, was thrown from his buggy in Ninth street, Jersey City, by his horse taking fright, and striking on the pavement fractured his skull. He was taken to St. Francis Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

A sleeping car in a Pennsylvania Railroad train caught fire while running between Newark and Elizabeth Sunday night, and burned fiercely before it was discovered. The passengers were considerably frightened at first, as the doors were locked, but all escaped without injury. The car was seriously damaged.

A tramp, who gave his name as Henry Hoffman, stopped County Clerk James M. Braun on Newark avenue, Jersey City, late on Sunday night, and demanded a sum of money. When Mr. Braun refused to hand over the amount the fellow struck him in the face. Mr. Braun grappled with him and held him until an officer appeared. Yesterday Hoffman was committed for examination.

The coal-heavers employed at the Port Johnson coal docks struck recently, owing to a reduction of their wages. Yesterday morning the coal company put on a new force of two hundred men, and the old hands gathering around it was thought that there would be a riot. Chief Whitney, who was sent for, arrived with a squad of officers and succeeded in getting the old hands to return at the new rates, and at the end of the week if they found that they could not make enough to live on they could state their case to the officers of the company and doubtless get the old standard of wages returned.

A POSTMASTER AS A DISTILLER.

AN ILLICIT STILL DESTROYED IN NEW-JERSEY—THE POSTMASTER OF HOMESTEAD STATION ARRESTED AS THE PROPRIETOR.

Another successful raid on "crooked whisky" was made yesterday afternoon by Deputy Collector P. R. Hawley, of this City—this time in the suburbs of Hoboken, at a quiet place known as Homestead Station. The information received as to the place was very direct, and early yesterday a party consisting of Deputy Collectors Hawley and Ryan, of this City; Revenue Agent A. H. Brooks, of New-Jersey; Deputy Collector Reed, of Jersey City, and Deputy United States Marshal Denbert, and a posse of assistants, proceeded to the place. Passing beyond Union Hill, to the flats on the other side, by the railroad track, an unpretentious coal and wood yard was surrounded, and a still of about one hundred and fifty gallons capacity was found in full operation. There were but two persons at work in the place at the time, one of whom mysteriously escaped. The other rushed to the second floor of the building and jumped from the window. He ran into the woods adjoining, but was soon caught and brought back.

While the officers were taking an inventory of the place they were approached by Jacob Stoffer, who represented himself as the owner of the premises, and inquired their authority for trespassing upon them. Upon being informed, he stated that though he owned and carried on the coal business there; though he lived in the same building, a portion of which was used as the Post Office of the place, he had no knowledge whatever of the business just discovered by the officers. He was also taken into custody, and at this time his anxiety in regard to an approaching train disclosed the fact that he was the Postmaster, a position he has held for three years past. Seizure was made of the entire premises, valued probably at $15,000, and then began the destruction of the still and appurtenances. In a short time all semblance of the former prosperity was lost, and still, worms, and connections were piled in the yard. The contents of four large mash-tubs, containing about one thousand gallons of mash and two barrels of molasses, were then run into the sewer, and the two barrels of rum kept as evidence. Quite a large crowd collected before this work was concluded, and among all there was a seeming astonishment that such a business could have been carried on in their immediate vicinity without their knowledge.

The building seized is a two-story frame, the front portion, facing the road leading to the railroad station, being occupied as the Post Office, and also as the business office of the coal yard. Adjoining, in the rear, is a stable, and connecting with this the still in question. Appearances would indicate that the wood and coal business was not a very extensive one, judging from the stock on hand. Postmaster Stoffer and the other man arrested, giving the name of Michael Day, were brought to Jersey City and held in $5,000 bail each, before United States Commissioner Muirhead, for examination, on charges of owning and running an illicit still. The property seized, including two fine horses and wagons, were turned over to United States Marshal Bailey, of Jersey City.

A BOATMAN DROWNED.

The body of Thomas Tanner, a canal boatman, was found floating in the Morris Canal, at Paterson, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Deceased, who was Captain of a boat, was last seen about 7:30 o'clock, Saturday evening, when the boat was going through the canal near the Stony Road Bridge. At that time he called out to the boy who was driving the horses, to look out for the rocks. A short distance further on the boat ran on the bank, and then the boy discovered that the Captain was missing. The case is a mysterious one, as Tanner was an ablebodied, vigorous man, a good swimmer, and there were no marks of violence upon the body. He resided at Washington, N. J., where he leaves a wife and two children. An inquest will be held.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION ON TRIAL.

Messrs. Anthony C. D'Ozeville, Charles S. Jones, Charles W. Seerbeck, and De Witt Clinton Judah, comprising the full Board of Registry in the Eleventh Election District of the Fifth Assembly District, were arraigned before the Board of Police yesterday for trial, charged with having failed to leave the public copy of the registry in the polling-place, as required by law. The facts in the complaint were admitted by the accused, who had no valid excuse to offer. The matter was referred to the board for decision.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Congressman E. B. Morgan, of Aurora, N.Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and F. E. Church, the artist, are at the Brevoort House.

J. Nabuco, of the Brazilian Legation at Washington, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Judge Nathaniel Shipman, of the United States District Court for Connecticut, is at the St. James Hotel.

Giuseppe Dassi, President of the Italian Centennial Commission, is at the Gilsey House.

Baron Bleichröder, of Berlin, and Fritz Cunliffe Owen, of the Japanese Centennial Commission, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Leon Warshowsky and Pierre Orloff, of the Russian Centennial Commission, and Congressman John O. Whitehouse, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine; Col. George W. Friesby, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Indiana, and Lieut. Col. LaMontagne, of Quebec are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator James F. Starbuck, of Watertown, N.Y.; Senator George B. Bradley, of Corning, N.Y.; De Witt C. West, of Lowville, N. Y., and Col. Elisha H. Ludington, United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

DO NOT BE INDUCED

To waste your money on worthless medicines. DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR has stood for over thirty years, and is the greatest cure for Piles known.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Germanic, from Liverpool—A. J. Caton, Mrs. A. J. Caton, Mrs. D. Symons and infant, W. H. Libby, Mrs. W. H. Libby, M. Furman Hunt, Mrs. M. Furman Hunt, infant and nurse, Miss Hunt, H. N. Conger, Mrs. H. N. Conger, H. N. Conger, Jr., Miss Florence Conger, Mrs. A. Miller, Miss M. White, G. E. Carney, Mrs. G. E. Carney, C. Kiely, Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff and infant, J. Darcy Wilson, C. Mactavish, Mrs. Mactavish, Miss M. Mactavish, Miss E. Mactavish, Miss F. Mactavish, Col. S. B. Judd, Union Bethel, Mr. Laugermann, A. Zinn, S. W. Rosenfels, Edmund W. E. Whitney, Mrs. Edmund W. E. Whitney, Mrs. Kirby, Miss Kirby, Bligh Swiny, J. R. Callender, Jr., Capt. R. Harpin Crewe, James Huntington, Mr. Williams, W. A. Low, Mrs. W. A. Low, Master Arthur R. Low, Miss Vera Low, and two maid servants, Abraham Marks, Mrs. Abraham Marks, Miss Cecilia Marks, Master Simon Marks, Master Joseph Marks, and nurse, Capt. Waterman, Mrs. R. H. Waterman, Miss Sterling, Mr. Potter, M. M. Warburg, William Cross Buchanan, Mrs. William Cross Buchanan, Miss Buchanan, Miss Ina Buchanan, Miss Alice Buchanan, and nurse, John Robinson, Mrs. John Robinson, H. Morgan, Mrs. H. Morgan, Miss Woodbridge, Miss Sorfield, Miss Lucy Harris, Jane Perris, B. F. Spinney, W. G. Perris, Mrs. W. G. Perris, James H. Lyles, James H. Hart, Charles Counselman, Mrs. Charles Counselman, F. D. Head, Mrs. J. F. Head, E. Riggs, Mrs. B. J. Babbitt, Miss Lilly Babbitt and maid servant, J. R. Van Zandt, Arthur Harris, W. H. Peebles, J. Scott Peebles, Mrs. J. Scott Peebles, Mrs. A. Caudwell, Mrs. W. A. Caudwell and maid, Miss Carrie Caudwell, Thomas W. Caudwell, Master S. Milnank Caudwell, Richard G. Dawkins, Mrs. May E. Dawkins, P. W. Livingston, Mrs. P. W. Livingston, A. M. Nickerson and maid, R. L. Nickerson, Jr., Jordan, Mrs. Jordan, Robert Roe, Jr., Mrs. Robert Roe, Jr., infant, and two maid servants, Miss Roe, Miss Carrie Roe, H. M. Warren, Mrs. H. M. Warren, W. D. Cross, George Taylor, James Williamson, Master J. Williamson, A. M. Schillegord, Mrs. A. M. Schillegord, Dr. E. M. Hale, N. A. Gibert, Mr. Barker, J. Ambler, W. H. Tillinghurst, Mrs. Kingman's maid, E. J. De Santa Marina, Miss M. J. De Santa Marina, G. W. Lewis, Mrs. Rosbe Williams, Mr. Walsh, Benj

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7830. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE TERROR IN THE SOUTH.

THE CAINHOY, S. C., ENCOUNTER.

VIOLATION OF THE AGREEMENT FOR A JOINT DISCUSSION BY THE DEMOCRATS AFTER THEIR MAN HAD SPOKEN—AN OLD NEGRO SHOT DEAD BY THEM AT THE OUTSET—COOLNESS AND DETERMINATION OF THE COLORED MEN—PROMPT AND ENERGETIC ACTION OF GOV. CHAMBERLAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 17.—The fight which took place between the whites and blacks at the political meeting at Cainhoy yesterday, and which resulted in the killing of at least three men and the wounding of many others, was clearly the result of the "shot-gun policy" inaugurated by the white rifle clubs at Hamburg and Ellenton. The immediate and direct cause of the unfortunate affair will never be definitely ascertained, for, as is usual in such cases, both sides vehemently protest that their opponents were in the wrong. It will be noticed that now, for the first time in the history of the race conflicts of the South, the negroes were victorious. They "drove" off the whites with but slight loss to themselves. From this fact it may be argued not only that they are losing their constitutional fear of white men, but that the recent outrages upon men of their race in the upper part of this State have imparted to them some of the desperate courage of the stag at bay. That they are desperate there can be no doubt, for they have been persecuted beyond human endurance. As I have already intimated, the reports of the causes of the riot are various and conflicting. The following account is from an impartial and credible eye witness, and may be relied upon as substantially correct.

The steamer Pocasin left Charleston at 9 o'clock yesterday morning to convey a number of Democratic and Republican speakers and their friends to a joint discussion, or divided-time meeting, which had been announced to take place at Cainboy, about twenty miles from the city. Fearing that trouble might occur, it was arranged between Sheriff Bowen and the Democratic leaders that neither party should bring arms on the boat. The Democratic speakers, Messrs. Jervey and Zuker, and Mr. O'Connor, the Democratic candidate for Congress, were accompanied by about two hundred members of the Butler Guard and other white men, who carried no rifles, but were well supplied with pistols. Sheriff Bowen, W. J. McKinley, and C. Gaillard, the Republican speakers, had just fifteen of their friends with them. No trouble occurred during the trip on the river, and the steamer reached Cainboy at noon. Here the Charleston party was met by a number of negroes, and proceeded quietly to the place of meeting, where they found three or four hundred colored men assembled. They had come from all parts of the parish, many of them from wild and remote districts, and most of them were armed with old shot-guns and muskets. These they placed upon the ground or against trees. A large number of them they laid in the corner of an old building near the speaker's stand. This they did with no purpose of secreting their weapons, as has been claimed, but that they could easily lay their hands on them when the meeting closed. The guns and muskets were all the private property of the freedmen. There were no Militia rifles among them, and the statement that there was a Militia company on the ground is not true. The meeting was opened with the understanding that each party should be allowed two hours for speeches. Before the regular proceedings, Sheriff Bowen earnestly requested the people to listen to the speakers and to be orderly and quiet. Mr. St. Julien Jervey, a well-known Democrat of Charleston, was then introduced and spoke for nearly an hour without interruption or disturbance of any kind. He was followed by Mr. J. W. McKinley, for the Republicans, who had only spoken a few words when he was startled by a number of the negroes crying: "Look out, dar; look out, dar!" McKinley looked around in the direction indicated by the blacks, and then in a very excited tone exclaimed, pointing to a number of white men who were approaching the arms in the old house: "Those men have got the guns. They are going to shoot me and the rest of you." He then jumped from the stand. The colored men, greatly alarmed by his words, ran from the meeting place in all directions, taking their arms with them. Ten or a dozen of the whites secured a number of the guns in the old house, and pointed them toward the negroes. Sheriff Bowen, seeing this demonstration, called on Mr. O'Connor to keep his men quiet. O'Connor tried to do so, asking the white men to lay down their arms. Instead of doing this, however, they went to the other end of the building and formed a line, and then, without a moment's warning, one of these white men discharged his gun, and a decrepid old negro fell dead. Upon this the blacks fled behind the trees and bushes and opened a running fire upon the whites, thirteen or fourteen of whom fell wounded. Two of them afterward died, and one other is missing, and probably dead.

The blacks displayed the most remarkable coolness, and took up a favorable position instead of running wildly and aimlessly about, as they did at the Vicksburg, New-Gascony, and Hamburg massacres. It was this coolness that saved them from slaughter. The whites finding that they intended to fight gave up the contest, and retreated rapidly to the village. The negroes then dispersed in all directions, taking their wounded with them. On this account it will be impossible to report their loss. It is not doubted, however, that a number of them were more or less dangerously wounded. Upon reaching the village a number of the whites who were members of the rifle club and could secure arms stationed themselves in a large out-house, and made preparations to meet any attack which might be made upon them. None was made, however.

In the evening the boat returned to Charleston and reported what had occurred. There was a great deal of excitement in the city, and a company of the Palmetto Guard, numbering eighty men, well armed with breech-loading rifles, left for the scene of the disturbance. They went with the avowed intention of protecting the whites of Cainhoy, but there is no doubt that their real desire was to avenge their wounded friends. It is not expected that there will be any further organized disturbance, for the negroes have dispersed and many of them will doubtless seek safety in the woods and swamps. But the whites swear that somebody will have to suffer for yesterday's work, and as a gentleman of this City expressed it, "by this time next week there will be at least half a dozen niggers less in the Parish of St. Thomas." If prompt action is not taken by the authorities and by the United States troops this prediction will doubtless prove correct. Gen. Ruger has been informed of the affair, however, and will do everything in his power to prevent further trouble. Gov. Chamberlain has also gone to work promptly. This morning he sent the following dispatch to Sheriff Bowen from Columbia:

C. C. Bowen, Charleston:

I have no details of the Cainboy affair, but whatever they are you must arrest and bring to justice at once every man engaged in the killing and riot, without regard to race or party. See that Trial Justices do their duty or report them to me. Warrants must be issued immediately. Call on any eye-witness or person having knowledge to make affidavits. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor.

There is no doubt that Sheriff Bowen, who has the reputation of being a determined and fearless man, will do all he can to obey the instructions of the Governor. He may prevent another conflict in Charleston County, where the negroes are very largely in the majority; but the whites in the up-country are greatly incensed at the Cainboy affair, and it is feared that the negroes of Edgefield and Aiken will be made to suffer for the act of their brethren in St. Thomas.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

THE PEACE OF THE COUNTRY DISTURBED—THE PURITY OF THE BALLOT-BOX IMPERILED BY RIFLE-RAIDING LAW-BREAKERS—FREE CITIZENS TO BE PROTECTED—THE MILITARY FORCE ORDERED OUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The President's proclamation of to-day was determined upon in Cabinet this afternoon. The preamble fully states the reasons for the proclamation, and leaves no necessity for explanation. The Government is determined to use every power under the Constitution and the laws to protect the peace of South Carolina. The Democratic press will no doubt immediately fill the air with a clamor that the President intends to carry the State for Hayes by the force of Federal power," but every body knows that with a free and peaceable election South Carolina is as certain to vote for the Republican candidate as Vermont or Iowa. If, therefore, the Administration has that wicked design of securing Republican success in the election there, it can be executed best not by intimidating Democratic voters, but by preventing Democrats from murdering and intimidating Republicans. This is the sole ground of complaint by the Democrats. It may be questionable whether the power of the Federal Government is not so restrained that it cannot afford sufficient protection, but the need and duty of protection are undoubted. If American citizens were to receive such treatment in England or France as they are subjected to in South Carolina, there would be immediate war. The plans for the execution of the purpose disclosed by the proclamation are not revealed, but it is believed the ridings and raidings of the rifle clubs will lead to speedy arrests and indictments, and measures have undoubtedly been taken to secure evidence. The military will aid the civil authorities in making arrests when the civil power needs such reinforcement. Whatever measures may be efficient and lawful will be promptly taken, and it is quite probable important orders have already been forwarded to the South.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day every department of the Government was represented. There was a full and earnest discussion of the condition of affairs in South Carolina, as represented to the Government by the chief executive officer of that State. The views of the Cabinet, acting upon information officially rendered the Government, were that prompt action was necessary for the purpose of dispersing the rifle clubs and other armed bodies organized, as alleged, against the peace of the State and the rights of voters, and to this end the Attorney General began the immediate preparation of the following proclamation, which was issued to-night:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It has been satisfactorily shown to me that insurrection and domestic violence exist in several counties of the State of South Carolina, and that certain combinations of men against law exist in many counties of said State, known as "Rifle Clubs," who ride up and down by day and night, in arms, murdering some peaceable citizens and intimidating others, which combinations, though forbidden by the laws of the State, cannot be controlled or suppressed by the ordinary course of justice; and whereas, it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on the application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and whereas, by laws in pursuance of the above, it is proposed (in the laws of the United States) that in all cases of insurrection in any State (or obstruction to the laws thereof) it shall be lawful for the President of the United States on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call for the Militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land or naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed; and, whereas, the Legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State, under section 4 of article IV. of the Constitution, and of the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has, therefore, made due application to me in the premises for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence, and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and whereas, It is required that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time; now, therefore,

I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command all persons engaged in said unlawful and insurrectionary proceedings to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within three days from this date, and hereafter abandon said combinations and submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State, and I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the laws and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 17th day of October, 1876, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and first.

By the President, U. S. GRANT.

JOHN L. CADWALLADER, Acting Secretary of State.

The following order was issued this evening in pursuance of the action taken at the Cabinet meeting to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 17, 1876.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding United States Army:

SIR: In view of the existing condition of affairs in South Carolina there is a possibility that the proclamation of the President of this date may be disregarded. To provide against such a contingency you will immediately order all the available force in the military division of the Atlantic to report to Gen. Ruger, commanding at Columbia, South Carolina, and instruct that officer to station his troops in such localities that they may be most speedily and effectually used in case of resistance to the authority of the United States.

It is hoped that a collision may thus be avoided, but you will instruct Gen. Ruger to let it be known that it is the fixed purpose of the Government to carry out the spirit of the proclamation, and to sustain it by the military force of the General Government, supplemented, if necessary, by the Militia of the various States. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, G. D. CAMERON, Secretary of War.

THE ENGLISH COTTON SPINNERS.

THE CONTROVERSY WITH THE OPERATIVES—A LOCK-OUT TO TAKE PLACE NOV. 23.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 17.—At a meeting of the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association of Northern and North-eastern Lancashire yesterday it was resolved that the operative cotton spinners having given no ice that they will be bound no longer by the arrangement by which their wages have hitherto been regulated—action which would give that body control of the position of wages in the district—therefore the mill-owners refuse to continue work under the proposed conditions, and decide to give a month's notice that they will close their mills on Nov. 23. A resolution was also adopted declaring that the masters are ready to discuss the present standard with the operatives and arrange for the removal of any irregularities, but refuse any adjustment which would practically advance wages. The lock-out, if it should take place, will throw 80,000 operatives out of employment.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

PANIC AND DECLINE IN FOREIGN STOCKS IN LONDON—SPAIN RELAPSING IN BIGOTRY—THE LIBERALS OPPRESSED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—There has been a panic on the Stock Exchange in some of the foreign bonds this afternoon, principally in Russian, which have been largely offered at a decline of 2½ to 5. Hungarian were also very heavy, and declined 2; Turkish declined ½ to 1; Egyptian, Portuguese, Uruguay, and Austrian, ½ to ¾; Peruvian, ¾ to 1¼, and French ½.

Silver is quoted to-day at 52 7-16d. per ounce.

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Barcelona states that the Liberal organ, *La Tribuna*, has been sentenced to six months' suspension, and consequently ruin, for publishing an article written by Señor Castelar. Throughout Spain the Liberals are now oppressed by the Government, which daily becomes narrower in tone and *moderado* in sympathies. The arrogance of the priesthood increases daily.

ROME, Oct. 17.—The Pope yesterday received ten thousand Spanish pilgrims in the Basilica. The pilgrims were enthusiastic, and the ceremony lasted over an hour.

THE YELLOW FEVER SUFFERERS.

NO FURTHER AID NEEDED—A GRATEFUL LETTER FROM THE MAYOR OF SAVANNAH.

The subjoined letter from the Mayor of Savannah and the acting President of the Benevolent Association announces that further aid is not needed:

CITY OF SAVANNAH,
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 17, 1876.

To our benefactors throughout the Union:

It is impossible to express adequately the deep sense of gratitude felt by the people of Savannah for the generous benevolence which has been extended to us from all parts of the United States, in this our supreme hour of distress and destitution. It has so shed many a dying pillow and relieved many an aching heart. Such deeds do more to bind the inhabitants of this land in sympathy together as citizens of a common country than all the political theories that were ever advanced. All that we can now return to our benefactors are our heartfelt thanks and sincere prayers that the Almighty may bless and preserve in their own homes the noble people who have so readily come to our rescue, and long shield them from the pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday. Justice and candor require us to announce at this time, that by reason of the large liberality of subscriptions in money and supplies already afforded to us, we are no longer in immediate need, and we therefore ask our friends everywhere to cease for the present their charitable contributions. If the necessity for assistance shall again arise among us, we will frankly and unhesitatingly appeal to them for relief.

EDWARD C. ANDERSON, Mayor of Savannah.
JOHN F. WHEATON, Acting President of the Savannah Benevolent Association.

The total number of interments to-day was fifteen, of which six were from yellow fever. Ten of the above were colored persons.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Mr. Joseph Newman, the exhibitor of California fruit in Agricultural Hall, to-day handed to Mr. Lamoreth, Chief of the Agricultural Bureau, $123 76 for the relief fund of the yellow-fever sufferers. This amount represents the net profits of the sales of California fruit from Oct. 5 to Oct. 14.

TOM OCHILTREE AND TEN BROECK.

THE PROPOSED RACE BETWEEN TWO GREAT HORSES—MR. LORILLARD'S BOLD CHALLENGE NOT ACCEPTED—TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 17.—The following telegrams have passed between Gen. James F. Robinson, President of the Kentucky Association, and Mr. George Lorillard, the owner of Tom Ochiltree:

LEXINGTON, Ky.

To George Lorillard, New-York:

The friends of Ten Broeck seeing by the Associated Press dispatches that you desire to match Tom Ochiltree against Ten Broeck in a four-mile dash, to be run in the Spring of 1877, have authorized me to say that such a match can be made if you will run over the Kentucky Association Course, for $10,000 or more, the parties here to allow you $1,000 to cover traveling expenses. The Kentucky Association will add one-half of the gate receipts of that day to the winning horse, and will extend to you a hearty welcome. J. F. ROBINSON.

NEW-YORK.

To Gen. James F. Robinson, President:

I have received your telegram. The Associated Press have mistaken my proposition. I offered, and still offer to match Tom Ochiltree the last day of the Baltimore Races, or the ex ra day of the Jerome Park Races in November, against Ten Broeck in a four-mile dash for $10,000. American Jockey Club Rules and new weights.

Yours truly, G. L. LORILLARD.

Please answer by telegraph.

LEXINGTON, Ky.

To George Lorillard:

The race proposed by you is impossible. Ten Broeck is not in training. Should you desire to accept my proposition, or alter its terms to run over the Kentucky Association Course I shall be pleased to hear from you. J. F. ROBINSON.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Oct. 17.—George Smoot, White, and Isaac Howell, colored, were killed, and Ben Ford, colored, fatally injured by the explosion of four boilers to-day at the Carbon Hill Coal Mines, Goochland County, fourteen miles from this city. The cause of the accident was carelessness in allowing the water in the boilers to become exhausted and then turning on cold water. There were thirteen boilers in all about the mines. Several buildings in the vicinity were wrecked. No one in the mines was hurt.

THE FALL RIVER STEAMER.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 17.—The steamer Providence, from New-York, while entering the harbor of Newport this morning, which was crowded with vessels, endeavored to avoid a collision, and in so doing struck the bottom and wrenched off her rudder. The Providence had 1,200 passengers on board, who were forwarded to Boston by train from Newport.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 17.—The steamer Newport will take the place of the Providence to-night.

A LAKE MICHIGAN STEAMER BURNED.

DETROIT, Oct. 17.—The steamer Daniel Ball, of East Saginaw, Bay City Line, was burned this afternoon while approaching Bay City. Passengers and crew all saved. The vessel was valued at $15,000; insurance about one-half.

THE CONTEST IN NEW-YORK.

THE REPUBLICANS OF TIOGA COUNTY AROUSED.

AN ENERGETIC CANVASS IN PROGRESS—LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS HELD NIGHTLY—A FULL VOTE AND A ROUSING MAJORITY FOR HAYES AND WHEELER PREDICTED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OWEGO, Monday, Oct. 16, 1876.

The Republicans of Tioga County, like their brethren of Broome, are now thoroughly aroused to the necessity of exerting themselves, and have set about the work before them with energy and determination. They have resolved to bring out the full vote of the party in November, and, by so doing, to secure the old-time Republican majority. Upward of twenty meetings are to be held in the county this week, and they are to be kept up nightly from now till election day. One or more meetings will be held in every school district during the campaign, and several out-door mass-meetings have been arranged at the more important centres of population. A thorough canvass of the whole county is now in progress, and the result, thus far, is more favorable than was anticipated.

Mr. E. F. Jones, the Chairman of the County Committee; Hon. T. C. Platt, Chairman of the Congressional Committee and member of the National Committee, and Mr. Smythe, the member of the State Committee and editor of the Owego *Times*, are all working in harmony and all agree in predicting a larger Republican majority in this county than has been given for several years past. Among the local speakers who are addressing crowds nightly are W. H. Blair, brother of ex-Gov. Blair, of Michigan; Hon. E. B. Gere, Republican Assemblyman from this county; W. D. Pearne, Hon. O. H. P. Kinney, Lyman Settle, H. Bostwick, Mr. Warner, of Waverly, and A. G. Allen. Among the speakers from abroad who have thus far addressed the Republicans of the county are Hon. A. W. Tenney, of Brooklyn, and Butler G. Noble, of New-York. Mr. Tenney's speech, which was delivered to an audience of 1,500 people, aroused great enthusiasm, and there is a strong desire throughout the county to hear from him again before the campaign closes. Gen. George W. Palmer is to speak in the county every night next week.

It is the unanimous testimony of all who have attended the meetings in this section that more interest and enthusiasm is manifested by Republicans now than at any time since the war. The young Republicans of Owego have formed one of the best glee clubs in the State, which dresses in uniform and travels all over the county, singing at public meetings every night, without pay or remuneration of any kind. All the outward indications point to a full vote of the party this Fall, and a full vote means a victory for Hayes and Wheeler in this State by a majority anywhere from 20,000 to 50,000. In this county the majority will not be less than 500, and is more likely to be 800 and over. There are no Republicans here who have had the boldness to declare for "Tilden and Reform," although there are several Democrats who do not hesitate to declare against it. Ex-Treasurer Wheeler H. Bristol, a "born Democrat," of soft-money tendencies, has been instrumental in organizing a Peter Cooper Club in this village, which affords a safety-valve for those Democrats who can't eat the Tilden crow and yet don't like to stifle all political enthusiasm during the campaign. It comprises thirty members, and is said to contain also a few Republicans of the "Liberal" stripe. Nearly all the Liberals of this county, however, with the exception of those whom the Democrats have nominated for office are openly for Hayes and Wheeler. The Democrats are making great exertions to re-elect the County Clerk, whom they smuggled into office here three years ago, and, as he is the only Democrat who stands any chance in the county, they will trade off anything to elect him. His name is John J. Van Kleeck. He was a "Liberal" in 1872, and claimed to be more of a Republican than a Democrat when he ran; otherwise he would not have been elected. That game cannot be played this year, and Mr. Van Kleeck will probably have to step aside for John C. Gray, of Tioga, the Republican nominee. All the other county officers are sure to be Republican, including the Assemblyman, Hon. E. B. Gere, who has been re-nominated.

The Democrats are not holding very many meetings in this county, but they are hard at work "on the sly" and pretend that they are going to receive large accessions from the Republican ranks on election day. Your correspondent has been told a dozen times by Democrats, when inquiring whether there were any Republicans going to vote for Tilden? "Oh, yes, lots of them; I can name more than fifty right around here." But they never name the fifty, nor even one, and Republicans say there are no men of the kind in existence. They admit, however, that the Democrats are making desperate efforts to accomplish something this Fall, and that their "still hunt" canvass may be fraught with danger unless the Republicans are equally vigilant. There is no "tidal wave" in favor of the Democracy this year, nor even a ripple in that direction, and if Tilden gets any Republican votes in this section they will be from men who are ashamed to announce the fact in advance.

A ROUSING REPUBLICAN MEETING AT HUDSON—SPEECH BY A DISTINGUISHED ILLINOIS SOLDIER—THE BOASTED ECONOMY OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUDSON, Oct. 17.—The most ardent Republican would have been well satisfied with the numbers and enthusiasm of the audience which crowded City Hall this evening to listen to Col. Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, present his views of the campaign. Dr. A. P. Cook, of this city, presided and introduced the speaker, who delivered a calm, clear, and dispassionate address which carried conviction with it. His vindication of the Republican Party was very effective, as was likewise his arraignment of the Democracy on their war record and the work of the Confederate Congress last Winter. The boasted economy of the latter he showed to have been merely parsimony, and proved that it resulted solely in embarrassing the public service. His arraignment of Tilden was scathing, but truthful. He depicted him as the scheming railroad wrecker rather than the saintlike reformer. His tribute to Hon. John H. Ketcham, the Republican Congressional candidate in this district, was a warm one, and met with responsive plaudits from the audience. The speaker was rapturously applauded throughout his address, which was full of facts, logical arguments, and information. The address was one of the most effective heard here during the campaign.

A STRONG COUNTY TICKET NOMINATED BY THE COLUMBIA COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUDSON, Oct. 17.—Every town was fully represented to-day in the Republican County Convention, which met in this city, and placed the following admirable ticket in nomination: Sheriff, George H. Power; County Clerk, George M. Bullock; County Treasurer, Charles W. Hinsdale; Superintendent of the Poor, Thomas Berridge; Justice of Sessions, John Busby; Coroners, Dr. W. C. Bailey and Dr. Benedict A. Wicks. The unanimity of the convention and the conceded strength of the ticket has very much discouraged the leaders of the opposition. The campaign promises to be waged with unceasing activity in this locality from this time forward to the election.

IRISH OPPOSITION TO MR. ADAMS.

POLITICAL ANTI-ADAMS CLUBS—THE DISAFFECTED ELEMENT—SECRET SOCIETIES WORKING AGAINST THE SAGE OF QUINCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—The opposition to the candidacy of Charles Francis Adams by certain Irish societies and other organizations in Eastern Massachusetts has taken political shape in the formation of political anti-Adams clubs. They are to be found in this city, Worcester, Wakefield, and elsewhere. These disaffected elements are not in favor of Mr. Rice, but are simply opposed to Mr. Adams, and having no candidate to support will paste Gaston's name over that of Adams. They are the same men who a year ago went around swearing against Gaston because he would not review the Irish procession on St. Patrick's Day. They helped to defeat him then and think they can materially aid now in continuing Mr. Adams in his privacy. One of the Worcester men said to-day, "We haven't attached a great deal of importance to the public meetings of the club, although it has a decided influence. More reliance is placed upon a certain secret society which has members all over this State, and which indeed extends over the entire country, from Maine to California." The gentleman said that he couldn't give the name of the mysterious organization. "But," said he, "it is an Irish nationalist society, and its members must, on principle, object to voting for a man like Mr. Adams, who neglected the interests of naturalized Irish citizens. Personally we say nothing against him. Doubtless he is a man of ability and entitled to some respect, but his conduct toward Irishmen is the one thing which the members of this society can never, under any pressure, be brought to condone."

"You have concluded, then, to give up those public meetings and rely wholly on the influence of this society?" "Not at all," was the reply. The club is doing a good work, and exactly what the Irish voters need. There has long been too much subserviency to party dictation, and this nomination of Adams has emboldened many to come out and make a protest. It is true enough that the club is not large in membership.

The Democratic politicians have used every effort to smash the men concerned in the public movement. The opponents of Mr. Adams seem to be very sanguine that there will be a heavy vote against him by Irish Democrats next November. "As to Worcester," said one man, we count on at least 500 votes. The club represents 100 voters, and two other organizations, which are secret in character, will roll up 500 anti-Adams votes, and at least 100 other Irishmen will be ready to join this force on the day of election. We expect to have 600 votes on our side in Boston. There has been no public club in opposition to Adams, but the secret element is very strong. Indeed all through the State, wherever Irishmen are found there will be votes cast against Mr. Adams." Said a politician: "The head and front of the movement is credited to the Clanna-Gael Society. Only a few of its members are voters, and only the most rabid of them will come out openly and bolt Adams. Why, look at the way the campaign has been carried on. No Democratic orator has failed to speak of Charles Francis Adams, and the name has always been received with the heartiest enthusiasm. Go to any Irish Democrat of any standing in the Fifth Ward, and he will tell you that in the very stronghold of Irish Democracy in Worcester this anti-Adams objection is a very thin affair. I don't deny that there was a little feeling regarding Mr. Adams before his nomination, but its all gone now. When the Irish leaders all over the State came out and showed what Adams' record really is, the opposition was sent out of sight." This is hardly consistent with the claim made by some of the anti-Adams men, that 5,000 anti-Adams men in Boston would be found to scratch the name of the Sage of Quincy in November. In Boston very little has been said to indicate the existence of a society which cannot consistently support him.

NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATS SUBDUED.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICAN MEETING IN NEW-BRUNSWICK—GEN. KILPATRICK INSULTED BY DEMOCRATIC ROUGHS—HOW THEY WERE COMPELLED TO REMAIN QUIET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Oct. 16.—The largest meeting ever held in this city convened to-night to hear Gen. Kilpatrick and Prof. Langston. Two or three hundred Democratic roughs, determined to break up the meeting, also put in an appearance. Every time Gen. Kilpatrick mentioned Tilden's name they would cheer and yell. The General stood it as long as he could, and then said, "I will not say another word till those men are silenced. Thank God, we are not in South Carolina. Republicans, shut the doors; don't let a man escape, and if I am insulted again choke the ruffians till they are black in the face." The old soldiers present responded with a will, and from that moment quiet reigned. For two hours the General spoke as never before. Never have our people been so moved. If this meeting has not gained us votes by the hundred then no meeting ever did. Prof. Langston is still speaking, and the house is packed.

PARADE OF BOYS IN BLUE.

A parade of the Boys in Blue of the Fifth and Ninth Assembly Districts took place last night. It was a very imposing demonstration, and the night being bright and not too cold, the turnout of spectators all along the route was immense. A preliminary muster took place at Bleecker Hall. The different companies formed into line in Abingdon square a few minutes after 8 o'clock, under the following commanders: Col. Ellis, commanding; A. D. Piles, Aide de Camp; Lieut. Col. Meeks, Major Edwards, and Adjt. Clarke. Company A was under the command of Capt. Finlay; Company B, Capt. Brennan; Company C, Capt. Diller; Company D, Capt. Souder; Company E, Capt. Ward; Company F, Capt. May. A company of Pioneers was under the command of Capt. Millian, and a company of cavalry was commanded by Capt. Jacobus. The total muster numbered over one thousand men. Preceded by the Cavalry Division and the band playing patriotic airs, the Boys marched from Abingdon square through the following streets: Bleecker, Barrow, Hudson, Spring, Greenwich, Greene, Houston, South Fifth avenue, Fifth avenue, arriving at the Fifth Avenue Hotel a little after 10 o'clock. They did not halt here, as was expected, a great crowd having gathered to greet them, but marched down Twenty-third street to Sixth avenue, and then to Head-quarters, where, after great cheering, they were disbanded.

NON-PAYMENT OF RAILROAD RENT.

ST. ALBANS, Oct. 16.—This morning the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company seized their road from the Central Vermont Company for non-payment of rent. William J. Averill, of Ogdensburg, was appointed by the Supreme Court of New-York Receiver of the property, and he appointed John C. Pratt, the President of the old company, General Manager. The Central Vermont officers have notified their employes to obey the Receiver at present, and until some other arrangement is made will transfer passengers, luggage, and freight at Rouse's Point.

HOME WORK.

Gen. Daniel Ullmann will pass this week in Delaware County, speaking every day.

A grand Republican rally was held at Parepa Hall, Yorkville, last night, when speeches were made by Col. Carter, of Louisiana, and Gen. Thomas M. Conway.

Hon. Dorman B. Eaton addressed a well attended meeting of Republicans at Irvington on Monday evening.

The Republican Association of the Twenty-first Assembly District met at Lincoln Hall, Harlem, last evening, when eloquent addresses were made by W. T. B. Milliken and R. A. Adams.

A vote taken on the train leaving New-York at 8:30 P. M. Thursday, on the New-York Central Road, between Syracuse and Rochester, resulted as follows: Hayes, 100; Tilden, 63; Cooper, 4; Smith, 4.

The Republicans of Kings County met in the several wards and county towns last night, and elected delegates to the County, City, Congressional, and Assembly Conventions, all of which are to be held during the present week.

The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District, New-Jersey, have declined to make any Congressional nomination, as they could not elect their nominee, and they have determined to support Hon. R. Vechte, the Independent candidate.

Yesterday a vote on the Presidential candidates was taken on a train on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad between Sing Sing and New-York with the following result: Hayes and Wheeler, 96; Tilden and Hendricks, 34; Cooper and Carv, 3.

A First Ward Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club was organized at No. 36 Greenwich street last night by the election of the following officers: Dr. Merrill, President; John McIntyre, Sr., and Michael Halpin, Vice Presidents, and Edward P. Collins and T. F. McCabe, Secretaries.

Gen. Joshua T. Owen, having been elected Major General of the Boys in Blue of New-York City, has issued an order assuming command of the First and Second Brigades. The command will be known as the "New-York Division of the Boys in Blue." Lieut. Col. J. C. Reed has been detailed to act as Assistant Adjutant General of the Division.

A number of citizens of the Fifteenth Ward met last night at No. 223 Greene street, and formed an organization to be known as "The Fifteenth Ward Republican Club." Several speeches were made, indorsing the national and State Republican nominations, and the meeting adjourned to meet this evening, when an election of officers will be held.

The grand open-air mass-meeting at Sing Sing to-day will not be held on the State Farm near that place, as intended, but will take place in the village square. Special trains will be run by the New-York, Central and Hudson River Railroad to and from New-York. Delegations from several counties are expected to be present, and among the speakers who will address the meeting are Gen. N. P. Banks, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin, Gen. Clark E. Carr, and Gen. James W. Husted.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening at Republican Hall, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, Mr. Jacob M. Patterson in the chair. Col. Spencer reported from the Executive Committee that that body was actively at work, and that the Naturalization Committee was making progress. He then moved that as all the important business at present pressing upon the organization had been transacted at the recent special meeting of the committee, an adjournment take place. The motion was carried, and the committee adjourned.

LARGE FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.

SEVERAL HOUSES BURNED—LOSS, $600,000—PARTIAL LIST OF INSURANCE.

The most destructive fire which has visited Louisville in many years occurred early yesterday morning. The flames were discovered in Hecht & Harris' clothing house, thence communicating to Davis & Haden's liquor store, Carson, David & Co.'s grocery, and A. Levy's clothing house. All these establishments represent large wholesale firms, and were in one block, owned by Messrs. Thorner & Co., of Cincinnati. The flames spread across the street to another block, damaging the Alexander Hotel, George W. Wicks & Co.'s tobacco and cotton house, and C. G. Seviers' hardware store. The Falls City furniture factory and other houses were also damaged. The loss will exceed six hundred thousand dollars, with very heavy insurances. Among the losses are: The Thorner Block, owned and built by Samuel Thorner, of Cincinnati, valued at $150 000; insured for $50,000—$15,000 in the Western Company, of Louisville, and $35,000 in the London, Liverpool, and Globe. George W. Wicks' loss is small and covered by $25,000 insurance in the Williamsburg, Westchester, Germania, of Louisville, and Western Assurance, of Toronto. The Alexander Hotel, valued at $60,000; insurance $20,000, as follows: Kentucky and Louisville Mutual, $10,000; North British, $5,000; Springfield, Massachusetts, $5,000. A. Levy & Co., clothiers; stock, $100,000; insurance, $35,000. Carson, David & Co., grocers; stock, $40,000; insurance, $25,000; Davis & Haden, liquor dealers; stock, $55,000; insurance, $47,000. Brandeis, Saunders & Co., cotton dealers; loss, $5,000; insurance, $5,000, in the Royal. Sevier & Co., loss small; insurance, $5,000, in the Royal. Hecht & Harris, clothing dealers; loss, $60 000; insurance, $35,000. John Sims' estate, furniture factory, loss, $20,000. insured, $10,000; Davis & Hadek, of furniture, $25,000, insurance, $20,000; J. J. Hare, elevator maker, $1,000, insured in full; J. B. Alexander, proprietor of the Alexander Hotel, also lost in furniture and stock $20,000, insurance, $10,000. The damage sustained by George W. Wicks, C. G. Sevier & Co., and Brauders, Saunders & Co., is very light, and will not interfere with the continuance of their business.

OTHER FIRES.

The village of Jordan, Onondaga County, N. Y., was devastated by fire on Monday last. The Munroe block, owned by R. S. Sperry, and occupied by business firms, together with the adjacent buildings, being the entire business portion of the place, were consumed. The loss is $61,600; insured for about $30,000.

The store of Absalom N. Gardiner, in North Kingston, was entered and robbed early yesterday morning, and then set on fire. The store, a barn, and an unoccupied dwelling-house were destroyed. None of the goods were saved. The loss is estimated at $3,000.

The barn and outhouses of William Conover, at Dayton, N. J., were destroyed by fire late on Monday night, and three valuable horses perished in the flames. The loss is $6,500.

The sash and planing mill at Chester, Penn., owned by J. Morgan Baker, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $20,000; insurance, $11,000.

Draper's foundry, at Norwood, Mass., was partially consumed by fire Monday. The loss is about eight thousand dollars; partially insured.

The residence of James Murphy, at Newton, Mass., was destroyed by fire. The loss is $2,000; insured for $1,500.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A colored student at Dent's Hill, Me., name unknown, accidentally shot and killed himself while hunting.

Mrs. Rufus Benson, of Camden, Me., committed suicide by taking arsenic yesterday. She was subject to fits of despondency.

A change has been consummated in the proprietorship of the Toledo *Blade* by the resumption by D. R. Locke of his old position as managing partner.

A. K. Yount, a well-known citizen of Boulder County, Col., in attempting to board a passenger train at Boulder, yesterday, fell across the track and was instantly killed.

The Quebec train, yesterday, arrived at St. John, N. B., six hours and a half late, having been detained by a snow storm in the north, where two feet of snow covered the track in some places.

Goods from Canada intended for the exhibition at Sydney, Australia, have been selected, consisting principally of sewing machines, machinery, furniture, woolen goods, and agricultural implements.

The schooner A. C. Buckley, of Greenport, put into Newport yesterday afternoon to land Charles Woolong, of Salem, a seaman who fell from aloft, breaking his jaw and probably both legs. He was sent to the hospital.

An excursion party embracing about two thousand school children arrived in Philadelphia yesterday from Pittsburg. After parading through some of the principal streets they halted in Independence square, and were addressed by Gov. Hartranft, after which they proceeded to the Exhibition grounds.

Yesterday, in Lancaster Parish, four miles from St. John, Rev. B. McQuirk attempted to force an entry to a house occupied by his relatives

CHANGES IN THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS, TRANSFERS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The following general order has been issued by the War Department:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1876.

GENERAL ORDER No. 103.—The following promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by the President alone, since the publication of General Order No. 69, of July 26, 1876, and up to Oct. 10, 1876, are announced. Those made by the President alone are marked thus *

I.—PROMOTIONS.

Medical Department.—Capt. Alfred A. Woodhull,* Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon with rank of Major, Oct. 1, 1876, vice Milhau, resigned.

Second Regiment of Cavalry.—First Lieut. Joseph Lawson* to be Captain, Sept. 25, 1876, vice Sutorius, dismissed, Company E. First Lieut. Charles Morton* to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 25, 1876, vice Lawson, promoted, Company A.

Fifth Regiment of Cavalry.—First Lieut. Calbraith P. Rodgers to be Captain, July 29, 1876, vice Wilson, resigned, Company A. Second Lieut. Walter S. Schuyler to be First Lieutenant, July 29, 1876, vice Rodgers, promoted, Company D.

Seventh Regiment of Cavalry.—Second Lieut. Williams W. Robinson, Jr.,* to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 14, 1876, vice Larned, who resigned his regimental commission only, Company F.

Eighth Regiment of Cavalry.—First Lieut. John Lafferty,* to be Captain, Oct. 3, 1876, vice Hartwell, deceased, Company K; Second Lieut. Edward A. Godwin,* to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 3, 1876, vice Lafferty, promoted, Company D.

Second Regiment of Infantry.—Second Lieut. Horace B. Sarson,* to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 16, 1876, vice Bard, dismissed, Company F.

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry.—Second Lieut. Emerson Griffith, to be First Lieutenant, June 19, 1876, vice Baker, appointed Regimental Adjutant, Company G.

Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry.—Second Lieut. Daniel H. Brush, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 4, 1876, vice Cairns, deceased, Company F; Second Lieut. George Ruhlen,* to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 18, 1876, vice McTaggart, deceased, Company E.

Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry.—Second Lieut. Harry D. W. Moore,* to be First Lieutenant, July 19, 1876, vice Eustem, appointed Regimental Quartermaster, Company F.

II.—APPOINTMENTS.

Medical Department.—To be Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of First Lieutenant, Edwin F. Gardner, of Maine, Aug. 5, 1876, vice Forwood, promoted to Surgeon; William F. Corbusier, of California, Aug. 5, 1876, vice McClellan, promoted to Surgeon; James W. Buell, of New-York, Aug. 5, 1876, vice Storrow, promoted to Surgeon; Robert W. Shufeldt, of the District of Columbia, Aug. 5, 1876, vice Wolverton, promoted to Surgeon; Daniel M. Appel, of Pennsylvania, Aug. 5, 1876, vice Hartsuff, promoted to Surgeon; William C. C. Andrews, of Ohio, Aug. 5, 1876, vice Greenleaf, promoted to Surgeon; Thomas A. Cunningham, of Virginia, Aug. 5, 1876, vice Middleton, promoted to Surgeon; Harry O. Perley, of Michigan, Aug. 5, 1876, vice Janeway, promoted to Surgeon; Henry G. Barton, of Vermont, Aug. 5, 1876, vice Tilton, promoted to Surgeon.

Pay Department.—Col. Benjamin Alvord, Paymaster General, to be Paymaster General, with the rank of Brigadier General, July 22, 1876, under the act of Congress of that date, establishing the rank of the Paymaster General; James R. Wasson,* of Iowa, to be Paymaster, with the rank of Major, Sept. 14, 1876, vice Seward, deceased.

Post Chaplain.—George W. Dunbar, of Wisconsin, to be Post Chaplain, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Badger, deceased.

Second Regiment of Cavalry.—15. Edwin P. Brewer,* of Ohio, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1876, vice Roe, appointed Regimental Adjutant, Company F.

Third Regiment of Cavalry.—1. Francis H. Hardie, from at large, to be Second Lieutenant, July 28, 1876, vice Gresham, transferred to the Seventh Cavalry, Company L.

Fourth Regiment of Cavalry.—4. Sergt. J. Wesley Rosenquest, of the General Service, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Grant, promoted, Company F.

Sixth Regiment of Cavalry.—14. Benjamin H. Cheever, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Nichols, resigned, Company G.

Seventh Regiment of Cavalry.—12. William J. Nicholson, of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Robinson, promoted, Company B. 20. J. Williams Biddle,* of Pennsylvania, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1876, vice Andrus, who declines transfer from Fifth Cavalry, Company K.

Eighth Regiment of Cavalry.—6. Josiah H. King, of Pennsylvania, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Wilkinson, transferred to the Seventh Cavalry, Company D; 7. John Guest, Jr., of Maryland, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Fuller, transferred to the Seventh Cavalry, Company K; 9. Joseph W. Pinder, of Georgia, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Carleton, resigned, Company F.

Tenth Regiment of Cavalry.—2. Isaac R. Dunkelberger, of California, (late Captain, First Cavalry,) to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Tilney, resigned, Company M.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.—10. Henry F. Wells, of Rhode Island, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Fuster, transferred to the Third Artillery, Company D.

Tenth Regiment of Infantry.—18. Bogardus Eldridge,* of Massachusetts, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1876, vice Clark, dismissed, Company D.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry.—5. Corporal Henry Tiffany, Company H, Third Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Gorringe, resigned, Company F.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry.—17. Guy Howard,* from at large, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1876, vice Jaeger, resigned, Company C.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry.—11. William P. Goodwin, of Ohio, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Swift, transferred to the Fifth Cavalry, Company C; 16. William A. Kimball,* of Utah, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1876, vice Sickel, transferred to the Seventh Cavalry, Company C.

Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry.—3. Theodore H. Eckerson,* from at large, (late Second Lieutenant, sixth Infantry,) to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Weale, promoted, Company C.

Twentieth Regiment of Infantry.—13. John C. Dent, from at large, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Crittenden, killed in action, Company G.

Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry.—8. Lea Febiger, from at large, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1876, vice Nichols, deceased, Company G; 19. S. Allen Dyer,* of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 31, 1876, vice Cherry, transferred to the Fifth Cavalry, Company F.

To be Captain in the Army in accordance with the act of Congress approved July 24, 1876, George T. Olmstead, Jr., of New-Jersey, (late Captain Second Artillery,) July 24, 1876.

Military Academy.—First Lieut. Charles W. Larned, Seventh Cavalry, to be Professor of Drawing, July 23, 1876, vice Weir, retired from active service.

III.—TRANSFERS.

Second Lieut. Samuel A. Cherry, from the Twenty-third Infantry to the Fifth Cavalry, July 28, 1876, vice Hall, promoted, Company F; Second Lieutenant Charles W. Foster, from the Fourth Infantry to the Third Artillery, July 28, 1876, vice Abbot, promoted, Battery A.; Second Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., from the Fourteenth Infantry to the Fifth Cavalry, July 28, 1876, vice Schuyler promoted, Company B. Second Lieut. Horatio G. Sickel, Jr., from the Fourteenth Infantry to the Seventh Cavalry, July 28, 1876, vice Schofield, who declines transfer from Second Cavalry, Company F. Second Lieut. Charles L. Hammond from the Ninth Cavalry to the Third Cavalry, June 28, 1876, vice Robinson, transferred to the Seventh Cavalry, Company M. Second Lieut. John Pitcher from the Ninth Infantry to the First Cavalry, July 28, 1876, vice ——, to be promoted, Company ——. Second Lieut. George Palmer from the Twenty-fourth Infantry to the Ninth Infantry, July 28, 1876, vice Pitcher, transferred to the First Cavalry, Company E. Second Lieut. Joseph F. Cummings from the Tenth Cavalry to the Third Cavalry, July 28, 1876, vice Chase, transferred to the Seventh Cavalry, Company L. Second Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller from the Tenth Cavalry to the Second Cavalry, July 28, 1876, vice Pearson, transferred to the Seventh Cavalry, Company A. Second Lieut. Herbert J. Slocum, from the Twenty-fifth Infantry to the Seventh Cavalry, June 2, 1876, vice Eaton, who declines transfer from the Fifth Cavalry, Company C. Second Lieut. Alfred C. Sharpe, from the Tenth Cavalry to the Twenty-second Infantry, July 28, 1876, vice Smith, promoted, Company B.

IV.—RETIRED.

With the retired pay of Brigadier General, in conformity with the act of Congress approved July 19, 1876, Col. Clement A. Finley, United States Army, retired, to date from July 10, 1876; with the retired pay of Colonel, in conformity with the act of Congress approved July 25, 1876, Capt. Albert W. Preston, United States Army, retired, to date from July 25, 1876.

V.—CASUALTIES.

Resigned.—Major John J. Milnor, Surgeon, Oct. 1, 1876; Capt. Roger P. Wilson, Fifth Cavalry, July 29, 1876; First Lieut. Charles W. Larned, Seventh Cavalry, Aug. 14, 1876, (his regimental commission only;) Second Lieut. Henry G. Carleton, Eighth Cavalry, Aug. 1, 1876; Second Lieut. J. Hansell French, Ninth Cavalry, Aug. 1, 1876; Second Lieut. Christopher H. Cornings, Eleventh Infantry, Aug. 1, 1875; Second Lieut. William W. Sotham, Eleventh Infantry, Aug. 10, 1875; Second Lieut. George A. Laeger, Twelfth Infantry, July 31, 1875; Second Lieut. William N. Dykman, Twenty-second Infantry, Oct. 1, 1875.

Died.—Major Augustus H. Seward, Paymaster, at Montrose, Westchester County, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1876; Capt. Alexander H. Hoff, Assistant Surgeon, at Germantown, Penn., Aug. 19, 1876; Capt. Lewis Thompson, Second Cavalry, at camp on Yellowstone River, Montana Territory, July 19, 1876; Capt. Charles A. Hartwell, Eighth Cavalry, at San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 3, 1876; First Lieut. Donald Jackson, Assistant Surgeon, at Woodville, Ontario, Canada, Sept. 24, 1876; First Lieut. Robert Cairns, Seventeenth Infantry, at Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory, Aug. 4, 1876; First Lieut. Calvin P. McTaggart, Seventeenth Infantry, at Logansport, Ind., Sept. 18, 1876; Second Lieut. Albert H. Mellen, Second Artillery, at Fort Johnston, N. C., Sept. 21, 1876; Second Lieut. E. De Russy Nichols, Twenty-third Infantry, at Omaha Barracks, Nebraska, July 23, 1876.

Declined.—By Second Lieut. Charles B. Schofield, Second Cavalry,—the appointment, by transfer, of Second Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry, June 26, 1876; by Second Lieut. Edwin P. Andrus, Fifth Cavalry,—the appointment, by transfer, of Second Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry, June 25, 1876.

Revoked.—The appointment by transfer of Second Lieut. Horatio G. Sickel, Jr., Fourteenth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Fifth Calvary, July 28, 1876; the appointment by transfer of Second Lieut. Herbert J. Slocum, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, July 28, 1876.

Cancelled.—The appointment of Theodore H. Eckerson, to be Second Lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry, Aug. 15, 1876.

Dismissed.—Capt. Alexander Sutorius, Third Cavalry, Sept. 25, 1876; First Lieut. Robert W. Bard, Second Infantry, Aug. 16, 1876.

VI.

Officers have been arranged in the foregoing order to the companies and batteries to which they have succeeded in the natural course of promotion or appointment, or to which they have been assigned by competent authority.

VII.

Acceptance or non-acceptance of appointment, and, in case of acceptance, the birth-place of the officer appointed, his age and residence when appointed, and his full names correctly written, will in all cases be promptly reported to the Adjutant General.

VIII.

In case of the death of an officer, it is hereby made the duty of his immediate commanding officer to report the fact at once direct to this office, stating the cause, date, and place. When an officer away from his command dies in hospital or under treatment, the medical officer in charge will forward the report as above required; if not under treatment by an army medical officer, the report will be made by any officer having cognizance of the fact.

By command of Gen. Sherman.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By direction of the Secretary of War Major J. G. Chandler, Quartermaster, after having reported to the Quartermaster General, will report in person to the commanding officer of the Department of the South, to relieve Lieut. Col. James A. Ekin, Deputy Quartermaster General, of his duties as Chief Quartermaster of that department. Lieut. Col. Ekin will continue to act under the orders of the Quartermaster General, as in command of the Quartermaster's Department at Jeffersonville, Ind., and in the investigation of claims referred to him by the Quartermaster General, and as Disbursing Agent at Louisville, Ky.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE ART AWARDS AT PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read in THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Oct. 1) which you so ably direct, an article about awards of medals in the Art Department of the International Exhibition. As my name is there mentioned, I ought to declare that neither the German judge nor myself "refused with indignation to take hand to increase the number of medals." What we both wrote and signed was as follows:

"We wished to express ourselves in sympathy with the opinion of those members of the committee there present who thought the number of medals proposed far too small, yet in view of the fact that we were members of the subcommittee (for oil paintings) which adjudged these awards, and which have voted that their labors were definitively closed, and the members of the committee being then absent, excepting ourselves, we did not feel at liberty to join in the recommendations of any further awards."

Trusting in your acknowledged impartiality, I beg of you the kindness to publish this correction.

COUNT OF DONADIO.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1876.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK—CARD FROM EX-PRESIDENT HOOPER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The proceedings of the majority of the Trustees of the North River Savings Bank relative to me ingeniously cover the real motive of their action. It is but just that the public should know the facts in order that a correct conclusion may be drawn. Jan. 10, 1876, was the regular meeting of the Trustees for the annual election of President of the bank; up to that evening I did not know there was to be any opposition to me. Five minutes before the meeting of the board I was informed by one of the Trustees, Mr. C. Y. Wemple, that a majority of them were going to vote against me for President. I told him that it was a surprise to me, as I had heard no complaints, and that it was the first information I had of it, but if that was their determination all I had to do was to submit.

About an hour after the conversation the election took place and I was chosen by two majority, one of the opposition being absent. At this election nothing was said objectionable to my management, nor was there any complaint of the want of attention to the duties of the office. A few days after this election Dr. H. D. Ranney, the first Vice President, sent me a note requesting me to meet him at his residence. On calling there he demanded my resignation; whereupon I asked him if there was any special reason for it. He answered none, except it was desirable to have a financial man for President better known to the public. Presuming that he wanted the position himself, and that the bank would not be greatly benefited by the change, I declined to comply with the request. Thereupon he declared that the Trustees who voted against me at the last election would "war upon me to the knife." Notwithstanding on the evening of the election there was no complaint or protest against the report of the tellers who counted the votes, nor any objection by any of the Trustees as to its correctness or legality, this faction, after the death of a friendly Trustee, made an effort to refer the report back again to the tellers, apparently for the purpose of breaking up the election, changing the Nominating Committee, and dispossessing me at the same time. This was defeated, if my recollection is correct, by a tie vote. At this election the Nominating Committee was changed, a majority of my friends being elected. This committee met and recommended three gentlemen, supposed to be friends of mine, to fill the vacancies then existing. In the meantime one of my friends, the late Secretary and Trustee James O. Bennett, died, and another had become disaffected, leaving me in the minority. The opposition, thus strengthened, attempted at the meeting of the board, March 12, in violation of the charter, to limit the Trustees to the number then existing, which would effectually prevent the three gentlemen recommended by the Nominating Committee from being elected. I resisted this factious legislation by declaring it informal and not in accordance with the charter. It affords me pleasure to say that I was sustained in my ruling by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, Hon. D. C. Ellis, who, upon learning from me the particulars, replied as follows:

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 31, 1876.

John Hooper, President of North River Savings Bank:

DEAR SIR: Referring to your letter of yesterday I think you take the right view in regard to amending your by-laws, in order to reduce the number of Trustees. Section 50, of the General act, seems clear and explicit on that point. Very truly yours,

D. C. ELLIS, Superintendent.

Losing all confidence in the men who were resorting to such extraordinary means to get control of the bank, I withdrew my deposits from it July 1, and many of my friends having knowledge of these transactions did the same. Some of the opposition, upon learning these facts, succeeded in getting a committee of three appointed to inquire into damaging rumors made by one or more Trustees concerning the bank. No charge or specification was made against any officer or Trustee in the resolution appointing this committee. It was intended, however, to strike at me, as subsequent events will prove.

This committee was appointed July 11, and held several meetings without inviting me to be present. Sept. 6, the Chairman, Dr. H. D. Ranney, sent me a note requesting me to meet the committee at a private house, without informing me that I was in any way implicated in the proceedings. I declined to meet them there, and suggested the bank was the proper place. Thus, without appearing before them, and without any charge or specifications being made, the committee reported to the board Sept. 10, and recommended that I be removed from the Presidency. Thereupon Mr. John Graham, seconded by Erastus Littlefield, moved that I be displaced. The resolution was laid over to the next meeting, Oct. 9, they not having enough votes to pass it. This radical way of getting rid of an officer legally elected, created consternation and astonishment in the neighborhood, and at length found its way into the papers. In the earlier part of the year my friends in the board moved that these aggressive proceedings be published, and the opposition unanimously voted against it; showing conclusively that they were ashamed of their actions. These facts are mostly corroborated by the minutes of the board, and I challenge contradiction.

On the 9th of October, wishing to allay the excitement which their actions had engendered, and becoming satisfied that my friends and acquaintances understood the motive of the attack to be a determination on the part of a few persons to rule or ruin the bank, I resigned peremptorily and absolutely three hours before the board met, both my position as President and Trustee. Notwithstanding this, these "honorable men," more or less blind with spleen and malignity, without impugning my integrity or moral character, went through the farce of displacing an officer when there was none in existence to remove. Could absurdity go further? I am quite willing to compare records with any of the opposition who were so anxious to oust me from the bank.

At its organization I advanced from my personal funds $2,500 to secure the lease of the present location. I also advanced $500 toward its contingent expenses, stating at the time that I would not become responsible unless I could say that none of the depositors their money had not been used for fitting up the bank. I have attended every meeting of the board, both regular and special, for ten years past except two or three; I can say the same as to committee meetings. I have made all of its investments required of me, and neglected nothing that was necessary for a President to do, without receiving or asking any compensation whatever. I admit that I did not attend the meetings of the board for the months of August and September last, nor have I been at the bank so often since January last, for the reason it was not agreeable to meet scowling and plotting faces. Yet, even since then, I have not objected to do anything that was desired. Gentlemen, what have you done? I don't mean these remarks to apply to all of the opposition, but I do believe, from the groveling disposition of some, and the ambition and greed of others, the deposits have been greatly reduced. Notwithstanding all this, when I left the bank, it could pay its depositors a hundred cents on a dollar, and if it was then in as good a condition as the opposition pretended, the inference is plain to any unprejudiced mind that there was no cause for a change in its management, and that their action toward me was evidently unjust, and deserving of severe criticism.

JOHN HOOPER.

THE TRIAL OF MRS. HOUSE.

TESTIMONY IN THE CASE CONCLUDED

THE ACCUSED TAKES THE WITNESS-STAND AND TELLS THE STORY OF THE SHOOTING—EVIDENCE OF OTHER WITNESSES—THE PROSECUTION CONDUCTED IN A FEEBLE MANNER—AN ACQUITTAL EXPECTED.

The trial of Mrs. Irene A. V. House was continued in the County Court-house at Trenton yesterday. Miss Lucetta House, witness for the prosecution, was recalled for cross-examination, but nothing of importance was elicited. Coroner Bodine was next called and told the story of his investigations, which was reported in THE TIMES at the time of the Coroner's inquest; Ellen Collins testified that she was employed on the House farm at the time of the homicide; she saw Mr. and Mrs. House together just prior to the shooting; Mrs. House told her husband that his father was crying; House then said to his father, "This is the way I have been living with this woman for the last six or seven years;" she said to her husband, "What makes you beat me so?" "Why don't you behave?" he replied, "I try to;" Mr. House then threatened to beat his wife to death; she went into the hall of the house and he followed her; he knocked her down, kicked her, and pounded her head against a trunk; Willie Anderson rushed in and said, "Mr. House don't you kill my mother;" Mrs. House was at that time upon her knees, and her husband was holding her by her wrists; seeing that House contemplated an attack upon her son, she said, "Orson, don't hurt my boy;" all three then went toward the door of Mr. House's sleeping-room, and House pushed her into the room and partly closed the door upon her; Willie tried to enter the room, but was pulled back by House; Mrs. House came out of the room and again begged her husband not to kill her boy; the witness then went to the kitchen and there heard the pistol-shot.

Louisa Thompson, a fellow work-girl of the previous witness, said that she saw the attack upon Mrs. House; her husband struck her squarely in the forehead and knocked her down; after she had fallen, witness saw Mr. House kick her repeatedly.

THE DEFENSE.

Here the prosecution rested and the counsel for the defense was ordered to proceed.

In his opening address for the defense Counsellor Greene gave a brief forecast of the drift of the testimony he was about to introduce. He would show, he said, that the killing of Mr. House was not a premeditated murder, but that the thought to kill was born in a second of time, and was conceived while Mrs. House was in dread of her life, fearing that Mr. House was about to actually perform that which he had often threatened. He would further show that at the time when Mr. House was shot he had his hand in the hip pocket of his trousers, where he carried a pistol. He would convince the jury beyond a doubt that the killing of Mr. House was purely an act of self-defense.

Edward R. Sullday was the first witness for the defense. He testified that he had drawn the map of Mr. House's house and premises exhibited in court. The drawings were made from actual measurement. Witness explained the diagram.

Willie Anderson, son of Mrs. House by a former marriage, testified that he was living with his mother at the time of the homicide. He told the story of his interference and his attempt to rescue his mother from the inhuman treatment she was undergoing at the hands of Mr. House. He found his mother upon the floor of the hallway. Mr. House had her by her hair and was busy pounding her head against the corner of a trunk and hitting her with his fist. Willie said that he rushed up to Mr. House and said, "She is my mother; you can lick me if you want to, but you must not beat her." Mr. House at once turned upon him, and with a blow felled him to the floor. He picked himself up and rushed to the bed-room door a few feet away, believing that his mother was in the room, and fearing that House would kill her. House stopped him as he was entering the door, and catching him between the door and the jam tried to crush him. House then seized witness by the collar and dragged him toward the porch door; suddenly he loosened his grasp, and the next thing witness knew House was shot dead.

Cross-examined—Willie acknowledged that he did not tell the Coroner's jury that he was knocked down by House. He was asked why he did not testify to this fact. He said he did not know exactly what to say before such a tribunal. He was then asked how he came to know that he ought to tell it before the court. He had learned, he said, while listening to the testimony of other witnesses that every word was important.

Austin Matthews said he was laboring on the House farm at the time of the homicide. The principal topic of conversation was that Mr. House's hand in the hip-pocket of his trousers just as he was shot. The question whether or not Mr. House was about to draw a pistol was fought over most strenuously by the opposing counsel. The witness was obliged to point out upon the diagram the exact positions of Mr. and Mrs. House and of himself at the time of the shooting. Attorney General Vanatta, who conducted the cross-examination, made it clearly appear from the answers given by the witness that in order to have seen Mr. House put his hand into his hip-pocket he must have been right through Mr. House's body. Witness was asked if both he and his father looked on while Mr. House was abusing his wife and step-son. He replied that they did. Why didn't you interfere? asked the Attorney General. Why, because Mr. House said he would shoot anybody that interfered with him when he was correcting his wife, and I didn't want to get my head blowed off."

Morris Matthews, father of the preceding witness, was an eye-witness of the whole fight between Mr. and Mrs. House and Willie Anderson. He was standing on the porch in full view of all that transpired in the hall. He said that he saw House knock his wife down, kick her, and throw her by the hair across the room. He made no attempt at interference. He was on the Coroner's jury and signed the verdict, swearing that it was his belief that Mr. House had been wilfully and deliberately murdered. He said he saw Mr. House put his hand in his hip-pocket for his pistol, but he did not cry out and tell Mrs. House and Willie to look out for their lives. He didn't dare interfere in any way, he said. Witness was placed in the same dilemma in which his son had suffered. He gave the positions of the persons substantially as his son, and was asked if it was possible for him to see through Mr. House's body.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. HOUSE.

Mrs. House was then called. The counsel for the defense called out her name in a most impressive manner. The accused rose from her chair, ascended the steps, and took her seat in the witness chair. She told her story glibly in response to the questions of her counsel. I am, said she, the daughter of William Vansant, of this city, and I was the wife of Orson A. House; I was living on the farm known as the Dey farm the 30th of last June; I met my husband on his return from New-York at the corner of the barn; I spoke to him, among other things, about going to New-York; from that point I went out to the porch, and then I went into my room; I saw my husband again when I came to the hall door to get him to pay off the men that night; he refused to go into the room with me; I went back to my room; Willie came to my room and told me father House was crying; I went out and asked old Mr. House what was the matter; he said, "Nothing;" he is old, feeble, and childish; he went toward the lane with Willie, and I followed; I saw Mr. House standing by a pile of lumber; I called to him, "Orson, I want you;" he came up and was very angry; he swore at me and said he would beat me to death; I was frightened, and started to the house; he followed; I turned to speak, and he knocked me down, kicking me as I fell; "Orson," I said, "you are killing me;" he put his hand over my mouth to keep me from speaking; he then took me by the hair and threw me against a trunk; Willie came up to interfere; I told him to go away, he would make matters worse; Mr. House threw Willie from him, and I grasped Mr. House by the wrists and begged him not to hurt our boy; he would not, but came toward us again; once more my husband threw Willie away and then he took me by the hair and threw me into my bedroom; I struck against the bedstead as I fell; I supposed that my husband had put me into the room to continue his beating; I saw a pistol hanging at the head of the bed; I took the pistol and looked into the hall; I thought he was coming after me; I saw Willie being squeezed in the door with Mr. House's hand on his throat; Mr. House was pressing against the door with all his might; he was a very strong man when he was angry; I ran to Willie's assistance; the door opened suddenly, and I went out and stood over Willie and begged Mr. House not to hurt my boy; Mr. House had threatened to kill anybody who interfered with him while he was whipping me; he showed his teeth at me and hissed at me; he took me by the hair and threw me against the trunk; I recovered, and looking up I saw him striking Willie; Willie was lying down; Mr. House was standing over Willie, and I ran toward me; he put his hand into his hip pocket, and I thought he was going to take out his pistol and shoot both Willie and me; I took aim and fired.

Attorney General Vanatta took the witness for cross-examination, and questioned her quietly and politely for a short time. She answered readily enough so long as the questions were of a harmless nature. But soon she became uneasy, and wiggled about nervously at each new interrogatory. Suddenly she rose from her seat, threw up her hands in a tragical manner, and descended from the witness stand, remarking, "If you want my freedom, take it, but don't ask me any more questions." The counsel for the defense rushed to her relief, and conducted her back to the seat. The janitor was sent for a bottle of medicine, a spoonful of which was administered to her. Mrs. House soon recovered, and said she would try to go back to the witness stand and testify. But the prosecution, seeming to think that the whole affair had been worked up for effect upon the jury, and believing that another and perhaps more startling piece of acting would follow a renewal of the examination, declined to ask any more questions.

The testimony being all in at this point, the counsel for the defense addressed the jury, and at the conclusion of his speech the court adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning, when Attorney General Vanatta will make the argument for the prosecution. The case will be given to the jury early in the day, and it is generally believed that a verdict will be given before night. The belief that Mrs. House will be acquitted seems to be almost universal. Even the prosecuting counsel acknowledged in the outset that the acquittal was a foregone conclusion, and this opinion may have had something to do with the feeble manner in which they have pushed their case.

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

TWO ARRESTS MADE YESTERDAY—FRAUDS COMMITTED AND COUNTENANCED BY TAMMANY HALL.

Patrick Reilly and Bernhard McDonald were arrested yesterday, by Deputy United States Marshal Crowley, on charges of naturalization frauds, and upon being taken before United States Commissioner Davenport were held in $5,000 bail for examination. Reilly was the applicant in the Court of Common Pleas for naturalization papers, McDonald acting as his witness. The latter at the time of the application swore that he had known Reilly for a number of years, and afterward said that he had only been introduced to him the previous day, and upon this information the arrests were made. Upon Reilly's person was found a ticket from Tammany Hall for his naturalization papers, showing by whom the fraud was countenanced. Reilly presented himself for registration after securing his papers, and they were retained by the Supervisor of the district, and it is said that he has now caused the arrest of the Supervisor for alleged petit larceny, but of this no particulars could be gained.

It is stated in official quarters that the manner of naturalization in the State Courts bids fair to occasion much trouble before the election. It is said that the course pursued in 1868 is in a great measure being followed now, despite the enactments since that time. Officers from the United States Marshal's office have been watching these operations for the past fortnight, and their reports give abundant evidence of fraud, which is mainly perpetrated by those coming from Tammany Hall, and easily carried out through hired witnesses. In the Court of Common Pleas it is understood that close scrutiny is observed, and every requirement of the law followed, while in other State Courts great carelessness has been observed. A large number of fraudulent cases have been reported, and it is stated that unless more caution is taken in the future, arrests will be made from a quarter little expected. It is probable that the arrest of Reilly and McDonald is but the beginning of a number on similar charges.

MR. GREEN AND THE MAYORALTY.

Controller Green was waited upon yesterday by a committee representing the Independent Republican electors of the Eighth Congressional District, consisting of Messrs. Messler, Foster, Cleveland, Michaels, Mitchell, Tompkins, Dewey, Barker, and Drummond, who presented him with the following resolutions:

First—That it is the mature conviction of the Republican masses of the City of New-York and of all intelligent citizens of every party that the highest interests of our City and county will be best served by a strictly non-partisan municipal administration.

Second—That we deplore in the interest of Municipal reform that, owing to political bargains between the machine managers of the dominant political parties for a division of official spoils between them, the proposed amendment to the city charter, providing for a spring election so as to effect a complete separation of Municipal affairs from the issues of State and national politics, failed in our last Legislature, and we hereby pledge our votes and our influence to secure the adoption of such amendment at the next Legislature.

Third—That only men of ability and tried integrity should be selected for official positions in the great municipality of New-York, and we will support for its affairs upon strictly business principles, and in the interest of no clique or party of men.

Fourth—That in a long period of service Controller Andrew H. Green has met this demand fully by the administration of the responsible trust in the Municipality on a strictly non-partisan basis, and in a manner which has met with the highest praise of men of all parties and sections of the country, and in so doing merits the commendation of every citizen and taxpayer in the City of New-York.

Fifth—That, therefore, it is the sense of the Independent Republican electors of the Eighth Congressional District, reiving upon the hearty sympathy and support of the best men of all parties, that the nomination of Controller Andrew H. Green for the highest Municipal office in our gift, the Mayoralty of the City of New-York, ought to be and will be ratified by the people at the ensuing election.

Gen. Foster addressed the Controller, stating that the Independent Republican electors of that district had no sympathy with rings, and that they desired to see the various Municipal offices filled with men whom the people knew not only to be honest, but likewise capable.

The Controller, in reply, said that he highly appreciated the kindness of the committee in calling upon him, and was much obliged for their resolutions. If the people thought well enough of him to elect him to the Chief Magistracy of the City he would try to administer the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of the public.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Martin Larkin, John McMakin, Thomas Hogan, and Michael Kiernan, representing a large number of the citizens of the Sixteenth Assembly District, also called to tender their support. The Controller expressed his thanks for their kindly offer, after which the committee withdrew.

COULD NOT SEE THE POINT.

A very funny incident marked the trial of a suit brought by one Admiral Nelson against an insurance company, which was brought before Chief Justice Shea in the Marine Court yesterday. The company put in a counter-claim amounting to more than $1,000, and ex-Judge Joachimsen, who appeared for the plaintiff, demurred to this, as the amount put the case out of the Marine Court's jurisdiction. The counsel for the company, wishing to have his little joke, observed that it did not lie in the mouth of "Admiral" Nelson to demur to anything "Marine." This caused a general smile to overspread the countenances of parties, counsel, and auditors. In fact the witticism was appreciated by every one except the Chief Justice, who remarked dogmatically and seriously that the Marine Court had no jurisdiction of maritime matters.

Mr. Joachimsen explained—Your Honor, the opposite counsel is only attempting a joke on the name of my client, "Admiral" Nelson.

Chief Justice Shea—Ah! I perceive. A joke. Oh! yes.

Several gentlemen were observed to bury their faces in their hats very suddenly at this, and seemed to be moved by some strong internal emotions.

THE VICTIM OF A SCOUNDREL.

Lucy Lawrence, the young woman who was arrested on Saturday last by Detective Titus, of the Central Office, for having stolen a quantity of lace goods from her employers, Kirsch & Simson, No. 27 Greene street, and the young man, Henry Lewis, who disposed of the goods, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Kasmire in the Washington Place Police Court. On examination it was found that Lewis had prevailed upon her to steal the goods in order to support him in idleness. She at last refused to do so any longer, and as he still persisted in persecuting her, had him sent to the Work-house on the Island. Out of revenge Lewis wrote a letter to Messrs. Kirsch & Simson, informing them of the dishonesty of their employe. Justice Kasmire in terse language expressed his great disgust at the actions of Lewis, and committed him to the Tombs in default of $2,000 bail, saying as the prisoner quitted the court-room, that he only regretted it was not in his power to send him to the State Prison. The unfortunate dupe of Lewis' perfidy was also committed in default of $500 bail, to answer at the General Sessions.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY LEASE.

Argument was had before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday in the matter of the application by the New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company to compel the City to award it the lease of the ferry franchise from the foot of Whitehall street to the south shore of Staten Island. The ferry company's bid offered the City ten per cent. of the gross receipts, but John H. Starin put in a bid of fifty per cent. of the gross receipts. The company claims the latter bid is fraudulent and sham, and though it has been accepted for nine months, Starin has run no boats on the ferry.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Andrews claimed that the City was justified in accepting Starin's bid. Starin had run no boats because the company had possession of the dock at the foot of Whitehall street, which it had received by lease from the Department of Docks. A proceeding was now pending, however, to have the company ejected from the premises. Further argument will be had to-day.

A BUTCHER'S AMUSEMENT.

Henry Lesch, a butcher living at the corner of Sixty-third street and Second avenue, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, in the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, on a charge of felonious assault with a pistol, preferred by John Sheehan, of No. 338 East Sixty-third street. Sheehan and two other boys climbed over a fence that inclosed a vacant lot belonging to Lesch. This so enraged the prisoner that without any warning whatever he discharged the contents of a large pis ol at the boys. The shot took effect in the thigh and leg of Sheehan, lacerating the flesh in a horrible manner. A physician was at once sent for, who extracted twenty buck-shot from the wounded boy. Sheehan's wounds are pronounced serious, but not mortal. In default of $1,000 bail Justice Otterbourg committed the prisoner to answer at the General Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

A MATTER OF POLICY.

JOHN MORRISSEY SUED FOR MALFEASANCE AS RECEIVER OF A POLICY BUSINESS—HE SETS UP THE ILLEGAL NATURE OF THE CALLING IN DEFENSE—THE COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

The suit of Henry Colton against John Morrissey, Receiver, &c., was brought to trial before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I., yesterday. The plaintiff brought the suit, the complaint states, for himself and others who may join him. On Dec. 16, 1869, he says, Mr. Morrissey was appointed the Receiver of the business heretofore carried on by and under the firm name of C. H. Murray & Co., and all grants, charters,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Del. & Hudson.... 68½ | 455 N. Y. C. & Hud....102
200 Western Union.... 70⅞ | 200 do.....102½
150 do.....b3. 71 | 300 Pacific Mail..... 24⅞
100 do.....b. 71⅛ | 400 do.....c. 24¾
600 do.....c. 71¾ | 100 do.....b. 24⅝
100 Pittsburg..... 88½ | 300 Rock Island.....102
100 Mich. Central.... 44⅜ | 10 do.....101½
200 do.....c. 44⅞ | 200 Central of N. J.... 36¾
700 do.....c. 45 | 100 do.....c. 37
100 do.....c. 45¼ | 200 do.....c. 37
800 do.....c. 45¾ | 200 do.....c. 37⅜
1900 do.....c. 45⅝ | 50 do.....c. 37⅝
500 do.....c. 45½ | 100 North-western.... 36¾
500 do.....c. 45⅝ | 200 North-west. Pf.... 69½
200 do.....s3. 45⅝ | 200 do.....c. 69¾
500 Lake Shore.... 57½ | 300 do.....s3. 61
500 do.....c. 57⅝ | 400 do.....c. 61⅛
300 do.....c. 57¾ | 600 Erie Railway..... 10⅛
900 do.....s3. 57⅞ | 500 do.....c. 10⅜
800 do.....s3. 58 | 200 St. Paul..... 29
1900 do.....s3. 58⅛ | 400 do.....c. 29¼
700 do.....b3. 58¾ | 100 do.....c. 29⅜
1200 do.....c. 58⅝ | 400 do.....c. 29½
1700 do.....c. 58¾ | 100 St. Paul Pref..... 59
800 do.....s3. 58⅝ | 500 do.....c. 59⅛
400 do.....s3. 58⅝ | 400 do.....c. 59¼
300 do.....c. 58¾ | 20 Morris & Essex.... 94½
1200 do.....c. 58⅞ | 200 do.....c. 94⅝
300 do.....c. 59 | 30 do.....c. 95
1200 do.....s3. 59 | 100 Ohio & Miss..... 10⅜
900 do.....c. 59⅛ | 100 Del., Lack. & W.. 74¾
2000 do.....c. 59⅜ | 100 do.....c. 74⅝
2100 do.....c. 59⅝ | 300 do.....c. 74¾
2300 do.....c. 59½ | 700 do.....c. 74⅜
1200 do.....c. 59⅝ | 300 do.....c. 74
500 do.....c. 59½ | 900 do.....c. 74⅛
1100 do.....b3. 59¾ | 100 do.....c. 74¼
1000 do.....s3. 59¾ | 500 do.....c. 73⅞
1000 do.....c. 59¾ | 100 do.....c. 73⅝
500 do.....c. 59⅞ | 100 do.....c. 73⅜
500 do.....b3. 59⅞ | 600 do.....c. 73⅝
1000 do.....s3. 59¾ | 500 do.....c. 73⅞
900 do.....c. 59⅝ | 100 do.....c. 73⅝
100 Mich. Central.... 45 | 100 do.....c. 73⅞
700 do.....c. 45⅜ | 200 do.....c. 73⅝
200 do.....c. 45⅞ | 100 do.....c. 73⅞
200 do.....c. 46 | 20 do.....c. 73⅝
400 do.....c. 46⅛ | 200 St. Paul Pref.b3. 72
400 Toledo & Wab.... 5½ | 200 do.....c. 60
600 do.....c. 5⅞ | 100 do.....c. 60⅛
900 Pac. R. of Mo.... 33½ | 200 do.....c. 60⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5 20, C'65, N.....c. 112⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.....b. c. 117
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.....c. 114¾
20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.....b. c. 115
$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.....b. c. 117
5,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.....c. 114¾
1,500 U. S. 4½ R. '91. 111
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. 113⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$8,000 M. & St. P. 1st. Ln. C. Div.....102½
1,000 Erie 2d.....102½
2,000 Har. 1st 7s. C.....119
6,000 N. Mo. 1st.....98¼
10,000 do.....98⅜
1,000 do.....98⅛
2,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d.....58⅞
1,000 C. Pac. G. bds.....110
2,000 U. Pacific 1st.....106⅜
64,000 P. R. of U. 1st. 94
10,000 C. P. 1st, 6s.....105⅜
1,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 102¼
3,000 T. & W. C. 1st.....47
1,000 T. & W. 2d.....19
$2,000 Canada S. 1st.....57
80 Bank N. Y. b. c.....118
10 D. & H. Canal b. c.....68⅜
300 W. U. Tel.....b. c.....77
20 do.....71
200 do.....71¼
200 do.....s30. 70⅝
200 do.....71
200 do.....71¾
100 do.....s3. 71⅝
100 do.....71⅝
100 do.....s3. 71⅞
100 do.....72
100 do.....s3. 72⅛
100 do.....s3. 72⅜
100 do.....72⅝
100 do.....s3. 72⅝
200 do.....s30. 73¼
200 do.....73⅜
100 do.....s3. 73⅝
100 do.....73⅝
100 do.....s3. 73⅞
100 do.....74
100 do.....s3. 74⅛
100 do.....74⅜
100 do.....74⅝
100 do.....74⅞
100 do.....s3. 74⅞
100 do.....74⅞
100 do.....s3. 74⅞
100 do.....74⅞
100 do.....s3. 74⅞

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORBIDDEN FRUIT—Mr. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LIFE—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Fawsitt, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BABA—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss Mitnelli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SARDANAPALUS—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

PARK THEATRE.—SWEET HEARTS and TOM COBB.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS, AND MENAGERIE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET—Miss Louise M. Pomeroy, Mr. J. P. Roberts, Mr. H. V. Lingham.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. C. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neil, Miss Kate Claxton.

EAGLE THEATRE—MINSTRELSY, COMEDY, BURLESQUE—Messrs. Sheridan and Mack, Miss Kate Castleton.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Minstrels.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Mr. G. Wanenraih, Mr. F. Remmertz, and Theo. Thomas' orchestra.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Day and evening.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND COMICALITIES.

Nothing can be of more service in the few remaining days of the canvass than careful attention to the local organizations. The interest of the public is now thoroughly aroused, and, while the State and National Committees will see that the work of discussion goes on with all necessary vigor, the gathering of the harvest will depend on the neighborhood organizations. The voters still doubtful should be ascertained, and every honorable means used to determine them in the right direction, and especial pains should be taken that those of them who can be secured are got to the polls early on election day. But we need not enumerate the details of the work which will fall upon the local committees. It is sufficiently understood, and there should be no possible mistake as to its being promptly and fully performed. The great benefits which Republicans believe will accrue to the country from the election of Gen. HAYES, and a Congress in sympathy with him, can only be had at the price of steady, careful work in each ward and country town, and in no State is this more essential than in New-York.

Mr. STOUGHTON on Monday evening incidentally suggested a good point against Democrats who affect virtuous indignation in regard to the exposures of Mr. TILDEN'S false pretenses which have been made by THE TIMES and other journals. It is convenient for Mr. TILDEN'S apologists to pretend to be shocked by the publications which fasten upon him the guilt of perjury and fraud and a long course of sharp practice in his financial relations with men who trusted to his "honor" and reputation. Mr. BELMONT holds up his hands in horror at the freedom of the criticism from which Mr. TILDEN suffers, and the over-nice Mr. PARKE GODWIN employs genteel epithets to express his disgust at the slender respect shown toward his favorite candidate for the Presidency. But when did these gentlemen, or any of the crowd of Democratic talkers, act upon the precepts they enjoin in their comments upon President GRANT? With what crimes has he not been charged by the *Sun* and the *World* and the rest of the Democratic press? What unjust insinuations have they not leveled at his conduct? What foul aspersions have they not cast upon his character? What base imputations have they not heaped upon his life and associations, his motives and proceedings? There is hardly a sin in the decalogue which they have not attributed to him, or an act unbecoming a President which they have not alleged against him. His splendid career as a soldier has not shielded him from coarse abuse; his personal integrity has not been allowed to moderate the assaults to which he has been subjected. And the men and the papers who, for the sake of partisanship, have thus maligned the actual President, prate of "decency," and "scruples," and "courtesy," when the mask is torn off the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and his greed and unscrupulousness and hypocrisy are exposed in the full light of day!

The Ring Democrats in Brooklyn have entered the field in a most defiant mood. They yesterday named a county ticket, which was mainly in exact accordance with the programme of "Boss" MCLAUGHLIN. All idea of recognizing the strength or the claims of the reform wing of the party was abandoned, and the nominations were intended as an announcement that the Ring believes itself powerful enough to do what it chooses. That this was the feeling of the "Boss" was to be seen from the course of the Democratic General Committee on Monday evening, when the friends of JOHN SHANLEY were recognized in the Third Assembly District. SHANLEY is a notorious character, who has been indicted for election frauds, and who is thoroughly detested by the people of his district. A like sign was the admission of the supporters of BERNARD MIDAS for Commissioner of Charities. MIDAS is one of the worst of a bad lot in this commission, to which a very large part of the corruption in Kings County for the last five years has been traceable. He was renominated yesterday. Now, if the Republicans make their nominations with proper regard for the requirements of the situation, there is no reason why the county ticket should not stand a fair chance of election. There is certainly a number of Democrats who are disgusted with the management of their party affairs, and who might be enlisted in a well-concerted plan to secure good government for the City.

The remarkable murder trial now going on at Trenton, N. J., bids fair to come to a close to-day. Yesterday the prisoner, Mrs. IRENE HOUSE, was on the stand, as was also her son, the step-son of the murdered man. Their testimony disclosed a revolting state of affairs in the HOUSE family. There seems to be no doubt that at the time of his death the victim was engaged in a general quarrel with his wife and step-son, and was conducting himself in a most brutal fashion. It was sought by the defense to show that Mrs. HOUSE believed, when she shot her husband, that he was drawing a pistol upon her son, and was likely to use it upon her; but the evidence was not conclusive nor free from contradiction. That the woman was in great passion of fear and anger seems pretty well established. How far the jury will think she was justified in killing her husband remains to be seen. Meanwhile, it appears that she has maintained relations of the most friendly character with the brothers of her dead husband, negotiating with one as to a marriage with him, and writing the other letters alternating between unctious piety and light pleasantry. Behind these strange and disgusting revelations lies the question of what shall be done with the property of the murdered man. The whole case reveals a depth of vulgar wickedness on all sides which is not pleasant to contemplate.

A Washington dispatch to a New-York Democratic paper says that "a well-posted Republican" reports from the Pacific States that he "concedes Oregon to the Democrats" and fears that they will also carry California by a decided majority." Nevada, this singular person magnanimously regards as doubtful. On the other hand, a California Rupublican, undoubtedly quite as "well-posted" as the *World's* fly-gobbler, writes to a New-York correspondent that he considers California absolutely sure for HAYES and WHEELER; that he has strong hopes of Oregon, and that "Nevada has never been uncertain—but certain for HAYES." Ex-Attorney General WILLIAMS, who has just returned from Oregon, says that that State is "as sure for the Republicans as Maine is." Usually all three of the Pacific States are classed as doubtful. And it is certain that any so-called "well-posted Republican" who sends comforting news to a Democratic newspaper is merely a temporary invention of the Tilden "nincompoops."

To-day another opportunity is offered for registration. The Boards of Registry will sit from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. We trust that our friends will not neglect this important duty. It is not well to postpone it, thinking to attend to it at one of the succeeding meetings. The voter who secures his right to vote to-day will not be exposed to danger of losing it by inability to attend hereafter. When the next registration day comes around, sickness, or absence, or unavoidable business may interfere to disfranchise the man who neglects the present opportunity. Registration is an annoying necessity, but it is absolutely indispensable to an honest vote in New-York, and no good citizen should fail to recognize it as being so.

FEDERAL POWER IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

After long deliberation and a close scrutiny of the representations made to him, the President has decided to issue a proclamation setting forth the condition of affairs in South Carolina, warning armed bodies of men to disperse, and declaring his determination to maintain peace and order in the State. The proclamation is to be followed by the further dispatch of troops to render its terms effectual. The announcement comes not one day too soon. And we mistake the character of the President, if, after satisfying himself that this exercise of authority is just and expedient, he allows it to fall short of the objects to be attained. Any hesitancy, any half-measure, now, would compromise the character of the government and aggravate the evils that should be corrected. The force to be sent must be equal to any emergency, and it must be sent with sufficient promptitude to prove that the Federal power sustains the Executive of the State in his unequal contest with lawless men.

The constitutional authority under which the President acts is clear enough. "The United States," says article 4, section 4, "shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence." Under the first clause of this section, and under the legislative authority conferred for the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment the United States Marshals have been enjoined to make provision for securing freedom and purity at the polls next month, with the understanding that their right to act in the election extends to meetings, movements, and efforts anterior to the voting but connected with it. To what extent the requisite measures have been taken by Federal officials to give effect to the instructions of the Attorney General, we have no means of ascertaining. We do know that they did not prevent the recent election in Georgia from being a mockery of republican government, and that any check they have imposed upon the Democratic system of intimidation and violence in Mississippi and other parts of the South has been too slight to be appreciable. The 7th of November will tell whether and with what results the Marshals carry out their instructions in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, which in ordinary circumstances would as surely yield Republican majorities as South Carolina. It is evident that more harm than good will have been done if the instructions from Washington, with the law on which they are based, be allowed to remain a dead letter. The Government cannot afford to leave unfinished any work it undertakes. If it asserts its power at all, it must make that power equal to the emergency or itself become contemptible. The practical difficulty lies in the wholesome unwillingness of the National Government to interfere except at the instance of the State Government; and no appeal for intervention is likely to come from Mississippi, where violence and coercion are carried on without so much as an attempt at prevention or punishment by its Democratic rulers.

As regards South Carolina, the only reasonable ground of fault-finding is not the fact of interference, but the tardiness with which it has been resolved upon. The exact condition of things which the Constitution contemplates as one of the causes of interference has existed there many weeks. It would be technically incorrect to say that a large part of the white population of the State, with WADE HAMPTON at their head, are in actual rebellion against the Government. Over their most outrageous proceedings they cast a thin pretense of respect for Federal authority, and certainly in no case have they failed to obey that authority when it has been sustained by military force. Nevertheless, the great mass of the whites have assumed a position with reference to the election of TILDEN and HAMPTON which in any other country than this would have been treated as insurrectionary. They did not affect obedience to local authority—they openly defied it. They did not profess a willingness to abide by the electoral decision of the State, freely expressed—they avowed a purpose to carry the State by organization, threats, and violence, with the full knowledge that in any fair election they would be the minority. They adopted the Mississippi "shot-gun policy," which WADE HAMPTON had studied on the spot, and for two months they have applied themselves to it with as much vigor and method as though they were preparing once more to issue an ordinance of secession. They formed military companies, with the drill and discipline of war time, importing into the State batteries of artillery, tens of thousands of rifles, and small arms to an unlimited extent. These are not the tactics of law-abiding citizens. There is nothing in an election, State or national, that can justify these preparations, which are intelligible only on the supposition that the threats uttered by WADE HAMPTON and his outspoken supporters were to be put in execution. No room was left for doubt upon this point. Simultaneously with organization began intimidation and murder. The intimidation has been directed against white and black alike. Both have been subjected to a terrorism which is without parallel on this continent. The scores of murdered Republicans have been blacks, who have evidenced by martyrdom their attachment to the party which emancipated and enfranchised them; the system of coercion having worked more effectually with the white Republicans in the towns. Had WADE HAMPTON and his followers been in open insurrection, they could not have been more merciless or persistent than they have been in their war against Republican voters. In truth, they have been in revolt against the State Government. They trampled on its laws and dared it to punish them. When Gov. CHAMBERLAIN issued his proclamation setting forth the lawlessness of their organizations and requiring them to disarm and disband, they declared that they would do neither. Then WADE HAMPTON, realizing the imminence of Federal interposition, bade them to disband; and now we are told that they are disbanding in obedience, not to the law, but to the request of their rebel chief.

Such is an outline of the case which yesterday came before the Cabinet at Washington for its decision. With many of the details the country is familiar. Each succeeding day adds to them in number and brutality. The whole story, whenever it is told, will be an indelible blot upon the civilization of the South. It will make foreigners wonder whether the difference between the "chivalrous" murderers and ruffians of South Carolina and the Bashi-Bazouks in Bulgaria is, after all, more than a difference in degree. The Turks cut throats as a pious duty. The South Carolina Democrats have shot and mangled negroes, and hunted them like wild beasts, to rid the State of its Republican majority. The mere stoppage of this condition of things will not be enough. The Governor confesses himself powerless without Federal aid. The President announces to the State that the aid shall be rendered. We accept his word. The reluctance with which he has acted exonerates him from the imputation of partisan motives. Peace and order must be reestablished at whatever cost. This, however, should not be all. The outraged laws need vindication, and we trust that Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, with the Federal power at his back, will take immediate and energetic steps to arrest the guilty parties who are known, and to crush the system of coercion and outrage which has thriven and grown more and more audacious under prolonged impunity. The time has come when the American people should know whether murder and violence are to be recognized features of a political canvass; and the question can be nowhere answered more properly than in South Carolina.

THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA OF REFORM.

We fear that the devotion of the Democratic Party to the cause of civil service reform has not received as much attention as it deserves. The people hear a great deal of vague talk from the Democratic orators and editors about the necessity of reform, but these oracles provokingly forget to say of just what their idea of reform consists. Happily we are able to supply the omission from no less a source than that fountain of pure Democratic doctrine—the St. Louis platform itself. That document sums up the whole Democratic creed on the subject in the declaration that "the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party." This is a master stroke. It is worthy of the cunning hand of the great Democratic Reformer himself. It is not sufficient that the people should choose honest men for the public offices—that would not comport with the Democratic idea of reform—but the honest men must be "from another party." As there is only one other party that amounts to much, it follows that in order to have that true "reform" which is declared with such frequent reiteration to be "necessary," we must fill the public offices with Democrats. The choice of honest Republicans will not answer the stern demand of the Democracy for reform. Ordinary reformers would be content simply with what Collector SIMMONS would call "unrestricted" honest men, but these thorough-going reformers have set their hearts on the still more difficult achievement of finding honest Democrats for the public offices. In our mind's eye we can see the Great Reformer going about the Five Points and Mackerelville like a modern DIOGENES, with a lantern in one hand and a bottle of smelling salts in the other, searching for the 80,000 honest Democrats who are to be his aids in the work of reform. The stress laid on the assurance that the new crop of public officers are to be from another party—to wit, the Democratic Party—justifies the fear that this expectation possesses more importance to the average Democratic mind than the demand that they shall be honest. Certainly a shrewder device to gratify the keen longing of the "unterrified" for a nibble at the public crib under the guise of reform could not have been invented. In the first place, the honest men must all be Democrats, which is the essential thing. Then the assumption runs through the whole platform that Democracy is synonymous with honesty, so that a man need only prove his Democracy to establish his honesty. This brings us at length to the naked idea of reform which possesses the breast of the average Democrat, which is, that the miserable Radicals ought to be kicked out and Democrats put in. The platform reaches this result by rather a roundabout road, but nevertheless it conveys the right idea to the Democratic mind.

True, the platform elsewhere declares that the civil service should not be subject to change at every election. This means, of course, when taken in connection with the strenuous demand for a complete upsetting of the civil service at the coming election, that it is only necessary that there should be a change at those elections which result in turning the Black Republicans out and putting Democrats in. The meanest Democratic capacity can comprehend the necessity for a change at such a time. The platform also asserts that the civil service ought not to be "a prize fought for at the ballot-box," but, as it elsewhere urges the Democrats to fight desperately at the ballot-box this Fall for the self-same prize, we can only conclude that, like *Rip Van Winkle*, it "doesn't count this time."

Gov. TILDEN takes up the strain of reform where the platform leaves off, but there is nothing in his letter to militate against our interpretation of the Democratic creed. He plainly intends that the "usufruct" of reform shall inure to the exclusive benefit of the Democracy. He shows no conception whatever of the true causes of the demoralization of the public service, which existed in much greater degree than now before the Republican Party came into power. He deals with effects only, not with causes. He declares that two evils infest the civil service: the notion that the public service exists for the benefit of the office-holders, and the organization of the official class into a body of political mercenaries. These are not causes, but effects. The true cause of the low tone of the public service is the introduction of partisanship into the rank and file of the service, and the usurpation of the appointing power by Congressmen. Of a comprehension of these fundamental evils Gov. TILDEN gives no evidence. He panders to the Democratic cry for a change, and holds out the delusive notion that the evils of the civil service may be remedied by good resolutions on the part of the Executive. He might as well try to pay the interest on the public debt out of his own income, or to stop a locomotive at full speed with an injunction. He does not see, or does not wish to seem to see, that the first thing necessary to a real reform is a radical change of system. He speaks of a change of system, indeed, but only as something to be done after the whole service shall have been pulled to pieces. Moreover, in order to discourage any "delusive expectations" of real reform, he asserts that the Executive can only be delivered by a constitutional amendment "from the greatest temptation to misuse the power of patronage." If, therefore, he should be elected President, and should do nothing to reform the civil service, but should yield to the temptation to misuse the patronage, the fault would not be his but the Constitution's. The Constitution has been used by the Democracy in times past to "cover a multitude of sins;" but this would be subjecting the covering capacity of that venerable document to a tension that might break it altogether. On the whole, we may conclude that the prospects of a real reform of the civil service under Democratic rule would not be very bright.

A LEGACY OF LAWSUITS.

It is likely that "the great California philanthropist," as the late JAMES LICK is sometimes called, has left a valuable legacy to the lawyers, whatever may have been his intentions toward the human race. The world was all agog with wonder and admiration when it was first announced that Mr. LICK had disposed of several million dollars for various charitable and public purposes. The novel thing about this action was that the donor had designated the objects upon which his great wealth was to be bestowed during his lifetime, and had nominated a number of eminent citizens who should act as trustees of his estate. To be sure, there was a slight feeling of apprehension that bequests for monuments and statues of marble and bronze were a little premature. There was a suggestion that a half million in gold could be better employed in art education than in setting up works which might—probably would—hereafter be regarded as incumbrances of the ground which they covered. Even the millionaire's specification for one of his chief monuments was alarming for the open opportunity which it afforded for mythology, allegory, common-place and disordered fancy to disport themselves in enduring bronze. But American good nature forebore to look a gift horse in the mouth, and LICK was regarded as an admirable example to all rich men who were getting ready to die. Popular enthusiasm received a check when, one fine day, the trustees were served with a notice to quit. Then it came out that Mr. LICK was not at all satisfied with the way things were going, that he thought he might live some years longer, and on the whole he preferred making some changes in his ante-mortem bequests. After a brief resistance, the trustees resigned in some disgust.

Evidently Mr. LICK, who had been, to all practical intent, dead and buried, was preparing for a new lease of life. He insisted that he should have a share in the management of his money, although he had given it away and had appointed his own executors. After some delay he seemed to have once more made up his mind how he wanted his property tied up; he accordingly appointed a new Board of Trustees, with a new chart of sailing directions in a fresh deed of trust. About this time a long-lost and apparently alienated son of the fickle-minded millionaire turned up in the person of JOHN H. LICK. This gentleman was put in the second Board of Trustees, and all went well again; the friend of humanity appeared to have vindicated himself; the philanthropist was once more a model, with a few drawbacks, for all who had more money than they could carry away with them. This satisfaction was of short duration. Mr. LICK ruthlessly dismissed the second Board of Trustees when they had been on office about eighteen months. Singularly enough, the cause of this new ebullition was the junior LICK. The old man had taken offense at something which JOHN had done, or had neglected to do, and he was annoyed because the Trustees had not put his son out of the board without more ado. He annulled the trust and dismissed the Trustees in order to get rid of his son. A third board were appointed and are now in possession, and Mr. LICK is dead.

It may be seen at a glance that the disputatious philanthropist succeeded in leaving a very pretty legal muddle behind him. When the first Trustees were requested to quit, they insisted that the trust vested in them could not be resigned; that for all practical purposes LICK was dead, and that the trust deed was his will, which he could not rise up from the grave and revoke. Eminent legal counsel sustained this view of the case. The reader will not be surprised to learn that equally eminent legal counsel took the opposite view of the case. If this question should now be revived by either of the three several Boards of Trustees, or by persons claiming under them, it is apparent that there would be a long conflict, which would be more profitable to the aforesaid legal counsel than to the prospective recipients of Mr. LICK'S millions. The appearance in California of the junior LICK is another threatening incident. In the first deed he was cut off with a shilling or two; in the second he was given $150,000 as a paternal souvenir, but was finally left out of the board, though his legacy is continued to him. This JOHN LICK, who appears to be a chip of the old block, has thus far kept his own counsel, but there is a dreadful suspicion in California that he is meditating a suit at law for the ousting of all trustees and the securing of the paternal millions.

A grotesque, though somewhat pathetic, feature of this case is the preparation of trustees No. 3 for a suit to set aside the old man's deeds, on the ground that he was not of sound mind. Mr. LICK had been so querulous, changeable, and violent that it was felt that a suspicion of his sanity might not be unnatural. Accordingly, while he was dying, he was carefully inspected, cross-examined, and reported upon by experts. The published accounts of interviews with these pre-ordained witnesses are among the curiosities of newspaper literature. On the whole, people who have not money enough to make their heirs quarrelsome, when they are dead and gone, may properly congratulate themselves. If the Lick bequests are finally set aside, it will be because the testator, in his anxiety to have everything exactly right, boggled and tangled the whole business beyond extrication. Whatever happens, the disposition of this vast estate has lost the charm of novelty, and the dignity with which it was first invested.

CONNECTICUT FOSSILS.

There are certain wavering opponents of the theory of evolution who are ready to admit that the lower animals may be addicted to development, but still stoutly deny that man compromised his manhood in any such way. Just as we calmly concede that some man in whom we take no possible interest may very likely be the descendant of a plumber, while we indignantly repudiate the suggestion that any of our own ancestors ever committed plumbing, so these people are willing to let Prof. HUXLEY defile the graves of the ancestor of the horse or the crocodile, provided he will not graft an ape on their own private family tree. Of course, this is an evidence of weakness and vanity which deserves to be rebuked, and scientific persons who are themselves notoriously quite free from vanity or weakness of any sort, will hail with delight a recent discovery made by two Connecticut farmers, which conclusively proves that man is the result of evolution.

For many years the geologists of the Connecticut Valley have been in the habit of discovering the tracks of fossil chickens of enormous size on sandstone rocks. Quantities of learned pamphlets have been written concerning these bird-tracks, and it is now thoroughly established that at an early geological period certain birds of the general character of chickens, but of a height of, say thirty feet or more, were in the habit of walking over soft sandstone and leaving the prints of their feet to cheer and comfort subsequent geologists. The other day two farmers of North Canton, Conn., while digging a well, laid bare a slab of sandstone bearing the clear impression of a human foot of eleven inches in length. The impression was that of a man's left foot, but, curiously enough, the print of his right foot was not found. The proprietor of the foot evidently did not own another one, and from the fact that accompanying the print of this left foot was the print of a large fossil chicken's claw, the two farmers, and the rest of the inhabitants of North Canton, formed the opinion that the prehistoric man must have hopped through life on one leg, and been on intimate terms with the poultry of the period.

This opinion was, perhaps, excusable in an unscientific farmer, but no true scientific person would dream of adopting it, or of mistaking in any way the real meaning of the sandstone record. If we see on the snow the print of a man's left foot, and at a short distance on the right the print of a man's right foot, we do not imagine that two men, each with a single leg, have been hopping in that precise locality. The meanest intellect would attribute both feet to one and the same man, and would draw the inevitible conclusion that the two footprints proved that a man with the usual supply of legs had recently walked over the snow. It is in precisely this way that the intelligent student of paleontology—than which there is not a nicer word in the whole dictionary—would interpret the North Canton discovery. He would unhesitatingly decide that the same person who left the print of a left foot in the sandstone left also the impression of a chicken's claw. Where two hypotheses are admissible, the simplest should always be chosen, and it is certainly far simpler to suppose that the early Connecticut man had a foot and a claw instead of two regulation feet, than it is to suppose that one-legged men, in company with one-legged birds, once inhabited the Connecticut Valley. Nature is not guilty of such parsimony as this would imply. When she serves out legs, she does it fairly and liberally, and it is grossly improbable that even in Connecticut Nature was ever so economical as to refuse to supply men and birds with more than one leg each.

Let us now, in a spirit of love, inquire what the existence of a prehistoric man equipped with a foot and a claw implies. Obviously, it implies that in the Connecticut sandstone period man was closely allied to the birds. That the modern man differs from his sandstone progenitor is, of course, the result of evolution. If, at an inconceivably remote period, some ambitious birds had determined to evolve man, the process, if successful, would lead to the development of a being half bird and half man, living in a period midway between that of the evolving bird and that of the finally evolved and perfect man. The proof that such a being has existed has now been unearthed by the North Canton well-diggers. Thus we see that the evidence that man has descended by evolution from a bird is precisely the same in quality as that on which the Copernican system of astronomy rests; and scientific persons can only stand amazed at the wonderful flexibility of the intellect which can claim to entertain any doubt of this assertion.

Of course, no candid man can henceforth refuse to believe that man is the result of evolution. At the same time even Prof. HUXLEY will be surprised to find that a bird, and not an ape, is his and our common ancestor. The ape has been so generally accepted by evolutionists as their undoubted progenitor that they will feel as though they had sustained a severe family bereavement, when they are compelled to surrender their ideal ape and to promote some primitive fossil bird to his honored position. However, they will soon forget their sorrow, and will be delighted to find that the truth of evolution is firmly established. Doubtless, other fossils will be found which will show us more clearly the successive steps of man's evolution from the bird. Men with wings must have existed at one period, and there must have been another period when crops gave way to stomachs, and feathers were supplanted by coats. We may feel confident that the rocks will yet yield us the skeletons of fossil men with wings, and crops, and caudal feathers, and thus furnish us with a complete and minute history of the race since the day when the prehistoric owl determined to evolve a scientific person with dress-coat, spectacles, and ingenious theories, all complete.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Democrats of the Eighteenth District of this State have nominated Wallace W. Hartwell for Congress.

The Democratic vote in Ohio did not come within 20,000 of the expectations of the Democratic State Committee.

The Republicans of the Fifteenth district of this State have nominated Thomas H. Tremper, of Kingston, for Congress.

Gen. McClellan being announced to take the stump again, a Pennsylvania paper inquires if he can do it without calling for reinforcements.

"We would say to Indians, God bless you for the triumph you have given us." Thus did an ex-rebel General conclude a speech at a meeting in Nashville, Tenn.

The Kentucky Republican State Committee has requested Col. T. O. Shackelford to announce himself as a candidate for Congress in the Seventh District of the State.

The Democrats of the Tenth District of Massachusetts have nominated S. O. Lamb, of Greenfield, for Congress, and T. S. Wilson, of Fitchburg, for Presidential elector.

Hon. Martin I. Townsend has declined a proposition from Hon. R. A. Parmenter, his rival for election to Congress, for a joint canvass of the district. Mr. Townsend regards such a plan as impracticable.

Democratic papers in Georgia are compelled to acknowledge the high character of William Markham, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of their State, and they evidently dread the issue of the contest.

One of the Democratic candidates for Electors in Georgia, in a speech in Columbus, Saturday night, said: "Our record from Manassas to Appomattox is made, and by that we stand or fall, as to who was right in the war between the States."

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Commercial* says that a Southern Democrat being asked if he did not think Mississippi is a Republican State replied: "Yes, they have 30,000 or 40,000 majority there, but it is not available just at present." It is time it was made available.

A correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* asserts that a few months ago Mr. Dorsheimer declared that there were not twenty-five honest Democrats in the County of Monroe. The Lieutenant Governor was too ill to speak in Rochester Friday night, as advertised, but was well enough to pursue his journey Saturday morning.

In a recent letter Col. R. W. Flournoy, of Mississippi, writes: "Constituted as our party is, we are powerless to defend ourselves, and I acknowledge it. But I think the Democrats ought to permit us to vote unmolested. If, however, it is decided anywhere in the State that we shall not, let us return home and appeal to the country for protection."

A Washington telegram says that an examination of the records of the Southern Claims Commission shows that a number of rebel soldiers, who guarded the prison pens at Andersonville, Salisbury, and Libby have claims pending, and that in every instance there is an abundance of manufactured evidence to show that they were always bitterly hostile to secession and loyal to the Union.

A Democratic orator in Georgia put this home question to his auditors: "Scrutinize the reports of the Controller General and see if Georgia ought not to do well on less than $1,977,235 21 per annum. This was the estimate for 1876. Cannot a lower estimate be made for 1877? No prudent business man can doubt it. If we are sincere as to retrenchment and reform, ought we not to begin at home?"

NEWBURG, Oct. 17.—Hon. James G. Graham, of this city, was to-day nominated by the Assembly by the Republicans of the First District of Orange County. Mr. Graham was a member of Assembly from Ulster County in 1849, and again in 1861.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE.

Two pieces new to American audiences were brought out at the Park Theatre last evening. Both are from the pen of W. S. Gilbert, and both, as may be inferred from the name of that writer, have literary merits of no common order. "Sweethearts" is a two-act comedy, and its theme is the separation of two young persons in their youth and their reunion in after years. It is a delicate and almost sentimental work, and its dialogue is written with that delightful grace and finish, which would redeem the play from any accusation of weakness which might be grounded on its slight structure. "Tom Cobb" is a three act farce, in which the author depicts the mishaps of a poor physician, who cannot marry for lack of money, and who ultimately inherits—without particular rhyme or reason—a fortune belonging to an aged miser, who is proved to have been his grandfather. Although yesterday's performance of these pieces was exceedingly smooth and entertaining, we cannot but think that nothing will be lost by a postponement of a detailed notice. Plays of this sort must gain impressiveness by repeated representations, and we therefore propose to defer consideration of the subject for a day or two. Meantime, it is only fair to mention that "Sweethearts" and "Tom Cobb" were received with so much favor that they appear likely to revive the somewhat drooping fortunes of the house. In the comedy, Mr. Cyril Searle and Miss Mary Howard bore off the honors; in "Tom Cobb," Mr. Thomas Whiffin, a comedian who has not acted in this city for some years, personated the hero, and Mr. J. C. Padgett and Miss Annie Edmonson were particularly conspicuous in their respective roles.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

GEN. WESLEY MERRITT'S EXPEDITION—A PICKED FORCE OF MOUNTED TROOPS—HORSES STOLEN BY INDIANS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—A special dispatch from Camp on Amphibious Creek, Black Hills, Oct. 13, via Fort Laramie 16th, says: Gen. Merritt, with all the best horses of the Fifth Cavalry, left here this morning, taking sixty selected men from the Second and 120 from the Third Cavalry, ten days' rations, and 150 rounds of carbine and twelve of pistol ammunition per man, en route for the fork of the Cheyenne River, where a large band of Indians led by Crazy Horse and and other hostiles are reported in Winter camp. The troops are in three detachments, officered by Capts. Peale, Monahan, and Van Vliet, and by Lieuts. Hall, King, and Smead. No wagons were taken, and rations are carried by pack mules. The four hundred fresh horses which reached here day before yesterday, with recruits for the Fifth, will be used in remounting the old soldiers of this regiment, who will accompany Gen. Merritt's flying columns.

CHEYENNE, Oct. 17.—The body of Private Parker, of K Company, Second Cavalry, was brought into Hunton's Ranche yesterday. It was not mutilated, but was stripped of all clothing. In the fight, McEvaine and McFarlane, of Chimney Rock, each had a horse shot under him, and the latter received a slight flesh-wound in the right shoulder. The Indians were armed with Sharp's improved rifles, calibre forty, the number of the shells being brought in by Sergt. Parker. H. B. Kelly, who came in to-day from the cattle ground, reports twenty head of horses stolen by Indians from Searight's ranche last night, and Ashenteiter, a ranchman, who started from George's ranche yesterday for Searight's, has not arrived, and is supposed he has been killed. A large band of Indians are believed to be in the mountains, toward the head of the Sabille, and more raids are hourly looked for in this direction. A party is now organizing at the Chug to go to the Sabille in search of Ashenfelter. A trail just arrived at the telegraph camp near Cuss or reports seeing Indians between that place and Red Cañon. The line will reach Custer to-morrow night.

A PERMANENT EXHIBITION.

THE PROJECT FOR CONTINUING THE USE OF THE MAIN CENTENNIAL BUILDING WITH ITS EXHIBITS—PHILADELPHIA DELIGHTED WITH THE IDEA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The idea of retaining the Main Exhibition Building, and setting up there a permanent exhibition, after the style of the Sydenham Palace, London, which has been talked of here for some time past, is now assuming definite shape, and it would seem that it will be an accomplished fact. An important conference was held here to-day between the Park Commissioners, Board of Finance of the Centennial Commission, and a committee of citizens. It was learned at the conference what the true intent of the projectors of the scheme is. They propose to secure as many as possible of the exhibitors now in the Centennial, and have them maintain permanent establishments in the building. Mr. Petrie stated that at least twenty per cent. of those now having exhibits had promised to allow their displays to remain. The agent of the Mexican Government promised that his Government exhibit should remain. The Norwegians are of like mind, and the Germans will do the same, provided the duty is paid on their goods. Messrs. Tiffany & Co., of New-York, the Gorham Company, and the largest jewelry and silver-ware manufacturers in the country have consented to set up exhibits here, renewing them from time to time. The great point of interest to parties residing in other States and cities, who would place exhibits there, is this: That in the event of the success of the scheme they can place goods on exhibition and sell by sample as at present, but no goods to be taken from the cases. This is the same as the rules of the present Centennial Exhibition. There is a feature of some interest at this point in the fact that to sell goods by sample here manufacturers and dealers in New-York, for instance, would be compelled to take out a State license, as is done now for their "drummers." The cost of starting this permanent exhibition will be about six hundred thousand dollars, it is thought, of which half can be raised at once and the remainder in a short time. The great trouble now is in protecting the Main Building, as the Park Commissioners desire the company to take the Machinery Hall, which is not at all adapted to the wants of a permanent show. This will be an advantageous affair for Philadelphia if it can be made successful, and the gentlemen who have the project in charge are of the most respected class of business men. What is now desired is said, from outside the city. The exhibition favor is as wild here that the project meets with greater favor than the Centennial Exhibition itself did.

THE CLOSING OF THE EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The Centennial Commission, in secret session to-day, adopted the following:

Resolved, That the commission adheres to its determination to close the Exhibition the 10th day of November, and exhibitors will therefore be at liberty to commence the removal of their goods on the morning of the 11th of November, in accordance with the regulations.

Resolved, That in order to permit persons to enter the grounds and buildings to receive articles which were sold to be delivered at the close of the Exhibition, and to afford exhibitors an opportunity to dispose of unsold articles, the grounds shall be kept open and an admission fee of fifty cents be charged during the week following the close of the Exhibition and as long thereafter as the Director General may deem necessary and expedient for the interest of the exhibitors.

UNIVERSAL PEACE CONFERENCE

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—There was a conference of various evangelical religious denominations held at the Franklin Institute this morning, representatives from all sections of the country being present. The object of the meeting, according to the call, was to further the interests of universal peace. A letter was read from John Bright, of England, and speeches were delivered by several of the delegates. The following permanent officers were selected: President, Rev. Dr. Howard Malcolm; Vice President, Barnabas Hobbs; Secretary, Hiram Hadley, of Chicago. Another session will be held this evening.

At the afternoon session of the Peace Convention a series of resolutions was adopted approving of the efforts that have been made and are being made to devise and promote other means than war for the settlement of difficulties between nations, and providing for the appointment of a committee to prepare an address to the churches in order to awaken a deeper interest in the subject of peace. At the evening session a resolution approving of the policy inaugurated by President Grant, of intrusting the civil government of the Indians to officers nominated by the Christian missionary societies of the country, was adopted. The Committee on Business Arrangements for to-morrow reported, and the convention adjourned for the day.

ANOTHER TRACE OF TILDEN

INTERESTING TESTIMONY IN COURT.

HIS JOINT INTEREST WITH TRENOR W. PARK,

OF EMMA MINE FAME, IN A $25,000 FUND TO SECURE LEGISLATION IN THE STATE OF WHICH HE IS GOVERNOR—THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY AND SOME OF ITS DOINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 17.—The following important case came up in the Supreme Court to-day, before Justice Joseph F. Barnard:

Oliver W. Barnes vs. George H. Brown, John S. Schultz, Joseph Seligman, John Q Hoyt, Trenor W. Park, Andrew McKinney, Charles L. Kimball, Grosvenor P. Lowry, Charles J. Canda, and Abia A. Sliever.—The plaintiff alleged that in 1872 he was President of and the owner of the majority of the shares of the New-York Central Underground Railroad Company, and also interested in a contract with one Byrne, for the construction of the road; that defendants Brown and Seligman entered into a contract with him by which they were to acquire the control of the road and Board of Directors, and he was to sell them his stock and his interest in the Byrne contract, and was to receive the sum of $275,000, and in the event of certain amendments passing the Legislature was to have 2,000 shares of fully paid up stock in the company, which was to be given him some time in January, 1873; that in January, 1873, the money was paid, and defendant Brown delivered to him two certificates of stock amounting to 2,000 shares; that afterward plaintiff found out that this stock was not fully paid up, but was issued to persons on pretended claims (as plaintiff claimed) for services and then given to plaintiff; that John Q. Hoyt received 500 shares; Trenor W. Park, 250; Charles J. Canda, 250, and others, all amounting to 2,100 shares, which was given for advances and services, and were fraudulent and worthless. Plaintiff also claimed that after he had received his 2,000 shares the defendants then further combined against him to prevent him from having control of the company, which the 2,000 shares would give him, and issued on pretended claims to themselves 2,400 shares of other stock. Plaintiff claim d damages $250,000.

The first witness examined was Trenor W. Park of Emma Mine notoriety, and his appearance on the witness stand excited much interest. He testified that he resides at Bennington, Vt., and on the 11th of January, 1873, was told he was a Director of the Central Underground Railway Company; he attended but one meeting of the board and had never presented a bill to the company. He is a lawyer. He did not previous to the meeting of the Directors that he attended authorize any one to present a bill for him. One was presented and made out in his name, but he hain't authorized any such thing. The bill was for $25,000 for services rendered. He testified, however, that he had an agent who was acting for him, and he presented the bill, but never by any special request of witness.

Judge Nelson, of counsel for Oliver W. Barnes, the plaintiff, called the above witness to show that the latter's bill as presented was a bogus one, and as there were several others of a like nature, Judge Nelson took the ground that all were fraudulent.

In addition to his testimony as presented above, Mr. Park further testified that at the meeting referred to he told the Directors he had rendered no service, but had an honest claim of $25,000 against the Underground Railway Company for money advanced, and afterward he received his pay in the stock of the company, and transferred it and received cash for it out of the funds of the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad Company.

At this juncture witness was asked why he had made advances to the Central Underground Railway Company. He replied quickly, causing much surprise, as follows:

"I had made advances to the Underground Railway Company of $25,000 to be used in procuring certain legislation. I was never informed of the entire amount that was raised, but the $25,000 was our share."

Then the question was put to him as to who he meant by "our" share, and he replied as follows:

"I had six-tenths of it, Mr. Seligman one-tenth, Samuel J. Tilden one-tenth, and Mr. Tilden's two brothers each a tenth. We were all interested in a line of railway already constructed from Chatham Four Corners to Rutland." (Harlem Extension.)

This fund of $25,000 was put in the hands of Mr. Duncan to pay Legislative expenses for procuring amendments to the charter to secure to the Underground Railroad an inlet into New-York in connection with the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad.

On his cross-examination witness testified that $10,000 was paid to Judge Hilton for going to Albany and appearing before the Committee.

The above testimony was given in a straightforward manner, and caused looks of astonishment among the members of the Bar.

The next witness called was Mr. Canda, the treasurer of the Underground Railroad Company. He testified that, although holding the office of Treasurer, he had never seen anything of the $25,000 alluded to.

This closed the testimony when Justice Barnard ordered a non-suit on the grounds that the original contract between Barnes and Brown and Seligman was void for two reasons.

First—It purported to convey the right to Barnes in a contract to build a road of which he was President, which was against public polity and void.

Second—That the agreement to transfer the control of the Board of Directors from Barnes to Brown affected the rights of the minority of the stock holders, and was against public polity and void.

In its remarks the court was severe upon the machinations of large corporations, in which a few men sell out the rights of the ignorant and innocent, giving their victims no warning whatever. The lawyers present worked harmoniously toge her to get the record right, it being conceded that the case will now go to the General Term.

DAIRYMEN'S DAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

SOME OF THE SECRETS OF BUTTER-MAKING —THE NATIONAL BUTTER AND EGGS ASSOCIATION—SELLERS OF OLEOMARGARINE FOR BUTTER TO BE PROSECUTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17—A great meeting of the National Butter and Eggs Association was held to-day at the Judges Pavilion on the Centennial grounds. The attendance was large, including about seventy-five representatives. The day gathered additional importance from the fact of being termed "Dairymen's Day," and the attendance was nearly one hundred thousand paying visitors. Mr. George E. Groome presided at the meeting. The dairy interests of America are of vast importance; it is estimated that there are 13,000 000 cows in the country, and the products from them in the shape of butter, cheese, condensed milk, &c., is valued at between five and six millions of dollars per year. Of this the central and northern portions of New-York State come in for a large percentage. The address of the President called attention to the fact that 10,000,000 pounds of butter, valued at nearly two million dollars, had been exported from the United States to Europe since the 1st of January last. The butter rate on railroads has been reduced from second to third class, making a saving of $50 per car. He called attention the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in the large cities, where it is disposed of as pure butter, at the same prices as the genuine article. This has grown to such great proportions as to call for legislat ve aid in the butter-producing States, and demands the punishment of the parties who sell it and practice the deception. Cases were cited where large manufactures in Glasgow make up the article and supply the United Kingdom with it, one of these factories being a publicly-known "soap works." Its general use tends to ruin legitimate trade, while it brings large profits to the makers. Oleomargarine is a compound made of beef fat finely rendered and cleared of impurities by a secret process. It is packed in barrels and tierces, and exported over the whole world, oils and greases of various kinds and fine quality being made from it. Mixed with fresh milk it has the appearance of good butter, and so close is the deception that it requires an expert to detect the fraud. The manufacture of it requires costly machinery and a thorough knowledge of the business, else what will be made will turn out only fit for wheel grease. The cost of fitting out the factori s no doubt deters many from embarking in the business. It is represented that butter made from the article is sold extensively in New-York City, and there can be no doubt that it will be found on the tables of most of the third-class boarding-houses in the country, and even find its way into hostelries of greater pretensions. The Butter and Eggs Association will take vigorous measures, at the next session of the various State Legislatures, to see that hereafter, when oleomargarine butter is sold, it shall be so marked, and that the deception practiced on the public shall be done away with. A discussion was also had relative to a gold and silver medal which the association desire to award for the best display of butter and cheese, and it was decided to refer the matter to the Centennial Judges in Dairy Products, with the addition of an expert from the association.

In the afternoon the American Dairymen's Association met, Gardner B. Weeks, Esq., presiding in the absence of Hon. Horatio Seymour, the President. This meeting was held for the purpose of hearing papers read relative to scientific farming, and of advancing the interests of the farmers in relation to butter and cheese making. Prof. L. Wetherill, of Boston, read a paper on "Dairy Stock," and Hon. Harris Lewis, ex-President of the New-York State Agricultural Society, followed by one on "Butter-making." Papers will also be read at the meetings by Henry V. Wood, Esq., of London, England; Dr. E. L. Sturtevant, Boston; J. H. Reed, Philadelphia; Prof. E. W. Stewart, Hon. Thomas Ballantyne, Stratford, Canada; Prof. G. C. Caldwell, Cornell University; Prof. E. N. Horsford, Cambridge, Mass. To-morrow afternoon both associations will be entertained by the Produce Exchange, of Philadelphia.

THE WORK ON THE BRIDGE.

ONE END OF THE FIRST CRADLE CABLE FIRMLY ANCHORED—INFORMATION THAT MAY BE OF VALUE TO MASTERS OF LARGE VESSELS.

The work of stretching the first of the "cradle" cables of the East River Bridge was resumed yesterday, and the end which had been carried to the summit of the Brooklyn tower on Monday, was safely taken to the anchorage and firmly secured. The slack was then hauled in on the New-York side, leaving everything in readiness for the workmen to begin the operation of carrying the other end to the anchorage on this side of the river this morning. Mr. Farrington, the master mechanic, who has been superintending the work, said that its prosecution had necessarily been very slow, as the cable was comparatively a very large one, and only two of his men had had any previous experience in that kind of work. They had gained considerable knowledge within the last two days, however, and he thought that they would be able to place the four remaining cables in position in much less time than that occupied in placing this one. He said that he expected to carry the end of the present cable to the anchorage on this side of the river by this afternoon, and that although he might possibly accomplish it early in the day, he did not think that he would be able to release the cable from the carrier pullies by which it is suspended from the smaller cable until to-morrow. This operation, he said, would not be attended with any difficulty. The large cable would be hauled taut, and would then be so close to the carrier that there would be no trouble in liberating it from the hooks by which it is now suspended from the pullies. This would be effected by two men, who would start from opposite sides of the river in "boatswain's chairs," controlled by a messenger line from each tower. They would be gradually lowered along the carrier cable, releasing the large cable as they went along, and would meet in the middle of the space between the towers. Each would then be hauled back by means of the messenger lines, and the operation would be concluded. The master of a British ship called at the New-York office yesterday morning in order to learn the height of the cable, which is now hanging in graceful loops between the towers, above the surface of the water, as he wanted to take his vessel from the East to the Hudson River. He said that the distance from his main truck to his ship's water line was just 175 feet. Mr. Martin, the engineer in charge, at once went to the top of the New-York tower, and ascertained by observation that a 200 feet from the shore there was 210 feet clear between the cable and high water.

KINGSLEY AND KEENEY'S SUIT.

The trial of the suit of Kingsley and Keeney against the City of Brooklyn for the recovery of $178,000, alleged to be due for extra work performed on the Hempstead Reservoir, was continued yesterday in the Common Council Chamber of the Brooklyn City Hall, before the Referees, Messrs. Lott, Rodman, and Fisher. The proceedings consisted of a long argument by Mr. Van Cott, one of the counsel for the plaintiffs, in reply to the argument of Mr. John H. Parsons, on the motion of defendant's counsel to dismiss the suit on the ground that the City of Brooklyn was not bound by the contract, because it was signed only by Mr. Fowler, President of the board, and he was not authorized to sign it. Mr. Van Cott argued that Mr. Fowler was a city official, and as such, authorized to sign the contract, and that the city was bound by the action of its agents. Besides, if the other Commissioners did not sign the contract, they were present when it was signed, and hence were bound by its provisions. It was true that the contractors had not completed the contract, but they would have done so if they had not been prevented by the city. Mr. Van Cott was followed by Mr. De Witt, in behalf of the motion. At the conclusion of Mr. De Witt's remarks, the Referees announced that they had decided to adjourn the case until Tuesday next, at which time they will render their decision on the motion to dismiss the complaint.

FIRE IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Between 12:30 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the second floor of the school building in Broome street, near Sheriff, occupied by Public School No. 31, of which Henry C. Martin is the Principal. The floor on which the fire occurred is occupied by the primary department, of which Mrs. Hannah M. Gedney is the Principal. The fire occurred in a recess between the stairway and a dressing-room used by the female teachers. Through this recess runs the main steam-pipe, which conveys the steam from the apparatus in the basement to the radiators in the different classrooms. It was very fortunate that the fire occurred during the noon recess when very few of the children were in the building. Michael Moran, when informed of the fire, endeavored to extinguish it, but without success, and an alarm was sent out to the Fire Department. The firemen were promptly at the school, and the fire was quickly extinguished. The damage to the building will not exceed $200. The fire is supposed to have originated from overheating the steam-pipe.

THE SCANTY WATER SUPPLY.

In response to a communication from the Board of Health in relation to the scanty water supply on the east side of the City, based upon a report made on that subject by Sanitary Inspector Viele, Mr. Allan Campbell, Commissioner of Public Works, has sent a letter to the board, in which he says: "The Depar ment of Public Works will not be able to furnish a full supply of water until after a rainfall of several days in the Croton basin. The recent rains only slightly and temporarily increased the flow of water into the Croton River, which, at no time since June 27, was equal to the capacity of the aqueduct and the supply needed for the City. The drafts upon the stored water in the reservoir and lakes to make up the deficiency is the natural flow have been so heavy that the supply in the City was necessarily reduced."

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, Dr. Nagle, the Deputy Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following report:

There were 486 deaths reported for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 14, being a decrease of 14 as compared with the preceding week, and 51 less than the number reported during the corresponding week of 1875. The actual mortality for the week ending Oct. 7 was 469, which is 13 below the average number of deaths reported for the corresponding week of the past five years, and represents an annual death-rate of 22.83, the population estimated at 1,005,746. Deaths from diphtheria decreased 4; membranous croup, 5; whooping cough, 3; typhoid fever, 6; puerperal diseases, 3; diarrheal diseases, 9; cancer, 7; phthisis pulmonalis, 1; marasmus and scrofula, 3; deaths of persons seventy years of age or more, 3, and children under five years of age, 15; and scarlatina increased 2; bronchitis, 1; diseases of the nervous system 3, and bright's disease 10 during the past, compared with the previous week. No deaths were reported from small-pox and measels during the week. During the three months ending Sept. 30, there were 8,920 deaths, a decrease of 247; 6,103 births, a decrease of 5; 1,572 marriages, a decrease of 215; 532 still births, an increase of 13, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1875. One thousand three hundred and forty-eight deaths were reported in institutions; 2,452 in houses containing three families and less; 5,412 in houses containing four families and more (tenement-houses,) and 55 in hotels and boarding-houses.

A BANCO "STEERER" IN CUSTODY.

William Morgan, a well-dressed young man, was brought before Superintendent Walling, by Capt. Murray, of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday, charged with being a "steerer" for a "banco" game. Morgan was arrested on complaint of Charles Van Dyke, a resident of Illinois, at present a guest at Leggett's Hotel in Chatham street, who alleges that Morgan attempted to inveigle him into a "banco" game in the neighborhood of Park row, but he had been swindled before in a similar manner and seizing the young man by the collar held him un il the arrival of a policeman. Morgan's picture will in a few days adorn the Rogues' Gallery.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church was held yesterday at No. 805 Broadway, Judge Fancher presiding. The Treasurer presented a report, of which an abstract is as follows: Balance Sept. 1, Treasury in debt, $253,762 17; receipts, $47,434 76; disbursements, $243,218 14; Treasury in debt, $249,545 55; less amount in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer in Cincinnati, $28,899 82; net indebtedness, $220,645 73. The special committee on the debt of the society made a report, which was adopted, that they deem it inexpedient to make any special effort to liquidate the existing debt at present, and in the judgment of the committee the appropriations should be $500,000 and not less than $50,000 of this sh uld go to paying off the debt. Reports were read from the missions in China, India, and Turkey. John Young was nominated for Indian Agent at the Blackfeet Agency. Three missionaries in China left the service, but no appointments were made in their places. Rev. Bishop Levi Scott was elected President in place of Bishop Janes, deceased, and Rev. Daniel Willy was elected Vice President. A committee of twelve were appointed to represent the society at the meeting of the General Missionary Committee.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States rising barometer, colder, and generally clear weather, heavy frosts; and winds veering to north west or north east in the latter, but veering to north-east and later to south-east, with falling barometer, in the former.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	41°	42°	3:30 P. M.	52°	58°
6 A. M.	39°	44°	6 P. M.	50°	47°
9 A. M.	41°	47°	9 P. M.	48°	43°
12 M.	47°	55°	12 P. M.	48°	41°

Average temperature yesterday.....46½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....45¾°

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Luke P. Poland, of Vermont, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Prof. E. E. Salisbury, of New-Haven, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Burt Van Horn, of Lockport, N. Y., is at the Astor House.

T. N. M. Yosio, of the Japanese Centennial Commission, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. Albert G. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, and Lieut. Commander Frederick Rodgers, United States Navy, are at the Gilsey House.

William D. Bishop, President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, is at the Everett House.

Rev. Dr. James Eells, of San Francisco, and M. Hughitt, General Manager of the Chicago and North-western Railway, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada; C. B. Bright, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and Frederick Billings, of Vermont, are at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Congressman J. M. Warren, of Troy; William H. Kemble, of Philadelphia; Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, and William K. Jovnt and W. G. D. Goff, of the Irish Rifle team, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL, 1876.

WHEELER & WILSON VICTORIOUS!

Again the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES triumph over the world. The Centennial Commission have officially announced the awards, and decreed for the new Wheeler & Wilson machine *two Diplomas of Honor and two Medals of Merit*. This is a double victory, and the highest award which it was in the power of the Centennial authorities to bestow. No other sewing-machine received such a recognition. More than thirty of the best producers of machines in this and other countries entered for competition, and at Philadelphia in 1876, as at Vienna in 1873, and at Paris in 1867, Wheeler & Wilson lead the list. After a careful, rigorous, and exhaustive examination, the judges unanimously decided that the superior excellence of these machines deserved more than one medal or diploma, and consequently they recommended *two of each*. The Centennial Commission unanimously ratified the action of the judges, and the public will indorse the decision of these ablest of mechanical experts. A claim of equally distinguished honor for any other sewing-machine is only an attempt to hoodwink the people. Read the following, which stamps the "New Wheeler & Wilson" as the *standard sewing-machine of the world*. From the official report:

AWARDS TO WHEELER & WILSON.

1. A Medal and Diploma for the "New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine," for the following reasons:

"*A Lock-stitch Sewing-machine, unsurpassed in the fine workmanship of its parts, great originality, great adaptability to different kinds of work both in Cloth and Leather, beauty of stitch, ease and rapidity of motion, and completeness of display.*"

2. A Medal and Diploma for the "New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine" for Leather, for "*Superior quality of work in Leather Stitching.*"—*Exchange.*

AMERICA AHEAD IN SPOOL COTTON.

The Judges of Awards and the Centennial Commission have dispelled another delusion which has prevailed in this country in favor of cotton thread of British manufacture, and against that of domestic production. Heretofore it has only been necessary to place an English trade-mark on a spool to insure its sale. Now, however, a different order of things is introduced, and after a careful test of all the cotton threads and yarns from the most noted factories at home and abroad, by twelve expert judges, we are told that the WILLIMANTIC COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., *produces the best cotton thread in the world!*

Let Americans read the following and be glad of another triumph for American industry and enterprise: (Official copy.)

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION announces the following as the bases of an award to the WILLIMANTIC LINEN COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn.:

PRODUCT.—Spool Cotton, Fine Yarns, and Machines for winding and ticketing spools for sewing threads.

AWARD.—*For originality and completeness of system; excellence of machinery and appliances, (the winding machine being the invention of Hezekiah Conant,) and for SUPERIORITY and ECONOMY of production; also for excellence of material and variety of colors of threads.*

Signed, A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.
J. R. HAWLEY, Pres't. J. L. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.
—*Exchange.*

BILIOUS DISORDERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, COSTIVENESS, &c., are speedily removed by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a remedy mild and certain in action, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Sold everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

TO BE FIRST in any branch of effort is a praiseworthy effort that all energetic men struggle for. This has been attained by B. T. BABBITT, the soap manufacturer. In his last product the BABY SOAP, he has surpassed himself, for he has produced as near unto absolutely free from everything dangerous to the most delicate skin, the highest attainment in Toilet and Bathing Soaps.—*Advertisement.*

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON sell at auction on Thursday at the Exchange, some 354 lots at Fordham Heights, Twenty-fourth Ward. Maps of the property at their office.—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial Exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS CO. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

In Everybody's Mouth.

The name of JOHN A. DUGGAN, No. 102 Nassau st., is familiar, but his HATS are famous.—*Advertisement.*

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the general profession themselves, have by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New-England. The COD LIVER OIL is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, Boston, proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

Extract of Cashmere Bouquet and Other fine perfumes for the handkerchief, and FINE PERFUMED SOAPS, made by COLGATE & CO., are offered at their store, No. 1,155 Broadway, near 27th st.

Reduced with water, Parker's Ginger TONIC gives instant relief from the pains and bowel difficulties of Children Teething.

Give up Dosing
with powerful drugs for Dyspepsia and try that bland but searching specific, MILK OF MAGNESIA.

Washenphas:
These popular English SHOES can always be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th av.

$3 80, worth $6, Fall Silk Hats. Fine Felt Hats, $3 Hats, $1 90. No. 15 New Church st.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

DAVENPORT—JONES.—On Monday, Oct. 16, by Rev. Dr. Mead, DANIEL DAVENPORT, of Bridgeport, to Mrs. MARY E. JONES, of Wilton, Conn. No cards.

DIED.

AYMAR.—On Monday morning, Oct. 16, EDMUND BRANDT AYMAR, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 14 West 14th st., on Thursday morning, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock without further notice.

BOURNE.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Oct. 16, MINNIE, only daughter of Ansel and Julia C. Bourne, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 294 Keap st., on Thursday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRUEN.—On Monday Oct. 16, GAMALIEL BRUEN, in th 88th year of his age.

Funeral to take place at his late residence, No. 76 11th st., Brooklyn, E. D., to-day at 3 P. M. He remains to be taken to Westport, Conn., for interment to-morrow morning.

CLARKSON.—At Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., on Sunday, the 15th inst., LEVINUS, son of the late Thomas Streatfield Clarkson.

DE COPPET.—On Monday, Oct. 16, KINLOCH FAWCETT, only child of Henry and Laura F. de Coppet, aged 2 years, 1 month, and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, No. 22 West 17th st., on Thursday, the 19th, at 12 o'clock.

DYOTT.—At New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, Oct. 17, HENRIETTA, wife of John Dyott, formerly of the old Park Theatre.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EDWARDS.—On the 16th of Oct., in the 65th year of her age, SARAH EDWARDS, widow of George Edwards.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to the funeral on Thursday, the 19th, from the residence of her son-in-law, Jesse Haney, No. 1,233 3d av., at 1 P. M., precisely, to proceed to Woodlawn for interment.

ELLIOTT.—On Saturday, 14th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, A. L. Rapp, at Germantown, Philadelphia, DEMIS, widow of Samuel S. Elliott, late of Staten Island, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Christian Church, Irvington, N. J., on Wednesday the 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FIELD.—At Somers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 16, OLIVER FIELD, son of Elbert and Lydia Field, aged 14 years.

Funeral from the house at 1 P. M., and from the P. E. Church, Somers, at 2 P. M., on the 18th inst.

FULLER.—Lost at sea, in the ship Radiant, from Calcutta, NATHANIEL GODDARD FULLER, of Boston, only son of Henry W. and Mary S. Fuller; ANNE JANE, wife of Nathaniel Goddard Fuller, and daughter of the late Mark Haggard, Esq., of London, England; MARY G., NINA G., LOUISA G., NATHANIEL G. and ALICE LINZEE, children of the above-named Nathaniel Goddard and Anne Jane Fuller.

HALLIWELL.—On Monday, ELLA HALLIWELL, widow of Joseph Halliwell.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HICKS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Oct. 17, PEREE ANN, wife of William D. Hicks, in the 75th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOHNSON.—On Monday, 16th, at the residence of her son-in-law, Alvin Higgins, Pelham, Westchester County, Mrs. HANNAH JOHNSON, aged 76, widow of the late Jeremiah Johnson.

Prayers at the house on Thursday, 19th, at 11 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Portsmouth, N. H., her former residence, for interment.

LOWNDES.—Oct. 15, at her late residence, No. 46 West 55th st., FELICIA S. LOWNDES, widow of the late Thomas Lowndes.

Relatives and friends and those of her sister and brother, Louise and Henry Aiker, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Thomas' Church, 5th av., corner West 53d st., on Wednesday at 10:30 A. M.

MARVIN.—Suddenly, of croup, on Tuesday, Oct. 17, JOHN VAN NOSTRAND MARVIN, son of George H. and Sarah M. V. N. Marvin, aged 21 months.

Funeral from the residence of his grandfather, J. J. Van Nostrand, No. 441 Henry st., Brooklyn, Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 18, at 2 o'clock.

MIDDLETON.—On Oct. 16, SARAH MIDDLETON, aged 85 years.

Relatives and friends, the members of Forsyth M. E. Church, also the officers and members of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 235 West 42d st., on Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 10:30 A. M.

OGDEN.—At Fifth Avenue Hotel, Monday, 16th inst. MARY W. MARVIN, daughter of Hon. Selden Marvin, of Erie, Penn., and wife of Daniel O'Dell, of this City. Funeral at Erie on Wednesday.

RAYMOND.—On Tuesday, Oct. 17, JOHN RAYMOND, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his son, John B. Raymond, Cornwall, N. Y., on Thursday, 19th, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Cornwall station to meet the 8:45 A. M. train from New-York.

SAMUELSON.—Oct. 16, CAROLINE J. SAMUELSON, in the 39th year of her age.

Funeral from No. 447 West 33d st., Oct. 18, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

THOMSON.—On the 16th inst., Mrs. MARIA, relict of the late William Thomson, of Brooklyn.

Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, corner of Clinton and Livingston sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNDERSHIRTS

AND

DRAWERS.

WARD'S,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

A GRAND STORY.

A POWERFUL ROMANCE OF THE AFFECTIONS,
entitled
HOW SHE LOVED HIM,
HOW SHE LOVED HIM,
HOW SHE LOVED HIM,
HOW SHE LOVED HIM,
HOW SHE LOVED HIM,
HOW SHE LOVED HIM,
HOW SHE LOVED HIM,
HOW SHE LOVED HIM,
HOW SHE LOVED HIM,
By LOUISE C. REYNOLDS.

Will be commenced in No. 50 of the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 21, 1876, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M. for Europe per steamship Assyria via Queenstown. On THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamship Frisia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. On SATURDAY, at 6:30 A. M., for an ope per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown; correspondence for Scotland, Germany, and France, to be forwarded by this steamer, must be specially addressed, and at 4:30 A. M. for France direct, per steam-ship st. Germain, via Havre; and at 4:30 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steam-ship Anchoria, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ship Assyria and Germanic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies via Bermuda and St. Thomas will leave New-York Oct. 25. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco, Oct. 5. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 8.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

FOR SALE—A BOUND FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, from the commencement, 8 pt. 18, 1851, to March, 1876, except the months of September, October, and November of 1855, and October, 1858. Address B. W., Box no. 117 *Times* Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 152 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates" conveyancing, and city and mutter examination.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.—J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th st., open day and evening; boxing, fencing, private training, bathing, &c. Send for circular.

KEEPS PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.—The very best, six for $6; can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief. No. 571 Broadway and No. 921 Arch st., Philadelphia.

DAMAGED COTTON AT AUCTION—SEVERAL hundred bales, (in lots to suit purchasers) will be offered at noon on THURSDAY in Burling slip; damaged by fire while on lighters.

CHRONIC, KIDNEY, BLADDER, THEIR congenate and hitherto fatal diseases, with full directions for their cure, in DR. HEATH'S book of 100 pages, gratis, at No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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KATE DANTON.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1876,
CONTAINS:

MAGNUS AND MORNA: A SHETLAND FAIRY TALE. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." With Six Illustrations by Alfred Fredericks.

DAWN.—A POEM. By BAYARD TAYLOR.

MEDIÆVAL FURNITURE. By HARRIETT PRESCOTT SPOFFORD. With Thirty-one Illustrations.

A PURITAN GENTLEMAN IN NEW-ENGLAND. By HORACE E. SCUDDER. With Six Illustrations.

POET'S RESIGNATION.—A POEM.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN AMONG THE HIMALAYAS. With Nineteen Illustrations.

A WOMAN-HATER. Part V.

ONLY A STUDY.—A STORY. By ANNIE THOMAS.

TOMBS IN OLD TRINITY. By MARTHA J. LAMB. With fifteen Illustrations.

SONG. By A. F.

THE LAUREL BUSH.—(Concluded.) By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."

COMING.—A POEM.

MISSION ENDEAVOR.—A STORY. By CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON.

PEAT-FIELDS. By Miss THACKERAY.

A GRAND BUSINESS MAN OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

GARTH. A Novel. By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

JOHN LOCKE. By Prof. CHARLES MURRAY-NAIRNE.

MARCIA.—A STORY. By REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.

THE STORM.—A POEM. By GEORGE LUNT.

THE DONATION PARTY AT WILLOWBROOK.

RARITY.—A POEM. By EDGAR FAWCETT.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.

EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.

EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.

EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.

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G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
NO. 182 FIFTH AV., NEW-YORK,
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By BAYARD TAYLOR.

BOYS OF OTHER COUNTRIES. Stories for American Boys. By BAYARD TAYLOR. Octavo, cloth, illustrated; uniform with "Big Brother".....$1 50

BY GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON.

CAPTAIN SAM; or, The Boy Scout of 1814. By GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON, author of "The Big Brother," "How to Educate Yourself," &c., &c. Octavo, illustrated.....$1 50

The thousands of boys who read with delight Mr. Eggleston's first volume, will eagerly welcome the appearance of the further history of "The Big Brother" and his friends.

A new edition of
THE BIG BROTHER. A Story for Boys, of Indian War. By GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON. Small octavo, illustrated, cloth extra.....$1 50

An admirable story * * strikingly realistic.—*Boston Transcript.*

Le

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Oct. 17:

R. V. Harnett, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story brick-front house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 63 Sheriff st., east side, 125 feet south of Rivington st., for $7,100, to Emanuel Levi, plaintiff in the legal action. The same auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 146.8 by 290 by 140 by 241, on Walton av., east side, 179 feet north of Grove st., West Morrisania; also a plot of land, 150 by 506, on Walton av., east side, adjoining above, for $3,200, to Samuel D. Webster, plaintiff.

William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, W. C. Conner, Esq., Sheriff, sold one lot, 25.8 by 100, on 5th av., south-east corner 78th st., for $39,000 to A. L. Brown. The same auctioneer under similar court order, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East 74th st., south side, 225 feet west of Avenue A, for $13,025 to the plaintiff in the legal action.

Bernard Smyth, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, sold thirteen lots, each 25 by 102.2, on 1st av., south-west corner 103d st., for $8,000, to Globe Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

The following sales were adjourned: Sale by William Kennelly of a plot of land on East 52d st., west of 1st av.; sale by H. E. Coates of a house with lot on East 30th st., west of 1st av., to Oct. 24, and sale of a plot of land on 11th av., south-east corner 90th st., to Oct. 27.

The following property was knocked down by A. H. Muller & Son at the price noted, but not sold: The three-story brick house with lot, No. 147 West 27.h st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs., for $7,500.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John C. Bushnell, E q., Referee, of a plot of land, 50 by 99.11, on 160th st., south side, 200 feet west of 10th av. Also, similar sale, George H. Halsey, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 102.2, on East 73th st., 224 feet east of 4th av.

By R. V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, I. G. Boyce, Esq., Referee, of the three story and a half brick house and two-story brick stable, with lease of two lots, each 25 by 123, No. 20 Washington square, south side, between Macdougal st. and 5th av.

By R. H. Adams & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of buildings, with three lots, each 19.3 by 94, on Avenue A, west side, 25 feet south of 78th st.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. A. Braun, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.10 by 99.2. No. 499 West 33d st., north side, 183.4 feet east of 10th av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 123d st., north-west corner of 11th av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. J. Marion, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 98.8, on West 22d st., north side, 200 feet west of 9th av.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodwin, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 85 by 201.5, on East 86th st., north side, extending through to 87th st., 96 feet east of 1st av. Also, Executor's sale of the two three-story brick houses, (front,) two two-story frame houses, (rear,) with two lots each 25 by 100.5, Nos. 507 and 509 West 42d st., north side, 125 feet west of 10th av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Watson, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 86th st., south side, 200 feet east of 12th av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of the following Brooklyn property belonging to the estate of William Spencer, deceased, under the direction of H. D. Aldrich and Samuel Wyman, Jr., Executors, 129 valuable lots situate on Bedford, Nostrand, Lexington, Greene, 5th and 7th avs., and Jefferson, Hancock, Van Buren, 8th, and 9th sts.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, OCT. 17.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement brick-front house, with l.s, no. 63 Sheriff st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Rivington st., lot 20x100..... $7,100

1 plot of land on Walton av., e. s., 179 ft. n. of Grove st., 146.8x290x146x241. Also a plot of land on Walton av., adjoining above, 150x506..... 3,200

By William Kennelly.

1 lot on 5th av., s. e. cor. of 78th st., 25x100... $3,900

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 8.7 4th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 25x102.2..... 12,025

By Bernard Smyth.

13 lots on 1st av., s. w. cor. 102d st., each 25x lox2.... $8,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Oct. 16.

Andrews place, n. s., 175 ft. w. of Central av., 200x200, 23d Ward, W. L. Andrews to B. B. Andrews..... $2,000

Cliff st., n. s., 127.1 6-7 ft. e. of Concord av., 21x25.6-6-7, 23d ward; E. V. J. Berolg and husband to J. Goerts.....

15th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Cortland av., 25x 100, 23d Ward; L. D. Bulse and husband to M. Heinz.....

16th st., n. s., 424 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x98.9; E. Irwin and wife, Executors, to C. Farnham..... 18,250

52d st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th av., 139.11.x 100.5x irregular; N. Jarvis, Jr., and wife to J. P. Quinn..... 95,000

3d av., e. s., 98.10 ft. n. of 115th st., 40x80; A. Auld and husband to R. Auld.....

46th st., n. s., 272.6 ft. e. of 10th av., 24x 100.5; A. S. Kalsike and wife to C. Michel...

83d st., n. s., 345 ft. w. of 9th av., 15x98.9; H. J. Lippe and wife to L. M. Thorn..... 6,500

Central av., s. e. corner of 106th st., 50.11x 105.0+; C. Michel to A. S. Kalsike..... 8,500

122d st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x 100.10; M. E. Moore and husband to J. T. Mash..... 3,700

56th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x102.2; L. A. Mandel to J. Mayus..... 3,000

Baxter st., No. 4, 33.6x25x irregular; E. Moore to John Sinnott..... 13,000

124th st., 100 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x 102.2; J. K. Murray and wife to V. Whitney. nom.

42d st., n. s., 329 ft. e. of 8th av., 80x100.4; M. S. Wells to German St. Luke's Church.... nom.

Mulberry st., e. s., 9.2 ft. n. of Grand, 50x 18.9 to Baxter; Mary Ravea and others, Executors, to J. P. Jardine..... 70,000

74th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x 102.2; Charles W. Whitney and wife to J. K. Murray..... nom.

51st st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d av., 1x100; W. T. Fiero, Referee, to E. Heyman..... 12,750

73d st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., 100x102.2; D. D. Gale, Referee, to D. Mell. Quackenbush.....

Stanton st., No. 39, n. s., 66.3 ft. e. of Allen, 21.5x80; D. D. Gale, Referee, to D. D. Pabst. 5,000

45th st., n. s., 116 ft. w. of 2d av., 19x100.5; E. W. Farrell, Referee, to bank for savings... 10,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—LOT SITUATED on a prominent corner of 8th av. will be sold a bargain, or will be exchanged for a dwelling slightly situated: very little money required provided the purchaser will improve the same forthwith. Address Dr. F. BAKER, No. 136 West 44th st.

$30,000 —A FOUR-STORY 20-FOOT store and extension dwelling, 25x 87.6, situated on the west side of Lexington av., between No. 4 Pine st. or No. 32 East 17th st. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS investment property on the east side, to exchange for a medium-size dwelling-house. Highly encumbered. In good neighborhood. Address OWNER, Station D.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale: a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER K. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—RIGHT EXchange—elegant improvements, &c.; healthy, charming, accessible; cost $50,000; for sale at a bargain. ELSTON, owner, No. 28 Liberty st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM SPENCER, DECEASED.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.

129 VALUABLE LOTS ON BEDFORD, NOSTRAND, LEXINGTON, GREENE, 5TH, AND 7TH AVS., JEFFERSON, HANCOCK, VAN BUREN, 8TH, AND 9TH STS., IN CITY OF BROOKLYN, to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BY ORDER OF THE NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, under the direction of Herman D. Aldrich and Samuel Wyman, Jr., Executors.

and situated as follows:

BEDFORD AV.—Three lots, west side, between Fulton av. and Hancock st.

HANCOCK ST.—Six lots, north side, and four lots, south side, between Bedford and Franklin avs.

JEFFERSON ST.—Two lots, south side, between Bedford and Franklin avs.

NOSTRAND AV.—Eight lots, comprising the entire easterly front, between Greene av. and Van Buren st.; also, four lots, south-east corner of Nostrand and Lexington avs., and four lots south-west corner of Nostrand and Lexington avs.

VAN BUREN ST. AND GREENE AV.—Twenty lots, running through from street to avenue, and between Nostrand and Bedford avs.

GREENE AV.—Twelve lots, south side, 100 feet east of Bedford av.

LEXINGTON AV.—Eight lots, north side, in the rear of the avenue lots.

LEXINGTON AV.—Twelve lots, south side, 100 feet west of Nostrand av.

BEDFORD AV.—Four lots, south-east corner of Greene av.

5TH AND 7TH AVS., 8TH AND 9TH STS.—Forty-two lots in the block bounded by 5th and 7th avs., 8th and 9th sts.

Many of the avenues and streets on which these lots are located are SEWERED, PAVED, AND LIGHTED WITH GAS.

Fifty per cent may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps may be had at the office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

DE WITT, LOCKMAN & KIP, Attorneys, No. 7 Pine st. No. 68 Nassau st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

M. A. J. LYNCH & SONS, Auctioneers, Office 10 Pine st.

THREE VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY on north-west corner of Broome and Mulberry sts., will be sold at auction on Tuesday, Oct 31, 1876, at 12 M., at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in following parcels: Corner parcel, 5.6, on Broome st., 110 feet on Mulberry st., with four brick buildings thereon; lot on Mulberry st., adjoining above, 24x75, with brick building thereon; lot on Broome st., adjoining same, 25x98.9x10x4.6, with brick building thereon.

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, OCT. 19.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway, important sale of 354 LOTS in parcels, handsomely situated on Fordham Heights, Twenty-fourth Ward, with 765 feet of water front on Harlem River. This property is reached in thirty minutes from Grand Central Depot; fifty per cent. on mortgage for three years. For particulars and maps, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A SUPERB MURRAY HILL, FULL SIZE, exquisitely furnished and frescoed mansion, 346 Lexington av., for sale or to let. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 33 East 17th st., or No. 4 Pine st.

APARTMENTS.—TENFERDEN, NO. 265 WEST 25th st.—For small families: brown stone; light; ventilated; Otis' windows; Jackson's grates; elegant gas-fixtures; spacious garden; $480 to $600; janitor.

ORLEANS FLAT—5TH AV. AND 57TH ST. —Seven rooms, all improvements, private halls, &c.; $26 to $42; cheapest in New-York. J. EDGAR LEACRAFT, No. 702 8th av.

A NELEGANT FLAT TO LET—UNFURNISHED; five rooms; rent $1,000 per annum. No. 71 Lexington av.

REDUCED RENTS.—NEW COMPLETE FURnished and unfurnished flats. Offices 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A THREE-STORY HOUSE, near Broadway. Apply at No. 48 West 33d st.

HOUSE, NO. 8 WEST 28TH ST., TO RENT. —Private residence or for business. Apply as above

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TWO FULL LOTS SUITABLE FOR A church, or a church already erected; must be located between 6th and 9th avs. and 14th and 50th sts. By addressing JOHN C. WINCH, No. 440 West 20th st., with lowest price, terms, &c., may find a purchaser.

WANTED.—FROM 1ST NOVEMBER UNTIL 1ST May, at a moderate rent, a neatly furnished house on Hudson River, not above Yonkers or below Washington Heights. Address for two days, stating particulars, rent, &c., T. W. d., Box No. 245 Post Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR SEVEN MONTHS, BY a small family, (three adults,) a furnished house; terms not to exceed $250 per month. Address Post Office Box No. 2,705.

WANTED—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE; rent from $2,500 to $4,800. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAKWOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day to house-clean, wash, or iron; can give satisfactory reference. Call at No. 324 East 33d st., one flight, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and do fine washing and ironing; has the best of recommendations from her last place, where she has lived two and a half years. Can be seen for two days at No. 342 East 19th st., up two flights of stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY a lady for a first-class chamber-maid, or as parlor-maid; will be found trustworthy and obliging; nine years' City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 310 West 26th st., from 10 to 5.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY AN American Protestant; or would do general housework in a French flat; best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING OR Chamber-maid and waiting.—By a Welsh Protestant girl; good reference; City or country. Address C. D., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable, smart tidy young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 1,127 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very respectable girl; would do all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson machine; five years' reference. Address E. B., Box No. 466 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid or do plain sewing: has first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 121 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A competent young woman, as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 225 West 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to assist with chamber-work or mind children; is willing and obliging; private family preferred. Apply to No. 404 East 29th st., room No. 20.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman, as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; good reference. Call at No. 158 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; would do plain sewing, or minding children: lived eight years in one place. Call at her last employer's, 14 east 40th st, Wednesday and Thursday.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress and assist with washing; no objection to do house-work for a small family; best City reference. Call at 551 3d av., re'r.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 72 West 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and washing; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 245 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Girl to do chamber-work and washing; best City references given. Call at No. 212 East 28th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young colored girl; or to mind children. Can be seen at No. 18 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl and to take care of children; good reference. Call at No. 5 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl; good operator; willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call at 333 East 31st st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO respectable young girls; one as mail cook washer, and ironer; the other, lately landed, as chamber-maid, or to make herself generally useful; city or country. Call for two days at No. 19 East 61st st., between Madison and 5th avs.

COOK—SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS English Protestant cook; understands all kinds of fancy dishes and desserts; and daughter as seamstress and nursery-maid; will take family reference. Address, for two days, J., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two young girls, sisters, in a private family, together, one as competent cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, and would assist in general house-work; reference. Call at No. 67 West 49th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 61 West 42d st., second flat.

COOK—WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By two young girls; would not live with cook and assist with washing; the other as waitress and chamber-maid; can furnish two years' City reference. Call for two days at 220 East 27th st. Ring fourth bell.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; all kinds of desserts; would assist with washing and ironing; best reference given. Call at No. 214 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman, without family; would go out by the day or week to wash, iron, or cook, and make herself generally useful; good reference. Call at No. 502 2d av., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent Scotchwoman as cook, washer, and ironer in a small family, or as cook in a private boarding-house; best City references. Call or address for three days, Mrs. McCulloch, No. 55 West 18th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble young woman; good baker, &c.; best City reference; would go to the country. Call at No. 50 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL, and would as 1st with coarse washing; best City references. Call at No. 152 East 22d st

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two girls, to go together; a separate one as cook or to assist with washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress and assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 156 West 35th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl; or will do general house-work; no objection to country; five years' City reference. Call at No. 217 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; PRIvate family; understands family cooking; no objection to country; five years' City reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., lower store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK; WILL ASsist with washing and ironing; six years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 320 East 26th st., first floor, back.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 146 East 30th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young women, to go together; one a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at 312 east 39th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; WILL ASsist with coarse washing; City or country; best reference from last employer. Call at No. 245 West 30th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN; IS an excellent baker; is a good washer and ironer; City references. Address G. K., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH PROTESTant woman; can cook all kinds of American cooking; capable of taking entire charge of a house; excellent City reference. Call at No. 104 west 41st st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH RESPECTABLE GIRL IN a private family as a good plain cook; has no objection to coarse washing. Call on or address Mrs. Anderson, No. 325 East 35th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best reference. Address J. B., Box No. 2292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE SCOTCH GIRL; WOULD assist with the washing; has good reference from her last place; City or country. Address A. B., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD Cook; no objection to assist with coarse washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 233 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN; WILL ASSIST with the washing; is a good baker, and makes good soups; best City reference. Call at No. 104 west 31st st.

COOK.—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—BY two respectable girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 149 West 39th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; baking and pastry; all kinds of desserts; best City references given. Call at No. 211 West 28th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMan as assistant in a gentleman's kitchen, or as cook in a small private family. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 110 East 18th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman; either City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 232 West 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; good baker; will do coarse washing; has best City reference from last place. Call at No. 322 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; first-class City reference from last employer. Address E. M., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—BY a middle-aged woman as cook; will assist with the coarse washing, if required; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 859 1st av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman; has good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 229 West 27th st., in the stone.

COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH THE WASHING; best of City reference. Call at No. 321 West 21st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK and assist with washing: best City reference. Call two days at No. 155 East 47th st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; CAN DO ALL KINDS OF Cooking, boning, and larding; best City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 711 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable girl; best City reference. Call at No. 554 7th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN; WILL assist with coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 10 West 44th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—WILLING and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., second floor.

COOK.—MAKES EXCELLENT BREAD, AND WILL assist with washing. Call at No. 131 East 46th st., present employer's, where she has lived six yrs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK and fl st-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 117 West 26th st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; NO OBJECTION TO DO Coarse washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 230 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK IN A quiet family; best City reference. Call at No. 255 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 473 2d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; IS A GOOD baker and pastry cook; best of City reference. Call at No. 629 6th av., fancy store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK IN a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 116 West 33d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent American woman; City reference; City or country. Call at No. 152 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business; City reference. Call for two days at No. 156 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WOULD AScist with washing if required; several years' reference from last place. Call at No. 242 west 47th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PLAIN COOK; WOULD help with washing; seven years' best reference. Call at No. 329 West 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl as dress-maker and seams ress; can cut and trim nicely; would wait on a lady and do little chamber-work if required; has seven ye rs' reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 70 West 63d st

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROFESTANT WOMAN; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; or as maid; good City reference. Call at No. 355 8th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, speaking English; understands dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call or address No. 116 West 19th st., basement.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and seamstress permanent place. Call or address No. 100 West 54th st., corner 6th av., ring first bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY; CAN FIT LAdies' and children's suits; mount by fash'ons; will take work home. Call at No. 224 West 36th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and seamstress. Call or address No. 100 West 54th st., corner 6th av., ring first bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED housekeeper who can furnish reliable references; would like to go South as hotel housekeeper. Call or address, for one week, S. M. C., No. 22 Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable Protestant woman as working housekeeper, or in a small family where she can have her little girl; can furnish best references; no objections to the country. Address E. S. Hill, No. 1,452 3d av.

HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE.—BY AN EXpeienced woman, or would take charge of linen in a hotel, or other res pectable employment; good city reference. Apply at Young Women's Christian Association, No. 7 East 15th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A GERMAN LADY, AS housekeeper in an American family; understands cooking in all its branches, and is in my competent to fill the situation. Inquire at No. 117 West 70th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WIDOW LADY IN REduced circumstances, as housekeeper or companion to a lady; speaks English, French, and German. Address M. H., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY OF refinement as housekeeper; no disagreeable children; family preferred; references exchanged. Call at Mrs. Stanton's, after 10 o'clock, at 55 East 20th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL in house-worker in a private family; best City reference; the lady can be seen. Call at No. 426 West 32d st., third floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work in a small family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 54 Orchard st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged woman to do general house-work; good City references. Call at No. 309 West 12th st., first floor, back room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENeral house-work; best City reference. Apply at No. 330 East 53d st.; ring second bell, west side.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MIDDLE AGED GERMAN woman to do general house-work in a small family; City references. Call at No. 135 East 28th st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A GIRL LATELY LANDED as kitchen-maid or to do general house-work; is young and obliging. Address S. D., Box No. 3.9 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable young woman; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; good City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—THE ADVERTISER, A COMpetent French maid and laundress, desires a position with a family going to Europe; would take charge of children. Address by note H. B., No. 121 5th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS Lady's maid and chamber-maid, or would do fine washing and chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 110 West 19th st., room No. 14.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; willing to assist with the chamber-work; the best of City reference. Call at No. 422 West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 422 West 40th st., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; Irish but Protestant; has good references, and can come well recommended from the lady she last lived with. Call or address No. 852 2d av., between 35th and 36th sts., Room No. 7.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress in a private family, or will go chamber-work and waiting in a small family; first-class City ref rence. Call at No. 136 West 25th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS for wound do chamber-work; best of City references from last place. Call at No. 210 East 28th st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 246 West 29th st., express office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; understands all kinds of fluting; or as chamber-maid; is at City reference. Call for two days at No. 307 East 26th st., dyer's store.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION where an excellent laundress in a private family; can be seen at present employer's; best City reference. Call at No. 14 East 54th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL FROM CANada; is first-class; good reference. Call on L. D., No. 95 3d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best of reference. Call at No. 107 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a good girl (North of Ireland) in a nice family; best reference. Call at No. 107 West 53d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; good references. Call at No. 853 2d av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; fully competent to take full charge of it; has long experience, and is very fond of children; excellent reference. Call at present employer's, No. 204 West 38th st., for three days.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; IS capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; no objection to a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 315 East 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL; CAN take charge of a baby from its birth; good reference. Can be seen in the sa.ut store, No. 211 East 26th st., until hired.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent nurse and seamstress; six years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 894 2d av., between 47th and 48th sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse, to take care of an infant or to do chamber-work and sewing; City reference. Call at No. 141 West 27th st.

COACHMAN—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN (wife thoroughly understands his business as a servant, and is highly recommended by his last employer. Address D. S., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN (wife thoroughly understands his business; in City or country; can milk and is competent to make himself generally useful; seven years' first-class reference. Address coachman, Box no 230 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man, (wife also,) years with one gentleman, two years and four months with last employer; leaves on account of selling out. Address D. C., 39 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe, for his coachman; can recommend him as a thorough man. Apply to T. J., No. 124 West 50th st., before 12 o'clock, for four days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IN A PRIVATE family, by a sober, honest man; is a good City driver; five years' City reference from late employer. Call or address J. W., No. 111 West 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRSTclass man; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call on or address A. B., No. 1 West 38th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS PRIVATE coachman; first-class City driver in double harness or tandem. Call on Andrew, at present employer's, No. 110 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a first-class man. Call or address S. U. C., No. 16 East 60th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN lately from England, who understands the care of horses; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 39 East 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend; a single, sober, trustworthy man and careful City driver. Call or address for two days, M. G., 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; WILL BE found willing and obliging; in every way competent. Address T. D., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man as groom and footman; can attend farmer and make himself generally useful; can be well recommended from last employer. Address FOOTman, Box no 232 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED thirty-five; no afraid of work; thoroughly understands gardening in all its departments, fruits, flowers, vegetables, landscaping, laying out gentleman's grounds; the highest testimonials. Address M. G., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED; no family; understands all its branches; has good references; will go to the country; would like to locate. Call on or address Gardener, No. 1.3 West 14th st., or No. 333 East 16th st., P. Cavan.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A MAN who is willing to make himself useful; is a good gardener; understands the care of horses, cows; Protestant; has good reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 223 *Times* office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PERFECTLY competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; experienced in greenhouses, grapes, flowers and vegetables; gardening satisfactory references. Address S. T., Box No. 221 *Times* office.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH FIRST-CLASS City reference, and who thoroughly understands the care of road and carriage horses. Apply or address for two days J. M. at Stebbins's business shop, 144 5th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO MAKE himself useful in fully capable; or would go as porter in hotel or store; best references and security if required. Address I. S., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, NINETEEN years of age, in some good wholesale house where he can make himself generally useful; is a good penman; unexceptionable reference. Address M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

VALET OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, as a private's gentleman; thoroughly understands his business; has lived seven years in one place. Address, for two days, W. Pile, No. 120 West 17th st.

WAITER.—AGENTLEMAN FOR HIS WAITER. A colored man; he can give him the very highest character for any place of trust which he is competent to fill in a family or institution; he is a man of excellent intelligence and agreeable address. He may be seen at 37 east 37th st., his present employer's residence.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN lately from Europe; first-class testimonials; wages no object; a good home and kind treatment a more than position that I can obtain at present. Address for two days, James, Box No. 292 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the banks on the passage to Queenstown on all the year round.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 21, 7:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 28, 1:30 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon

From White Star Dock Pier No. 52 North River.

The steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
B. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S: P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward voyage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA...WED., Oct. 18|SCYTHIA.....WED., Nov. 1
*RUSSIA.....WED., Oct. 25|ALGERIA.....WED, Nov. 8

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA will embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 18th October, 1876. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MONTANA.....Oct. 24, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA.....Oct. 31, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Nov. 7, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSAGE AND BOARD.

Steerage, $26 (intermediate, $30; cabin, $55; $60; according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).
ETNA.....Oct. 21
ANDES.....Nov. 4

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
ATLAS.....Nov. 1
CLARIBEL.....About Nov. 20

Superior first-class accommodations and low rates. PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents. No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Oct. 19
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 26
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 2

and every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $80, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....TUESDAY.....Oct. 17
GULF STREAM.....THURSDAY.....Oct. 19
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 21

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodation for cabin passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and its steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL

STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA—Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Oct. 18
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO for JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Nov. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKIN.....Nov. 8

For rates of passage apply to
WM. F. CLYDE & CO., or A. J. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 1 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Oct. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Oct. 26
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Oct. 28
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana. Progreso, Sisal, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, Nov. 4

For freight or passage apply to
E. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 22 and Nov. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....TUESDAY, Oct. 24
COLUMBUS.....THURSDAY, Nov. 2

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LUILING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:
*ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez, Saturday, Oct. 21, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Oct. 28, at 2 P. M.
ST. GERMAIN, Recurion.....Saturday, Nov. 4, at 7:30 A.M.

RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, including wines: First cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $23, with supervision and attention, including wine, bedding and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Oct. 19 GELLERT.....Nov. 6
CIMBRIA.....Oct. 26 POMMERANIA.....Nov. 9

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:
NAVARINO.....Oct. 21|THELLO.....Nov. 18
COLOMBO.....Nov. 4|HINDOO.....Nov. 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency. Excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—ALLEGHANY LINE.—Ferry stations in New-York, foot of Liberty st. and foot of Clarkson st., up town. Freight station, foot of Liberty st.

Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:

5:40 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.; connects at Bonnd Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

8:45 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

*1:00 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Allahanoy City, Harrisburg, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

*4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

*5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

Boats leave foot of Clarkson st., North River, at 6:35, *7:35, 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:2 i, 8:20, 10:05, 11:50 P. M.

Connection is made by Clarkson Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *

For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.
ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, NEW GRET, AND SQUAN. Time-table of Oct. 2, 1876. Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M.

From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

Stages to and from Keyport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE.
ROUND BROOK ROUTE.

For Trenton, Philadelphia and the Centennial. Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1876, trains

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 6:45, 7:45, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 3, 6:30 P. M.

Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 4:20, 6:20 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, 30 and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30 3:20, 5, 8:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:15, 9: 5 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:50, 6:10 P. M.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 and 9:15 A. M. trains from New-York and to trains leaving Centennial Grounds at 4:50 and 6:10 P. M.

All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.

Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.

CENTENNIAL PASSENGERS delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, and via Pullman Palace Car Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached: 9:30 A. M., 6 and 9:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 9:30 and 9:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the south, "Limited Washington Express," composed entirely of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at 9:30 A. M., 2:40, and 9 P. M. Sunday 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30 2:40, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Accommodation 7 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.

For Centennial Depot at 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, and 4 P. M. On Sunday 8 A. M. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 7:15, 8:15, 10:50 A. M., 1:15, 3, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6, 6:50, and 7:05 P. M. On Sunday 7:20 A. M. and 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains leave Brooklyn, Fulton ferry, 9:40 and 10:30 A. M., and 12:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 2:30, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05 6:20, 8:30, 9:40, 10:10, 12:20, 1:30 A. M., 2:10, 3:55, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:30, 7:35, 7:40, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 8:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices—No. 625 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 119 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 9 Battery place.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 18, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:50 A. M., North Pacific and Western Express.

2:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. SEEKES, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16 1876.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping cars attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coach to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD,

After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:40, and 5:45 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. for New-York at 8:05 A. M. and 12 M., P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:35 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., 12 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 7 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. F. HOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. J. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Famous Health Resort.

For invalids during Autumn and Winter.

OUR HOME HYGIENIC INSTITUTE,
DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.,

is the finest place on the American Continent for the sick to recover health, or for invalids to become strong by the use of sanitary agencies only, during the Fall and Winter months. Last Winter we had eighty lady and seventy gentlemen patients, this Winter we can care for nearly twice as many. Circulars giving full information and references, and a beautiful steel engraving of the Cure and its cottages, will be sent free to all who ask for them by postal card, and all letters of inquiry will be promptly and courteously answered. Address as above. JAMES C. JACKSON.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

A LADY AND HER GROWN SON DESIRE to lessen their expenses by taking one gentleman into their family who would desire all the comforts of a refined home, at a moderate price; highest references given and required. Address PERMANENT, Box 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN A LARGE third-story back room, nicely furnished, good closet, grate fire, hot and cold water, first-class board; terms $25 per week; highest references exchanged; Madison av., near 36th st. Address F. Z., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH St., BET. 8TH and 9th ave.—A private American family have a large furnished room, third floor, southern exposure, to let to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; references exchanged. Address A. R., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY WILL let with board to adults, two furnished rooms, second story, front; reasonable; located on central and desirable; reference. Addr ss W., Box No. 347 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING the house have a second floor; also other rooms, en suite or separately, with excellent board; references.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.

Rooms single or en suite; rooms for gentlemen; private table or table d'hôte; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; references.

NO. 58 WEST 330 ST.

Large, handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor to let, with first-class table; one room on fourth floor; terms moderate; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR; other desirable rooms, handsomely furnished; piano, &c., with or without private table; moderate terms.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To let from Nov. 1, possibly sooner, with private tables only second, third, or upper floors in a first-class family house.

FIRST FLOOR AND SECOND-STORY FRONT room to rent, with board, en suite or singly; also other rooms; references. Call at Nos. 100 and 102 East 23d st.

NOS. 8 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, hand somely furnished rooms, large and small, suited for family or party of gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 14 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsome rooms, with excellent board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; table and service unexceptionable. F. LACHENMEYER.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR Madison square.—Elegantly-furnished parlor sleeping rooms, bathroom, &c.; private table if desired; house first-class.

MRS. SUMNER, NO. 22 EAST 35TH ST., has three large rooms to offer on first and second floors; exclusive bath, &c.; with or without private table.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, HANDSOMELY-FURnished room, with alcove; also, one with private bath; family own their house. Apply at No. 116 East 30th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 218, CHESTERFIELD HOUSE.—Second story, front, with or without private table; other rooms for gentlemen and wife. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

MRS. FULTON, OF NO. 23a WEST 38TH St., offers, with board, suites on second and third floors; also a large room on fourth floor; moderate terms.

NO. 125 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—Second story room, with board, for one or two adults appreciating superior accommodations in small private family.

NO. 125 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, from $3 to $12 per week; reference.

PARTIES REQUIRING ELEGANT APARTments, with or without board, can obtain full information by inquiring at No. 1,244 Broadway.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, to gentlemen; breakfast if required. No. 91 West 11th st.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN APARTMENT OF FOUR OR FIVE rooms, unfurnished, below 34th st. Address Post Office Box No. 2,605.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROYAL, RESERVOIR SQUARE and 40th st.—A strictly first-class family hotel; very quiet; the restaurant is of unsurpassed excellence; a few elegantly-furnished suites vacant; prices moderate.

WEST END HOTEL, FORT WASHINGTON.—First class; heated throughout; low rates to families for the winter; two minutes from depot and twenty minutes from 30th st. by Hudson River Railroad.

KITCHELL HOUSE.—NOS. 38, 40, 42, AND 44 West 14th st. Rooms with board; transient terms, $2 per day.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, Bahama Islands, now open; T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. Steamers leave New-York Oct. 28 and Nov. 20. For full information, apply to James Lidgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND RAILROAD BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CASPER R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
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KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, draw Bills on England, France and Germany; issue Letters of Credit available throughout the United States and Europe, and make transfers of money by telegraph and cable. Investment orders executed in the Exchanges of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco. Approved Securities for sale.

6 & 7 Per Cent. Stocks
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
(Maturing 1-78 to 1904,)
FOR SALE BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

DELAWARE BRIDGE COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

TOTAL ISSUE $350,000.

Interest 7 per cent., payable April and October.
PRINCIPAL DUE OCT. 1, 1915.

A portion of the Delaware Bridge is under lease to the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, (United Companies of New-Jersey,) for 995 years, at an annual rental of $24,500.

For sale by DAVIDSON & JONES,
Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st., buy and sell for cash or on margin investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Reliable stock privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three to five per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE City of Vicksburg (Miss.) Bonds will be held at the office of William Alexander Smith & Co., No. 40 Wall st., on TUESDAY next, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Business of great importance will come before the meeting and a full attendance is earnestly requested.
W. H. HAYS, Chairman of Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE BLEECKER Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company Bonds due July 1, 1875, January and July 1, 1876, will be paid on presentation at No. 158 West 44th st. by
JOHN M. HARLOW, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October, 1876.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.

Made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, appreciated for its purity, richness, and certainty of being delivered in good order. Churches, fairs, strawberry festivals, &c., supplied at
25 Cents Per Quart.
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BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY will rent second floor; also parlor and bedroom on third floor, handsomely furnished, with strictly first-class board; reference exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,463 Post Office.

NO. 139 WEST 14TH ST.—HANDSOME rooms, with board, on the second and fourth floors; house first class and situation very desirable and convenient.

SUPERIOR BOARD FOR SMALL FAMILIES OR GENTLEMEN.—Back parlor, second and third floor, front. Address B. A., box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 153 WEST 38TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Newly-furnished rooms, with board; good table; southern exposure; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224, OPPOSITE HOTEL BRUNSWICK.—Parlor and second floors; also single rooms for gentlemen; table and breakfast if desired.

NO. 11 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Superior board and accommodations; second story rooms, newly furnished; sitting room en suite floor.

NO. 129 WEST 42D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Rooms, with excellent board, at reasonable rates to desirable people.

FIFTH AV., NO. 251.—PARLOR AND THIRD floors, handsomely furnished, with piano, private bath-room, &c., with or without private table.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 144, WEST.—Front room to let, with board, in a small family; reference.

THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, NO. 227 WEST.—A third-story front room; also, two rooms on upper floor, with excellent board.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with excellent board; references exchanged.

NO. 20 WEST 32D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms and first-class table; terms moderate.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD; references given and required. 343 West 23d st.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND DAUGHTER desire a second floor, three rooms, with board, in a private family; house to be first-class and in a genteel neighborhood; between 14th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; will pay $75 per month. Address box No. 4,760 Post Office, New-York City.

FAMILY (TWO ADULTS, ONE CHILD OF seven) desire first floor, either second or third, furnished or not, with board, in private family; low rent and table first class, with no other board in. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED.—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family by a gentleman, wife, nurse, and child; terms moderate. Address "INDEX," Station D.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE house No. 18 West 25th st., and would respectfully solicit the patronage of those wanting good and well-furnished rooms for the winter.
E. P. GARDINER.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, EN SUITE, WITH every convenience, handsomely furnished, without board, or with private table; first-class house. No. 149 West 42d st., near st Cloud Hotel.

NO. 41 WEST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV. AND UNIVERSITY PLACE—The whole or part of a completely furnished apartment of three rooms on second floor to let at a moderate price.

FURNISHED ROOMS ON FIRST SECOND and third floors; quiet house; terms low to gentlemen. No. 106 East 14th st., near Union square.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, from $3 to $12 per week; reference.

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AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND AND POPULAR CONCERT
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Oct. 18, at 8.
Second and Last Night of
THE INAUGURATION PROGRAMME OF THE CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Overture, Euryanthe.....Weber
Prayer, Rienzi, V. Act

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

FUNERAL OF MR. CHARLES S. HUNT.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES AT THE LATE RESIDENCE OF THE DECEASED JOURNALIST —A LARGE NUMBER OF FRIENDS IN ATTENDANCE—THE FLORAL OFFERINGS.

The last solemn offices were held yesterday over the remains of the late Mr. Charles S. Hunt at the residence of the deceased, No. 102 East Fifty-fourth street. These were simple, but touching—some readings from the Scriptures, a short prayer, and a brief homily pointing to the fragility of human life and inculcating the necessity and duty of submitting to the will of Providence. The esteem in which the deceased was held was made manifest by the attendance at these last ceremonies. Besides those who were bound to him by the ties of kinship and who had, therefore, most occasion to mourn their bereavement, there were others whose ties were remote, but whose grief for his loss was not less sincere. Those whose friendship with the deceased grew out of the intimacy in private life, and others who had been his associates in the discharge of public duties, which he had performed with so modest a mien and so zealous a sincerity, were there as well, to pay a final tribute to his memory. All the little tokens by which grief is expressed or respect for the memory of the lost one indicated were gathered in the chamber of death. At the head of the bier stood a broken column rising from a bed of flowers, typical of a life cut short in the midst of its usefulness. A beautiful cross of white flowers lay on a table close by; on another was an anchor, and through the room were distributed smaller pieces. These were the gifts of the staffs of THE TIMES and the *Evening Post* and of numerous friends. The remains were inclosed in a massive burial casket covered with black cloth, and with heavy silver mountings. A plate on the cover bore the name, date of death, and age of the deceased. The upper portion was left uncovered, disclosing the features of the deceased. They were singularly serene, and wore that mildness of expression which was best known to his friends during his lifetime. By 4 o'clock, the hour for the holding of the services, the suite of rooms was filled, his associates in literary labor being there in large numbers, chiefly from the staff of THE TIMES, to which his latest service was given.

The final offices were performed by Rev. Dr Erskine White, Pastor of the Twenty-third street Presbyterian Church. After reading a portion of the Scriptures he delivered a short exhortation. There were some things, he said, which came to us in our lives that seemed to run in antagonism to the direct course of nature, visitations which we could not understand, and which it was beyond the power and functions of philosophy to solve. When we saw the old going down into their graves, their lives fulfilled, rounded, and completed, we could understand it without much difficulty. Even when the young were taken from us, great as might be our regrets, there was some measure of alleviation. But when the mature life was cut short in its career of usefulness, then came a condition of things which we were unable to understand, and in which philosophy was feeble to aid us. But, as he had said, philosophy had no power in this extremity, nor was it necessary that it should. To God alone should we look for light. Nor, indeed, did God deem it necessary that we should know why this was so. He only asked that we should bow our wills to His. This was the lesson which was taught that day in the case of their dear friend upon whom God had called. It was not for them to question why this was so, nor to marvel why a useful life should be arrested in its career; their part was to bow to the will of Providence, who had ordered all things for the best. Dr. White then paid a tribute to the memory of the deceased, to whom, he said, all who knew him had conceded singular purity of life and great usefulness in the career which he had chosen. He was engaged in connection with one of the mightiest engines and instructors which the world knew, one of wonderful responsibility, and it would appear that he always kept these responsibilities in view. In the particular department of journalism with which he was connected—finance and political economy—he had not much field for the exercise of imagination, but he had for the exercise of sound judgment, and such judgment appeared always to be his guide. Those who knew most of the plans which he had projected were of opinion that had he lived he would have become famous in connection with those special branches to which he had given his attention. But regrets were now vain. His career of usefulness had been arrested, and those who suffered the bereavement most should only put their trust in that Saviour who had died for human kind, and whose aid and consolation would be felt, even though there would be no personal presence, as there was more than eighteen hundred years ago, when the redemption of mankind was accomplished. Dr. White then offered up prayer, in which he specially asked for sympathy for the bereaved wife of the deceased, and strength that she might be enabled to bear her sorrow, after which he pronounced a blessing on those present.

The mourners then viewed the remains and retired from the room. The remains will be removed this morning to Falls Village, Conn., where they will be interred.

THE "CHRISTIAN AT WORK."

STATEMENTS OF THE PUBLISHER AND OWNERS OF THE PAPER CONCERNING DR. TALMAGE'S WITHDRAWAL.

The controversy concerning Dr. Talmage and the *Christian at Work* has been reinforced by a letter from Mr. J. M. Hallock accusing Dr. Talmage of endeavoring to draw him (Hallock) into a plot to deprive the paper in question of its old subscribers, and to transfer them in a mass to a new journal to be started by Talmage under the title of *Christian Work*. To carry out the plot, Mr. Hallock charges that Talmage's publisher, B. R. Corwin, surreptitiously possessed himself of a list of 20,000 subscribers to the *Christian at Work*. Talmage also proposed to use the electrotype heading of the old paper with the omission of the word "at," so as to deceive careless readers into the impression that the new paper was in reality the old one under a slightly altered name. Mr. Hallock asserts that Talmage urged him repeatedly to enter into this scheme, and when he refused, tried to induce him to purchase the *Christian at Work*, even offering to bring in new capital and to absorb the *Methodist* newspaper in the project. Shortly afterward Hallock told Talmage that he (Hallock) was seriously thinking of purchasing the *Christian at Work*, and offered Talmage $2,900 per year to edit it. On the 9th of October Hallock had an interview with Talmage at the Astor House, in which the following agreement was submitted to the latter for his signature:

OCT. 9, 1876.

In consideration of the fact that J. M. Hallock is intending to clear the *Christian at Work* entirely from personal control, and to treat it as a purely business basis, I do hereby promise and agree with him in consideration furthermore of the sum of two thousand ($2,000) dollars, to be paid by him to me in equal monthly instalments, to contribute to furnish my sermons and also my services as heretofore as editor exclusively of the *Christian at Work*, for one year from this date.

Talmage refused to sign this, but said he would turn a definite answer the next day. At 6 o'clock the same evening, after the closing of the office, Talmage returned, took one an editorial and put in one announcing his transfer to another journal. At the same time an advertisement was taken out to make room for his "announcement," and when all was ready the presses were started, with a secret injunction from Talmage to "run all night," in order that the whole edition could be worked off and mailed to subscribers before the owners of the paper could prevent it.

The President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the association owning the *Christian at Work* newspaper, publish the following card:

As announced last week, Rev. Mr. Talmage has retired from all connection with this journal. The first intimation that the management had of Mr. Talmage's withdrawal was the discovery that during the night, unknown to the proprietors, he had surreptitiously introduced an editorial announcing his withdrawal, in a manner calculated to seriously injure its interests. At the same time our advertising columns were tampered with, a large advertisement of his, taken out, and in Dr. Talmage's "announcement" inserted. The fact that Mr. Talmage prearranged with the pressmen to pay all expenses incurred by his extraordinary action by going into a strike in the offices, the nature of which will be sufficiently appreciated by all and need not here be characterized. We are glad to announce in this connection that Mr. J. N. Hallock, an evangelical christian man of ample means, of ability, and with ten years' experience in the newspaper business, has become publisher. With this brief announcement, and Mr. Hallock's accompanying "statement," which we believe embodies only the simple truth, we submit the matter to the discriminating judgment of every candid reader and friend of *The Christian at Work*.

E. REMINGTON, President.

HENRY DICKINSON, Treasurer.
E. W. HARLEY, Secretary.

A GREAT CLERGYMAN DYING.

Rev. John P. Durbin, who was years ago the sailing Methodist minister in this country, is dying at his residence, No. 219 West Twenty-third street. On Saturday afternoon he was prostrated by an apoplectic stroke, and since then he has gradually grown weaker, and there is no hope of his recovery. He is over eighty years of age, and for some time past he has been gradually failing in health. He was conscious yesterday, and recognized his relatives who were at his bedside. None of his friends have been allowed to see him. Dr. Guernsey, his physician, said last night that he was dying, and did not believe he could live more than a day longer. He has two daughters, Mrs. Fletcher Harper, Jr., and Mrs. Whittaker, of Philadelphia, and one son, Alexander Durbin, who are all at his bedside, having been telegraphed for. Dr. Durbin was for many years President of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Penn., and resigned to take the position of General Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, and came from Philadelphia to this City to live.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY WORK.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE WOMEN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY—REPORTS AND ADDRESSES ON THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY.

The first session of the Annual Convention of the Women's Union Missionary Society was held yesterday morning in the Church of the Pilgrims, Rev. R. S. Storrs', corner of Henry and Remsen streets, Brooklyn. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock by Mrs. T. C. Doremus, of New-York, President of the society, and the first half hour was spent in devotional exercises, after which the business meeting was organized by the election of Mrs. Pruyn, of Albany, a missionary to Japan, as President, and Miss Abeel and Miss Waterbury as Secretaries, with a Business Committee of seven, and a Reception Committee of thirteen members. Mrs. Smith, of Philadelphia, briefly gave an account of the work being done by the Philadelphia branch of the society. She said that the society there was doing a good work, and was represented by every denomination—Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, &c. A lady from the Albany branch reported that the aggregate amount of funds raised by that society since its organization, for missionary purposes, was about thirty-five thousand dollars, and they were all keenly alive to the importance of the work, and the interest was continually growing. The society had furnished four missionaries for foreign work. Favorable reports were also made by Mrs. Bruno, of Pittsburg, and others. Mrs. Cronin, of London, England, spoke in favor of Christian work among ladies of too higher classes. She said in the old country, and she thought, perhaps, in this also, there was a field which was not sufficiently attended to, and she thought that much good could be done in that way.

The afternoon session was devoted to the reading of reports on India, and to an address by Rev. James Scudder, on the subject of "Degradation of Women in India." The first report read was from Miss Britton, Missionary at Calcutta, India. At present they have charge of an orphanage containing 100 children, and 150 zenana and twenty-five day schools, independent of the orphanage, at which 900 to 980 pupils are being educated. There is also in Calcutta a normal school for the education of native teachers, and the Government of India have bestowed upon them a grant of $375 per month to aid in carrying on this great work. The second report was from Miss Hook, who has also been four years in Calcutta, and the last was from Miss Lathrop, who went out one year ago to Allahabad, India, to labor in behalf of the society. Rev. Dr. Budington presided at the evening session, and read the annual statement of the society. An address was delivered by Miss Smiley, on "Consecration of Talents Essential to Foreign Mission Works." An appropriate address was also delivered by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs. The convention will continue in session through to-day and to-morrow.

A CENTENNIAL CLAM BAKE.

A great Centennial clam bake was held yesterday afternoon at Case's Hotel, on Centralavenue, under the auspices of the Rhode Island Clam Bakers' Club, which was attended by nearly all of the well-known politicians of this City, as well as a large number of sporting men. It is confidently asserted by those who took part in the proceedings that the affair was never equaled before in this vicinity. The clam eaters, of whom there were at least three hundred, began to assemble on the grounds back of the hotel soon after 2 o'clock, and at the appointed time, an hour later, as stated in the programme, the feast was begun. Shepherd F. Knapp presided at the banquet, and among those whose faces were noticeable were Mayor Wickham, ex-City Chamberlain Lane, Judge Harris, of New-Hampshire; Augustus Schell, Hosea B. Perkins, Ex-Commissioners of Public Works George M. Van Nort, Gen. George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana; Mr. Sheridan Snook, Mr. Edward Gilmore, Mr. Frank Allen, and Mr. A. J. Dam, of the Astor House; Mr. Thomas Ryan, of the Union Place Hotel; Police Commissioner Smith, Sheriff Watts, C. Comer, Mr. David Bonner, Mr. J. B. Ayres, Mr. C. W. Griswold, Mr. W. H. Turnbull, Mr. F. J. Allen, Mr. Ambrose H. Purdy, Mr. E. P. Barker, Jr. J. J. Mooney, Mr. David L. Baker, Mr. William J. Florence, the comedian, Mr. James O'Neil, of the Union Square Theatre, and many others. The "bake," which was gotten up by Mr. Babcock, was composed of hard and soft clams, Blue Point oysters, chickens, sheepshead, lobsters, corn, and Carolina potatoes, and to say that the guests did ample justice to it would be a poor way of expressing the manner in which it disappeared. A band of music discoursed national and other airs, and the repast was enlivened by witty speeches from Gen. Sheridan, Hosea B. Perkins, Augustus Schell, the chairman, George M. Van Nort, and others. There was considerable rivalry among some of those present as to who could eat the largest number of clams, and the contest proved a close one—so close, indeed, that last night the chairman was unable to state who was the victor, if any one. The "bake" commenced at 3 o'clock sharp, and it was long after nightfall before the greater number of the guests left the vicinity.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

The Church of the Transfiguration (the "Little Church 'Round the Corner,") in Twenty-ninth street, was crowded by a fashionable assemblage last night, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Anna Walton Schaus, daughter of Mr. William Schaus, so well known to artists and art *connoisseurs*, to Capt. George Ludwig Brinckermann, of the Imperial German Army. The bridal party entered the church punctually at the appointed time, (7:30 P. M.) As they walked up the central aisle to the altar where Rev. Dr. Houghton stood to perform the marriage ceremony, the organist, Mr. Albert W. Berg, played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." Miss Schaus was escorted to the altar-rail by Lieut. Von Issendorff, of the German Army. Capt. Brinckermann escorted a sister of the bride, who was one of the bridesmaids. Following were Lieut. Kohler, also of the German Army, with the bridesmaid. Mr. and Mrs. Schaus, and other relatives. The bride and her mates were similarly attired in white silk and lace. No attempt was made at display. The groom and his fellow-officers wore their Army uniforms of dark blue cloth, slashed with silver and heavy white braid. Their nether garments were very tight, and they wore boots that reached almost to their knees. When the bridal party arrived at the altar-rail the organist played a selection from "Lurline," and, while the ceremony was in progress, the aria, "Take this Ring," from "La Sonnambula." The somewhat somber music of the "Lohengrin Wedding March" sounded through the church as the newly-married couple and their friends left the sanctuary. A brilliant reception was given at Mr. Schaus' residence, No. 30 East Thirty-ninth street, later in the evening.

THE CHEESMAN MYSTERY.

The condition of Mrs. Cora Chesman, who was shot or shot herself in her apartments at No. 976 Sixth avenue, was unchanged yesterday. The woman is improving slowly, and absolute quiet is enjoined. The mystery surrounding the case is still unsolved, unless the statement made by the woman, and published in THE TIMES on Monday, is accepted as an explanation of the affair. There is no doubt that she made a statement similar to that published, although she now denies it, and there is scarcely a doubt that it was a true version of the affair. No trace of her reputed husband has yet been obtained. The man Cheesman, or whatever his name may be, is described as follows: About five feet ten inches in height, medium build and has auburn hair, and pretty full mustache and goatee. He dressed neatly, and had the appearance of a commercial traveler or a small tradesman. During the time he lived in Sixth avenue he was absent for a week or fortnight at intervals. He seemed to be well supplied with funds, and kept Mrs. Cheesman also well supplied with money. It is stated that the woman was a clairvoyant and was a regular attendant at the Sunday meetings of Spiritualists held at a hall in the upper part of the City, but it could not be ascertained to what extent she was connected with them.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association held a special meeting yesterday. Gen. Shaler in the chair. A prize offered by Sharpe's Rifle Company—$250 in gold—was accepted, and the first competition for the trophy was ordered to take place on Saturday, Oct. 28. The conditions governing the contest will be as follows: Distances, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; fifteen shots without signaling aside; no "coaching" to be allowed, the object being to make the match a strict test of individual shooting. The winner must lead all the other competitors at each of the three distances; entrance fee, $1, one-quarter of the entrance money to go to the highest competitor unless he wins the prize, in which case it will go to the maker of the second highest score; one-quarter of the entrance money will be added to the principal prize until finally won. The protest entered against the team of the Forty-eighth Regiment of Oswego in the military matches during the Fall prize meeting at Creedmoor was reopened, and the matter was referred to the Board of Directors for consideration at their next meeting. The reason for this action was owing to the fact that the Oswego team had made certain affidavits relieving themselves from all responsibility in the alteration of the sights of their guns.

LOCAL POLITISC.

THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

ANOTHER FAILURE TO UNITE THE FACTIONS —JOHN MORRISSEY TO BE DISCIPLINED BY THE ANTI-TAMMANY PARTY.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock the Tammany and Anti-Tammany County Conference Committees met in their respective halls. Justice Duffy presided at the Tammany meeting, and John Kelly had a long private conference with Senator Francis M. Bixby, of the Anti-Tammany organization during the progress of the meeting. This fact led to reports that a combination was likely to be formed with Anti-Tammany, and excited great interest among politicians connected with each faction. After a long session a committee of Tammany Hall, composed of John J. Gorman, Henry D. Purroy, Owen Murphy Sidney P. Nichols, and Edward L. Parris was appointed to confer with all Democratic organizations in the City in reference to a coalition, and had informal conferences during the afternoon with conference committees from the German Independent Democratic organization and the Democratic Workingmen's Union.

The Anti-Tammany County Conference Committee was presided over by Ira Schafer, and Emanuel B. Hart, Henry Murray, John Purcell, James O'Brien, and Michael C. Murphy were appointed to confer with Democratic organizations.

The Tammany Congressional, Assembly, and Aldermanic Conference Committees met at Tammany Hall in the evening, and similar conference committees of Anti-Tammany at Irving Hall. Joseph Blumenthal presided at the Tammany meeting, and Thomas MacKellar at the Anti-Tammany. Francis M. Bixby, John W. Ford, James Hayes, Alexander V. Davidson, and Herman Fox were appointed as a committee to wait on the Tammany meeting and ascertain whether Tammany had any proposition to make, and they reported that Tammany would soon send a committee. The Tammany committee, composed of Richard J. Morrison, Henry D. Purroy, and John J. Gorman, arrived in a few minutes, and, after a consultation with the Anti-Tammany subcommittee, the latter reported to the main committee that Tammany had suggested that a liberal offer to Anti-Tammany would be two Congressmen, seven Assemblymen, and four Aldermen. A resolution was passed by the meeting that such an offer would be accepted, and the Anti-Tammany sub-committee again retired to consult with the Tammany sub-committee, which, under instructions from their main committee, refused to do anything more definite than suggest that the whole matter of compromise in the Congressional, Assembly, and Aldermanic Districts be left with the conventions of the respective factions in those districts. This information was conveyed to the Anti-Tammany meeting, together with the fact that the Tammany meeting had adjourned. This announcement was a surprise to the Anti-Tammany Party, and excited great apparent indignation, a hope having been entertained that a combination was not only on the point of being formed in the districts, but that one acceptable to Anti-Tammany would be made in reference to the county ticket. The following resolution was presented by Senator Bixby and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the whole subject embraced in the opposition made by the representatives of the New-York County Democracy be referred to the several Congressional, Assembly, and Aldermanic District conventions, and the Fifth Senatorial District Convention, with full power to take such action as they may deem necessary.

As soon as this resolution was adopted the meeting adjourned, and strong language was used by many of the Anti-Tammanyites to characterize the action of Tammany Hall, and it was quite evident that the opinion of all was that there was little, if any, hope left of any combination for the spoils being made with Tammany Hall. The practical result, it is said, will be that in districts in which Tammany is stronger than Anti-Tammany no combinations will be made.

Many of the Anti-Tammany adherents are very bitter against John Morrissey on account of his leaning toward a fusion with Tammany, and threaten to have a meeting of the Anti-Tammany Executive Committee called for the purpose of disciplining him and his friends for their action.

There is little doubt that the report published in Monday's TIMES, that Smith Ely, Jr., is to be the Tammany nominee for mayor, is correct.

TAMMANY DEMOCRATS FIGHTING.

The Tammany Hall politicians of the Twentieth Assembly District have split into two factions which are so bitterly opposed to each other that it is believed they will place two candidates for Assembly in nomination for the district. One faction is under the leadership of ex-Alderman Thomas Duffy, and the other is headed by Counsel for Van Wyck. On Monday evening, when the Assembly Convention met at the Orient in Third avenue, the proceedings were so disorderly and disgraceful that the Police were called in to clear the room, and the convention was brought to a very unceremonious termination, without either of the contending factions accomplishing anything. Ex-Judge Carduzo is the favorite candidate with Duffy's faction, but the party which is led by Van Wyck has not yet named their man. The General Committee of the District has been divided for some time past, about one-half of the members siding with Park Commissioner Donahue and the rest following the leadership of Mr. Randolph Suggenheimer. The fight between the factions is so bitter that it is generally conceded that there is no possibility of brin ing them to agree upon any one candidate for Assembly.

A meeting was held at Steinert Hall, corner of Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue, of the citizens of the Twentieth Assembly District, irrespective of party, for the purpose of placing a candidate for Assembly in nomination for the district. The chair was occupied by Mr. Mossier Danck, and resolutions were adopted pledging the meeting to support Mr. Sewell Parker for Assembly. Mr. Parker has recently separated himself from the Tammany Hall politicians of the district, and will run as an independent candidate.

SENATOR BLAINE IN NEWARK.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION—THE SENATOR REPEATS HIS COOPER INSTITUTE SPEECH —A GRAND REPUBLICAN TORCH-LIGHT PARADE.

The reception of Senator James G. Blaine, of Maine, in Newark yesterday was made the occasion of a demonstration which is seldom seen in the quiet State across the river. Distinguished Republicans came in from all parts of the State to do honor to the Maine statesman. At 2:30 Mr. Blaine began his speech in Institute Hall to an audience which thronged the building, large as it was. Fully 3,000 persons were within its walls, and nearly one thousand more clamored for admission. Capt. Allan L. Bassett, Chairman of the County Committee, introduced Mr. Blaine as the "chivalrous champion of human rights." Senator W. H. Kirk, of Newark, presided at the meeting. Mr. Blaine was received with cheers, and when the applause subsided, made the same speech he delivered at Cooper Hall, New-York, on Monday night. Many ladies were present, and joined in the general enthusiasm.

After the meeting Mr. Blaine was driven to the residence of Hon. George A. Halsey, on Broad street, where he took dinner with a number of distinguished Jersey men, among whom were ex-Gov. Marcus L. Ward, Hon. Thomas M. McCarter, ex-Mayor Peddie, nominee for Congress; Hon. Nehemiah Perry, formerly a Democrat; H. M. Congor, Consul to Prague; S. S. Kinney, John Y. Foster, Capt. Bassett, Hon. John Hill, of Boonton; Hon. Ira M. Harrison, and Alderman Stamsby. Capt. Bassett proposed Senator Blaine's health as follows: "Henry Clay and James G. Blaine; they alike enjoy the love of the people. May the latter secure what the former failed to achieve."

After dinner Mr. Blaine was driven to Association Hall, on West Park street, where he held a reception for half an hour. The hall was packed with all classes and conditions of people from Newark, Paterson, Elizabeth, Rahway, Jersey City, New-Brunswick, Trenton, and Hoboken. The platform was cleared, and Mr. Blaine began his reception, shaking hands with all who presented themselves before him, and having a kind smile or a nod for every one. Mr. Blaine must have shaken hands with 2,000 people, among whom were veterans hobbling on crutches, little boys and girls, ladies with children in their arms, and colored men. Every now and then the room was rent with deafening cheers. Mr. Blaine was called on for a speech, and said he did not feel much like making two speeches in one day. He was overwhelmed with the cordiality of his reception. He had nowhere been received, he said, with so much heartiness and enthusiasm. Besides the gentlemen mentioned above, the following eminent Republicans of the State gathered round Mr. Blaine on the platform: Hon. Amos Clarke, Hon. E. G. Browne, of Elizabeth; Rev. Mr. Hutchins, formerly missionary to India; Dr. Stanton, W. A. Cowan, of the County Committee; Hon. William M. Francis, Hon. John L. Blake of Orange, Hon. James L. Mount, and Mr. G. E. Jenkinson. At the close of the reception the Hayes and Wheeler Glee Club rendered a campaign song in a very creditable manner.

Mr. Blaine was then escorted by a private exit to ex-Mayor Peddie's house, where he held another and informal reception, and rested a few minutes. He was then placed on a stand in front of Mr. Peddie's house and reviewed the procession of clubs from all parts of the county. All the houses in the neighborhood were handsomely illuminated, and a profusion of rockets and blue lights enlivened the scene. The procession contained nount seven thousand men belonging to the various organizations, which were all uniformed and bore torches. The procession halted in Market and formed a double line, through which Mr. Blaine's carriage passed on the way to the depot. There the enthusiastic crowd made a rush for him, as soon as he left his carriage, and he was compelled to take refuge in the ticket-office. When the Washington train came along, Mr. Blaine got on board. His wife and six children were also on the train.

THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

NOMINATIONS MADE BY M'LAUGHLIN'S CONVENTION—THE "BOSS" DICTATING TO HIS FOLLOWERS.

The County Convention of the McLaughlin Democrats was held at noon yesterday at the rooms of the Kings County Democratic General Committee on Court street, Brooklyn. A. F. Freeman went through the farce of presiding, and Robert Furey and Hugh McLaughlin, a nephew of the "Boss," as they have done for years past, ran the convention. When the convention assembled not one of the delegates could tell whether they were to vote for an adjournment or indorse the Boss' nominees. About 12:30 o'clock, however, (the convention was called for 12 M.,) Furey came rushing into the room, and without any attempt at concealment directed Mr. Freeman to call the convention to order. Freeman, without loss of time, proceeded to carry out his instructions and to deliver a set speech, in which he congratulated the Democracy of the nation on the grand victory in Ohio. What Mr. Freeman meant by claiming a victory in Ohio may be set down as one of those things "no fellow can make out," but it is certain that he claimed such a victory, and that the assembled Democrats cheered lustily. Tunis G. Bergen was made Permanent Chairman and Robert McCoy and Henry J. Cullen, Secretaries. A squabble occurred over the calling of the roll. A delegate moved that the room be cleared of all who were not members of the convention, and the motion was carried. Ex-Alderman O'Connell, who is nothing if not a demagogue, wishing to make himself popular with the "boys," moved to reconsider, announcing that he had voted for the former motion. James Shevlin, keeper of the Penitentiary, and a relative of the "Boss," jumped to his feet and asserted that the statement made by O'Connell, to the effect that he had voted with the majority, was untrue. O'Connell, fearing to offend a member of "the ruling family," withdrew the motion, and expressed the hope that he had not offended Mr. Shevlin. After the roll had been called, Mr. J. W. Flaherty offered a resolution, which was carried, to the effect that one of the nominations ought to be given to an Eastern District man, provided he was a straight-out Democrat. It was set forth in the resolution that there were a number of ambitious men in the Eastern District, and that if a nomination was not accorded to that section of the City it would endanger the success of the ticket. Mr. Flaherty was of opinion that new converts should not be given front seats in the Democratic synagogue. To Mr. William B. Lewis, of the Twentieth Ward, was assigned the duty of nominating the Boss' man Barre for Register. He said it was his pleasure, duty, &c., and concluded by assuring the Convention that Barre "filled the bill." The delegates, with lambike docility, but without any enthusiasm, indorsed the nomination unanimously. Hon. T. V. P. Talcage then took the floor and delivered himself of an oration which will compel Hon. John Kelly to look to his laurels. In placing the name of Judge John Delmar before the convention for the office of County Clerk, he said of that gentleman that in his "*judicious*" capacity he had exhibited "*no impartiality*" during the years he occupied the position of Justice. Delmar received the votes of all the delegates and was declared the nominee of the convention for County Clerk. The names of William D. Veeder, Rodney C. Thurston, Abram H. Daily, Henry D. B risall, and George L. Fox were presented for the position of Surrogate. Mr. Flaherty said that his duty to the men he represented in the convention compelled him to nominate Mr. Birdsall, but that he was aware of the fact that the "flat had gone forth" in favor of Daily. The "Boss" had, at the last moment, declared in favor of Daily as a concession to the reform element, and permitted Veeder, his first favorite, to go into the convention and fight for the nomination. The result was a sharp contest. The first vote resulted in a tie, and then a recess for half an hour was taken. When the convention again assembled, Daily received a majority of the votes, but an effort to make the nomination unanimous proved a dead failure. The rank and file are strongly opposed to Daily, and it was confidently asserted by leading Democrats after the convention that he could not poll the full vote of the party. Bernard Midas as intimated in yesterday's TIMES secured the nomination for Charity Commissioner and Judge Andrew McKibben for Associate Justice. The following is the county ticket as above indicated:

Register—William Barre.
County Clerk—John Delmar.
Surrogate—Abram H. Daily.
Commissioner of Charities—Bernard Midas.
Justice of sessions—Andrew McKibben.

THE CITY CONVENTION.

At 4 o'clock the City Convention was called to order by Mr. Freeman. There was no intention on the part of the leaders of making nominations at that time, for the reason, as Robert Furey expressed it, that "one of the strings had broken," and it would be necessary to have further consultation. Accordingly, after the convention had been called to order, Wilson G. Bloome was made permanent Chairman and declared a motion to adjourn until 7 o'clock P. M., made by Alderman Donovan, carried. It became apparent before 7 o'clock that a further adjournment would be necessary. Robert Furey was early on the scene with a message from the "Boss," directing the delegates to vote for an adjournment. The programme as presented in THE TIMES of Monday was carried out, and the convention, on motion of one of the delegates, was adjourned until Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock. The Second Congressional Convention was then called to order by George B. Farrington, and after John Guilfoyle had been appointed Chairman, and G. W. Richards, of the Twenty-second Ward, Secretary, was also adjourned until Thursday night at 9 o'clock. It is the purpose of McLaughlin to wait until the Republicans and Independent Democrats have made their nominations before dictating the nominees of the "regular" Democrats.

JAMES O'BRIEN FOR SHERIFF.

The announcement that a grand rally and mass-meeting of the electors of the Fifteenth Assembly District favoring the election of James O'Brien for Sheriff would be held last evening at Continental Hall, corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, caused the gathering of a large number of persons at that place. It was further announced that, among others, Hon. S. S. Cox would make a speech on the occasion. He, however, did not put in an appearance. Mr. James Lightbody presided, and Messrs. James F. Higgins and William E. Demarest acted as Secretaries. Mr. Patrick Walsh spoke first, explaining the object of the meeting, and advocating the claims of Mr. O'Brien to the position of Sheriff. He was followed by Mr. Purcell, whose remarks were of the same tenor. Mr. O'Brien, who arrived at about 9 o'clock, then addressed the assemblage. He said, in referring to the dissensions existing in the Democratic Party in this City to-day, that personally he was in favor of a union, and that it would be of great advantage to the party if the two factions to come together. He would, nevertheless, be guided by the people, and whatever they deemed best he would do. In regard to John Kelly and John Morrissey he did not believe it was right that they should have the disposal of all the offices in the gift of the people, he thought they should decide those matters for themselves. Speaking of his own course, Mr. O'Brien said that he had always been the friend of the mechanics and laboring men, and had always protected their interests when it was in his power to do so. Mr. O'Brien also referred to his course in 1872, in regard to the election of Kernan, and said that he had contributed largely toward the expenses of that campaign. Speeches were also made by Mr. John D. McClelland and others.

THE RECEPTION TO GOV. DIX IN BROOKLYN.

Among the features of the reception to Gen. Dix at the Morgan Wigwam, corner of Classon and Putnam avenues, Brooklyn, this evening, will be the display of a transparency after Nast's great cartoon "Hold the Fort," with additions. It represents, as in the original, a fort with sentry challenging with "Arms port," Parrott guns, &c., protecting the flag, the Capitol, the public schools, the Treasury—in a word, all the sacred institutions of the country, with "the first line" of heroes in ghostly array standing to their arms at the head of their grave-stones. In one corner is a tomb inscribed, "To the Memory of Lincoln and 2,300,000 more who wore 'the bloody shirt;'" "We are coming, Father Abraham, 30,000 more," and at the other corner a bust Copperhead with the head of Tilden. On the back of the transparency is the legend "Seventh Ward Minute Men;" on one side, "Tilden's Extract of Coffee;" on the other, "Lebanon Springs Elixir." The work of art was painted by Capt. William L. D. O'Grady, a Minute Man of the Seventh Ward, and lettered by Capt. George B. Elmore, President of the Seventh Ward Republican Association.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic Convention of the Third Assembly District of Passaic County, N. J., met at Ramsey's yesterday and nominated Garrabrant Ryerson, of Paterson, by acclamation.

Hon. Charles A. Campbell, of Woodbridge, N. J., has been renominated for the Assembly by the Democrats of the Second District of Middlesex County.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

If A. M. Student considers himself a resident of the State of New-York he is entitled to a vote; otherwise he is not.

The Ninth Regiment paraded for inspection at Tompkins square yesterday, parading ten companies of twenty-six files front. Gen. Vilmar reviewed the regiment.

Printed copies of the estimates for 1877 have been given to each member of the Board of Apportionment, and it is likely that they will consider them in executive session early next week.

Notwithstanding the raid of Capt. Williams on the Parisian Varieties on Saturday night, a performance was given at that resort last evening, from which, however, all the objectionable features were expunged.

Coroner Ellinger held an inquest yesterday in the case of William Davidson, who was killed on Sept. 27 by falling through a hatchway at Kress' Brewery, in East Fifty-fourth street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of Peter McNamara, who was drowned while fishing in the Harlem River on Sept. 29 yesterday rendered a verdict of accidental drowning, and his companions were exonerated from all blame.

The invitation received by the Board of Aldermen to visit the Centennial Exposition to-morrow—the Virginia State day—will not be complied with by the Tammany members of the organization, who are exclusively occupied just now in looking for nominations.

The first of a course of lectures, under the auspices of the Young People's Christian Association of the Sixteenth Baptist Church, will be delivered this evening in the church by Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, his subject being "The Irish Soldier in the War of the Rebellion."

The members of the Produce Exchange yesterday voted to close their rooms on Oct. 26, in order to meet the representatives from the Boards of Trade throughout the country, who are to assemble at the Centennial Exhibition grounds on that day. Gen. Newton will also be present on the occasion.

George W. Kober, Christian G. Stark, and Jacob D. Schiele, constituting the firm of Kober, Stark & Co., importers of and dealers in musical instruments doing business at No. 25 Murray street, made an assignment of their property for the benefit of creditors to Edward R. Holdsworth yesterday.

Mr. George M. Newhall has telegraphed to the Secretary of the St. George's Cricket Club, D. B. Gilbert, that he has been unable to get a team, and consequently cannot play on Thursday. A match game, however, will be played on that day against a selected team from New-York and vicinity.

Anthony C. D'Ozeville, a member of the Board of Registry in the Eleventh Election District of the Fifth Assembly District, was dismissed by the Police Board yesterday for having failed to leave the public copy of the registry at the polling place. Similar charges against the other members were not sustained.

Henry R. Smith, one of the burglars arrested on Sunday night last, while in the act of robbing the work-rooms of H. B. Claflin & Co., has been identified as Patrick Smith, who recently made his escape from the State Prison at Sing-Sing, where he was serving out a term of imprisonment for burglary. Deputy Warden Jackson has been notified.

The following is a summary of the entrances and clearances of American and foreign vessels at the port of New-York during the month of September: Coastwise trade—Entered, 204; cleared, 3.7; American vessels entered from foreign countries, 172; cleared, 136; foreign vessels entered from foreign countries, 343; cleared to foreign countries, 316.

H. W. Geise, who claims to be a resident of Milwaukee, was arrested yesterday by Detective Selleck, of the Central Office, on complaint of Brown & Gerderville, brokers, of No. 41 Exchange place, who charge him with having attempted to dispose of a promissory note for $2,000, purporting to have been drawn by Thompson, Wyckoff & Co., and which it is claimed is a forgery. The prisoner was locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be taken to the Tombs to-day.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Ann Tackerberg, who was severely burned at her residence, No. 195 Smith street, on Monday, by her clothes taking fire while she was lighting a fire, died yesterday morning.

In the County Court of Kings County yesterday, Anna Schurz, of New-Utrecht, recovered six cents damages in a suit for alleged assault and battery against Fred. Turner, a farmer, residing in the same town. The suit was brought to recover $1,000.

Thomas Farley, a laborer, aged forty-five years, residing at No. 95 North Fifth street, Eastern District, while at work digging a cellar for a new sugar-house, at the foot of South Second street, yesterday morning, was severely injured by the falling of the embankment upon him.

Martin Taylor, who has the contract for building the cells in the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, was yesterday notified to discontinue the work, as he had failed to comply with the terms of his contract. The Board of City Works propose to complete the work, and charge the cost to Mr. Taylor.

Henry Hurd, aged thirty years, of No. 221 Hamilton avenue, was opening a barrel of lime in the cellar of No. 138 Hamilton avenue yesterday afternoon, when the barrel burst, flying the eyes with lime and burning them in a terrible manner. He was removed to the Long Island College Hospital. It is thought the man will lose his eyesight.

The first session of the Long Island Baptist Association was called to order at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Williamsburg. Rev. Daniel Read, of the First Baptist Church, Eastern District, preached the annual sermon, taking for his text Romans i, 14, 15. The evening session was devoted to a meeting of the Centennial Sunday-school Association of the Baptist Church.

There was not a quorum of the members of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen present yesterday, and consequently the trial of William A. Fowler, the President of the Board of Public Works, on the charges preferred against him by Mayor Schroeder could not proceed. Alderman Fisher stated that the probable cause of the absence of so many of the Aldermen was owing to the fact that the

The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN WAR PROSPECTS

RUSSIAN HOSTILITY MORE MARKED.

OCCUPATION OF SOME OF THE TURKISH PROVINCES SAID TO BE DETERMINED ON —DIPLOMACY AT CONSTANTINOPLE BELIEVED IN ENGLAND TO BE AT AN END—THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE ACTION THAT MAY BE TAKEN BY GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The correspondent of the *Standard* at Belgrade telegraphs to that paper as follows: "I have just received information that Russia has issued a circular note announcing that in the interests of humanity she feels bound to march troops into Bulgaria and Armenia. I cannot vouch for the truth of this, but it is not improbable. There are 82,000 men at the camp of Bender and 64,000 around Tiflis."

A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Pesth says: "Intelligence received here from Vienna states that England considers all diplomatic action at Constantinople at an end. This statement has produced a very gloomy feeling here, and war is considered unavoidable."

The Paris *Bien Public's* Semlin correspondent telegraphs that he has had an interview with M. Ristics, the Servian Prime Minister, in which the latter stated that a resumption of hostilities, in which Russia will participate, is certain.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says he learns that all Russians in Paris under the age of forty years have been ordered to return home.

A special from Berlin to the *Times* announces that the new Russian iron-clad Peter the Great is to leave Cronstadt immediately for the Mediterranean.

The *Times* to-day in an editorial article says: "The hopes we have so anxiously cherished must, we fear, at length be abandoned, and we must recognize the fact that negotiations are practically at an end, and that the two belligerents, now face to face in European Turkey, must be left to the consequences of their acts. Another twenty-four hours has brought no relief to the tension under which we were laboring, and events are evidently moving too fast on the Danube to be arrested by the slow progress of even telegraphic diplomacy."

The *Daily Telegraph*, in a leading article, says: "England, much as she loves and desires peace, must wage war from end to end of the world rather than permit the Russian flag to be hoisted at Constantinople. Lord Derby justly said that for British interests the Eastern question centred in Constantinople, and we hold it clear to all sensible and resolute Englishmen that at the first overt invasion of Turkish territory the British fleet, with the assent of the Sultan, would most assuredly cast anchor in the Golden Horn. Those to whom such a step might appear like help for the Turks may take comfort, for it would be simply an act vital to British security, and accomplished in the name of and for the protection of British rights. If it were not done Asia, from Scutari to Shanghai, would know and proclaim immediately that we had abdicated the sceptre of the East, and the commerce along all our Oriental lines would live at the mercy of a future Black Sea squadron."

VIENNA, Oct. 18.—It is stated that a convention has been concluded by Russia with the Roumanian railway companies, by which the latter engage to make preparations for transporting altogether 250,000 troops, at the rate of at least 25,000 daily.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The *Times* telegram from Belgrade says Russians state that a European war will not begin until early Spring, when, if necessary, Russia will be prepared to do something in the direction of India.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Turkey seems favorable to an armistice of six weeks, provided Russia does not insist on a dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. If Russia does, Turkey will let her do her worst.

POSITION OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS.

INDICATIONS OF THE EXISTENCE OF AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, AND GERMANY—THE ALLEGED RUSSO-ITALIAN SECRET UNDERSTANDING—FRANCE TO REMAIN NEUTRAL—TURKEY, WITHOUT ENGLAND, INCAPABLE OF LONG RESISTANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Vienna to-day confirms from official sources the statement that Austria's Eastern policy will conform to that of Russia and Germany.

This means the re-establishment of the Imperial alliance, which was shaken last Spring by England's rejection of the Berlin memorandum and the dispatch of a fleet to Besiki Bay. The *Norddeutsche Zeitung's* reply to the article in the London *Times* of Oct. 16, in which the former journal says the *Times* ignores the existence of an alliance of the three imperial powers indicated Germany's adhesion. Unconfirmed reports, but which are rendered probable by Italy's action, of a secret treaty between Russia and Italy, would account for Austria's sudden return to Russian views. It will be remembered that the Crown Prince and Princess of Italy visited Russia early last Summer, and met with a distinguished reception. More recently the Italian Liberal journals have been claiming an extension of territory in the direction of Tyrol in case Austria acquired any Turkish provinces. The Italian Government has disclaimed responsibility for this discussion, but it nevertheless has considerable effect on public feeling at Vienna. A programme agreed upon and executed by the three Emperors would set aside these pretentions and equally guarantee Austria against the danger on the side of Germany which independent action on her part would involve. Thus the Imperial alliance leaves only England and France to be accounted with, supposing the truth of the reported Russo-Italian understanding. There is no recent evidence to show what would be the attitude of France, but, up to the failure of the Berlin memorandum, she gave ready adhesion to the Imperial programme, and is not likely now to offer it any spontaneous opposition. If, therefore, the Russian preparations for a movement against Turkey are, as Reuter's Vienna dispatches indicate, in accordance with the views of the three Emperors acting in concert, there can be little doubt they have determined to undertake the pacification of the Turkish Provinces, probably on the basis of the Berlin memorandum, extending its provisions to Bulgaria. The question of the peace of Europe will in that case depend upon England, Turkish resistance without her aid being manifestly impossible for any considerable time. The view taken here is gloomy; but as the Imperial plans have not yet been made known, and the reports of the reconstitution of the Northern triumvirate are not fully credited, there has been no public expression indicating the course likely to be pursued. The recent agitation against the Government has entirely ceased, and a strong feeling against Russia has sprung up since her proposal to Austria for joint occupation; but if occupation is enforced under the sanction of the other powers without threatening Constantinople, public sentiment would not support the Government in opposing it with force, as the co-operation of Austria and Germany would be regarded as a guarantee against Russian pretensions. In this view of the case—that is, accepting the Vienna dispatches as true—the panic here is unwarranted, for unless Turkey plays a desperate game Russian intervention will lead to peace, with guarantees for the protection of the Porte's Christian subjects in Europe. It is not improbable that the Porte, when confronted with the prospect of intervention by united Europe, will concede the Russian demands without fighting.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—All the evening papers declare that if the peace of Europe is disturbed France will rigorously observe a policy of abstention.

HALIFAX, Oct. 18.—The British fleet here has been ordered to remain until further orders, instead of proceeding to the West Indies for the Winter, as usual.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Late on Tuesday evening summons were issued for a Cabinet Council to be held to-day, (Thursday,) and several Ministers arrived in town last night. It is rumored that the Government contemplates calling an Autumn session of Parliament in consequence of the grave aspect of the Eastern question. It is also said that the Government have applied to Lloyds to have ships ready to transport troops. The *Advertiser* says it is reported that Lord Napier of Magdala has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to take command of troops which may be sent to Egypt.

The *Standard* prints an imposing table descriptive of the iron vessels of the Russian Navy. It shows that they are twenty-eight in number, and carry from two to twenty-six guns each.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Belgrade says there is some talk of a proposal for an armistice until Dec. 31. It matters little what proposal is made. It is the opinion of well-informed people that Russia is bent on carrying on war until she gains a clear road to Constantinople. Only the armed coalition of Europe will make her swerve. It is tedious to repeat this every day; but it cannot be too strongly impressed on Europe that preparations are making in Servia utterly inconsistent with any pacific professions which the St. Petersburg Cabinet may put forth. If Russia meant peace, the preparations would be insanity.

The *Times*, in a leader, repeats the rumors noted in the first cable dispatch to the Associated Press of to-day's date, and adds: "It is stated that orders have been given by the War Office to the Commander in Chief to hold three army corps in readiness for immediate dispatch to the Mediterranean, also that plans for the defense of Constantinople prepared by the Royal Engineers have been forwarded to the Admiral commanding the British fleet in Besika Bay."

The *Times* says: "There is nothing but what is ordinary and necessary in calling the Cabinet together at such an emergency. It will be only common sense to await the result of its deliberations before giving credence to less authenticstatements. No such measures as those reported can be taken without the consideration of the Cabinet; and the first council since events took their present anxious turn will be be held to-day. For purposes of action at sea we are as near the seat of probable disturbances as any other power. Much more must happen before English interests are menaced so as to call for our immediate interposition. It is not to be denied that great dangers might arise. We must be prepared to defend all points threatened, but the mere danger of Turkey will not precipitate such measures. Neither Parliament nor the country would ever hear of going to war in behalf of Turkey. She had her opportunities, and has thrown them away. It would be criminal folly to expend the smallest amount of English blood or treasure in her support."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* reports that the symptoms of accord between Russia and Germany become more evident, and unfortunate Austria, placed between her formidable neighbors, must ultimately obey them. The only thing which keeps Russia back is that Austria's neutrality is not enough for her. She wants Austria's cooperation. France and England are the only powers that sincerely desire peace, and the Russian programme which will now be brought forward is one which Turkey will rather fall by the sword than accept. England and France should have an understanding and force their pacific views on Turkey.

EFFECT ON THE STOCK MARKET.

HEAVY DECLINE IN RUSSIAN, HUNGARIAN, AND AUSTRIAN SECURITIES THROUGHOUT EUROPE—ALMOST A PANIC IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—This afternoon's *Globe* in its financial article says a complete panic prevails on the Stock Exchange. The news of Russia's apparent determination to make open war upon Turkey has confirmed the fears which for several days have depressed the market, and culminated to-day in an indiscriminate pressure of sales of all descriptions of stock, not only by speculators stimulating panic fears, but by bona fide holders of securities, especially foreigns. There was at the opening a further serious decline in quotations, and it was difficult to obtain prices at which bargains could be effected, the fluctuations being so great and frequent. The changes include a reduction of 5 in Hungarian, 1¼ in Turkish, 2 in Egyptian, 3 in Italian, and less, but a considerable, decline in all stocks.

At 12:30 P. M. the Stock Exchange was greatly excited, and it was almost impossible to give accurate quotations. Russian securities have declined 7, making a fall of nearly 20 within a week. War between Russia and Turkey is considered as already begun, and it is generally believed that other powers will become involved. A commercial and financial crisis in Russia, and a consequent heavy fall in Russian exchange, adds to the confusion.

The funded loan, which was the only American stock much dealt in, felt the influence of the prevailing depression, and at 1 P. M. was quoted at 105¾ to 106.

LONDON, Oct. 18—Evening.—During the afternoon stocks rallied slightly, but at the official close (3 o'clock) were again flat. The markets continued to decline to the last moment, and the final quotations at 5 o'clock are about the lowest of the day.

PARIS, Oct. 18—Evening.—The Bourse has been much agitated throughout, and all stocks closed at the lowest.

VIENNA, Oct. 18—Evening.—An important fall in Government stocks and a sharp rise in exchange and the bullion market have characterized to-day's Bourse.

BERLIN, Oct. 18—Evening.—On the Bourse to-day Russian securities fell 6, Hungarian 3, and Austrian about 2½. All other international stocks likewise suffered considerably.

DEMANDS OF THE GREAT POWERS.

TERMS PROPOSED TO TURKEY—BULGARIA'S POSITION AND THE SCLAVONIC PEOPLE —MONEY AND TROOPS NEEDED BY THE SULTAN—THE INHABITANTS OF CONSTANTINOPLE CONSTANTLY MISINFORMED—HOW THE CHRISTIANS IN BIRIJIK WERE COMPELLED TO APOLOGIZE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUYUKDERE, Thursday, Sept. 28, 1876.

A Turkish officer said to a friend of mine a few days ago: "You English people are beyond all understanding. You have been our friends now for twenty years. Turkey has always been the same that it is to-day. We have been doing this year just as we have done any time in the last twenty, and yet, apparently because there have been a few more shepherds and old women killed than in ordinary seasons, you turn suddenly against us." The fickleness of England seemed something incomprehensible to him. Turkey remains constant to herself. Why should England change? We must confess with shame that from the Mussulman point of view the Turkish officer was only too just in his reasonings. Still we can only rejoice in the inconsistency that underlies the English awakening. Without stopping to reproach Great Britain for remaining so long blind to the enormities always attendant on Ottoman rule, the task now is to turn her lately-acquired vision to account in behalf of those who have always suffered unseen and unpitied. Knowledge brings the responsibility of action and action is unfortunately beset with difficulties. Never was the Eastern question more thorny than now, when the public opinion of Europe is at last on the right track. Ignorance and prejudice and selfishness have so long united to warp and twist this question that its solution is no longer easy, merely because the world has come round to a right way of thinking. It is the inflexible rule of life that makes reform next to impossible for the veteran sinner, even though he at last recognize its necessity.

AUTONOMY FOR TURKISH PROVINCES.

A couple of days or so ago England presented the Sublime Porte conditions for regulating a peace. Day before yesterday the other powers together presented their demands toward the same end. It is believed that all agree substantially in asking the Government of the Sultan to conclude a peace upon the basis of autonomy for Bosnia, the Herzegovina, and Bulgaria, for Servia the *status quo* before the war. It is very doubtful whether Turkey will accept terms so hard as these. It is only a few days since she proposed to dictate to Servia the conditions of peace, demanding, among other things, that the former tribute of Servia be henceforth largely increased by the payment of a war indemnity; that Prince Milan come to Constantinople to receive investiture at the hands of the Sultan. These conditions were altogether to the Turkish liking. Those which are now demanded, in addition to their intrinsic distastefulness, incur an extreme odium from comparison with what the Porte felt itself in a position to exact. After having poured forth blood and treasure when both were more than ordinarily precious, and having had the sacrifice rewarded by a fair measure of success, it would indeed be humiliating to be obliged not only to grant every request of the rebellious Servians, but actually to yield that which neither they nor even the Bulgarians had yet presumed to ask! One would need to be infinitely less than human to swallow so bitter a pill without resistance, and Turkey, though degraded and utterly reprobate, is still human. But this is only the beginning of difficulties. Suppose Turkey to accede to the demand of the great powers—what then? In the first place it would be necessary to define what Bulgaria really is. Geographers seem to agree in representing Bulgaria as the tract of country stretching from the north slope of the Balkans to the Danube, and from the eastern frontier of Servia to the Black Sea. In Turkey we cannot look upon such a division as other than absurd. This region is known here as the Vilayet of the Danube—a region quite one side from the scene of the Bulgarian outrages which have been lately engaging the world. Bulgaria here is the country of the Bulgarians, and lies as much south as north of the Balkans. It comprehends nearly all of the country described on the maps as Roumelia. Portions of the sea-coast are mainly inhabited by Greeks, a few villages here and there may be rather Mohammedan than Christian, but taken as a whole the majority of the population is overwhelmingly Bulgarian. The question is certain to arise: Is the Bulgaria for which autonomy is demanded that of the geographers or that of the long-suffering race which good men are seeking to relieve?

Again, there is another people, not Sclavonic whose pride and interest will be deeply concerned in the grant of autonomy to Bulgaria. These are the provinces of Thessaly and Epirus, exclusively Greek, with almost no Mussulman population at all beyond the succession of officials sent out from Constantinople. They say, and the Greek newspapers of Pera and Athens say for them: Why should autonomy be granted to Bulgaria and denied to Thessaly and Epirus, which have also suffered and struggled, which are also held under oppression with no shadow of right? Why should not Crete throw off the Moslem yoke? The Greeks are asking such questions with great fervor and earnestness, and the answer is not easy. The steady-going, conservative *Neologos* even, the best known of the Greek journals of Constantinople, has spoken in this sense with a freedom and boldness wonderful when we consider that within the last three months more than half the newspapers of the city have been suppressed for offenses no greater. Grant Bulgaria autonomy and we may expect an insurrection of the Greek populations of the Empire. Who shall say that their cause is less worthy than that of the Sclavs?

THE SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

If, on the other hand, the Porte refuses to listen to these overtures of peace, the possible results are such as to baffle conjecture. I believe the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan to be willing to make considerable sacrifices for the sake of bringing this war to an end. Not only is money wanting, but there are no more troops to send forward. Winter is drawing near, and the army is unprovided with either the clothes or the tents necessary toward braving the inclement season. Add that it is impossible to furnish these wants, and that the Serbians are far from being subdued. I am told, moreover, that the Sultan is personally strongly desirous of peace. In the announcement of his policy, promulgated 10th September, His Majesty expresses this feeling, and requests his Ministers to take measures to put an end to the deplorable state of affairs then existing. And yet, how are these desires to be gratified? The constant succession of lying telegrams with which Constantinople has been supplied during the last two months, together with some undoubted successes, have assured the Mohammedan population of unqualified victory over the Serbians. They were to dictate the terms of peace, after having humbled the pretensions of Belgrade; they had begun even to assume a tone of greater arrogance toward Christians here in Constantinople, under the shadow of the embassies and in the face of the Stationnaires anchored in the Bosphorus. In the provinces they went further yet: not only was insurrection to be stamped out, but dissent was to be utterly crushed. The good old days when Islamism was upheld at the point of the sword were to be brought back. The suspension of hostilities was a dreadful blow to these untamed barbarians. Their angry excitement during the last ten days has been a serious menace to the men in power. What will be the result if they have to endure such a humiliation as that implied in the peace now demanded no one can say. It would not be unreasonable to expect revolution—not a mere triumph of enthusiasm over indifference, such as for a few days in early Summer almost cheated Europe into believing that Turkey had entered into the contests of civilization; not a mere substitution by the Cabinet of one figure-head for another. Revolution would this time stalk forth in garments dyed in blood, and would write her dread will in characters of fire. Where choice is so fearfully embarrassing we can only await the decision with anxiety, sure that in any event it will bring pain, and doubtful of the possibility of good.

Granting, however, that the demands of the great powers are acceded to; granted that the utmost asked is accorded to Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria, and that all has been accomplished without a revolution in Stamboul; grant, too, that Thessaly and Epirus and Crete have been surrendered to Greece—the Eastern question will still remain, and still importunately cry for solution. Mussulman fanaticism is raised, and will not be laid without much suffering to the Christian populations under its power. Facts are not wanting in support of this statement. Some weeks ago, at Birijik, in the vilayet of Aleppo, Christians were robbed and beaten by redif soldiers; at Marath there was an incipient rising of Turks against the Christians. In both these places the prompt action of the Government checked the disorders. At Aintab, however, and at other cities and villages of Asia Minor, similar deeds of violence have been perpetrated, and in most cases have remained unredressed. Shocking outrages have been committed in some villages on the Russian frontier. As the consequences in these cases may be awkward for the Government, it shows a commendable disposition to bring the offenders to justice. The Armenians living south of the Black Sea have been greatly distressed by the exactions and violence of the Kurds. In their case the Porte shows a disposition to let things take their course, rather than run the risk of a Kurdish war on their account.

CHARACTERISTIC TURKISH MANAGEMENT.

With regard to Birijik I may note one of the curiosities of Turkish management. The Christians of this place carried the complaint of their suffering to the Porte and demanded protection against their persecutors. The Porte named a committee of inquiry, the results of whose action appeared a few days ago in *La Turquie*. Two telegrams addressed to the Grand Vizier are there published consecutively. The first recounts the grievances of the inhabitants of Birijik and prays for relief. Their property had been pillaged and wantonly destroyed. Their wives and children had been beaten and otherwise ill treated. They had been obliged to seek refuge in the mountains during several days. The second telegram is in its way so characteristic of Turkish management that I cannot forbear giving you a partial translation. It is addressed by the Armenian communities, Catholic and Protestant, of Birijik to the Grand Vizier, and runs as follows:

"By our telegram of 27th July last we made a complaint against the Mussulman inhabitants of Birijik, as well as the regiments of Orfa. We now declare that those complaints are entirely without foundation, since the Mussulman inhabitants have not ceased to live with us in the most perfect harmony, as is becoming in children of the same country. Under the auspices of our august Sovereign our union is complete, and our tranquility leaves nothing to be desired. The Mussulmans and the Christians have no sentiment of animosity toward one another. Several Reuls, who had deceived among the Armenians, wished to recover their rights at Orfa, without having recourse to the authorities. A few children, not yet of an age to discriminate between right and wrong, were drawn in their conduct. * * * Our security is now more perfect than ever. We pray your Highness kindly to overlook the strong and unmerited terms which we employed in our telegram against our Mussulman compatriots, and we express our deep gratitude for the good will toward us of which our Governor has given proof."

La Turquie assures us that this second telegram bore the same signatures as the first. Such a fact is not surprising in a country where torture is a frequent instrument toward attaining the ends of the Government. The Bulgarians, in the extremity of their anguish, have signed no end of similar testimonials of happiness. A paper is even now in circulation in Bulgaria demanding the signature of the most respectable people to a statement that they regret the insurrection which brought down the richly-earned justice of the Porte upon them; that they are truly thankful to the Government of his Imperial Majesty for having repressed disorder, and that as for the atrocities that foreign agents have been proclaiming to the world, their existence was quite unknown to the people of Bulgaria! The Turks of the governing classes are often men of a high degree of shrewdness. I make this statement in justice to them, though it is quite irreconcilable with the mass of reports of investigations and testimonials, tissues of lies and absurdities, that they have recently tried to palm off upon a credulous world.

I forget, there is one man who believes in all these reports and testimonials, and whose adherence may well discredit my humble judgment of them. That man is Sir Henry Elliot, her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador. He first refused to believe in the Turkish excesses in Bulgaria; then, when disbelief was no longer possible, refused to report them to his Government, and now hates the Bulgarians for having put him in the wrong, and is more Turkophile than ever. To such a man England intrusts the utterance of her demands relative to peace. Does she mean to invite their non-acceptance by the Porte?

THE EXPEDIENTS OF THE PORTE.

The answer of the Porte to the propositions of the great powers is to-day announced. Turkey pronounces for peace with Servia and Montenegro, as proposed by the powers. With regard to Bosnia, the Herzegovina, and Bulgaria, Turkey declines to grant those provinces a special administrative autonomy as suggested, but the Porte, on its part, puts forward a counter proposal to the following effect: Bosnia, the Herzegovina, and Bulgaria to be governed henceforward according to a new system in the nature of a constitution, which shall be applied to all the vilayets (provinces) of the Ottoman Empire. According to this system the central administrative authority for the Turkish Empire will be confided to a mixed National Council, sitting at Constantinople, and composed of 120 members, of whom thirty will be Christians. These 120 members will be in part nominated by the Turkish Government and in part elected in the provinces. There will, moreover, be established in each vilayet a mixed Provincial Council to superintend the local administration and see to the faithful execution of the laws and measures of the mixed National Council in Constantinople.

Incorrigible Turkey! Any expedient possible to put off the inevitable day when the Christian population shall have justice, security, equality, and liberty! Of course the counter proposition means nothing, except that nothing shall be changed, and Turkey means to go on as formerly. Were there ninety Christian members instead of thirty in the mixed Council they would have no more voice than the same men have now. What next?

EFFECT ON COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

HEAVY TRADING IN BREADSTUFFS—SHARP RISE IN FLOUR AND WHEAT—EFFECT OF THE WAR MOVEMENT ON THE PROVISION TRADE—BUOYANCY IN OCEAN GRAIN FREIGHTS.

Commercial interests generally were influenced more or less directly, and to a more or less important extent, by the warlike reports and rumors from Europe. The rise in gold was also of weight in shaping the course of trade and the tendency of values of produce and merchandise. At the Produce Exchange the bearing of these reports, rumors, and influences was very clearly defined, especially in the breadstuff and provision lines. Holders of supplies of any great magnitude were all much more confident in their views, and insisted on advances as to price, which served to limit operations, though the disposition to purchase for legitimate trade purposes, and also on speculative account, was very decided. Added to the impediments to active movements was the rise in ocean grain freights and the unwillingness of shipowners to accept less than full asking rates, in view of the limited supply of accommodation in this line now available for early use here and at the outports, particularly of room and tonnage suited to the wants of the breadstuff trade.

Dealings in flour and wheat reached unusually large proportions, and represented mainly the purchases for export account, though a good part went also to the credit of home buyers, chiefly for consumption, though to a considerable extent on speculation. Wheat values were advanced sharply, in most instances three to five cents a bushel, on an aggregated reported business of over five hundred and forty thousand bushels very well distributed all through the grades of merchantable stock of both Spring and Winter product, available in this market. Of the Spring wheat grades, the sales consisted largely of old crop, in store, the remarkably light offerings of the new crop for the season checking transactions in the latter class. Old crop No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, formed nearly a third of the whole amount reported sold and went at from $1 18@$1 22, mostly at $1 20@$1 22; one prominent house reporting sales of fully 100,000 bushels on the basis of the latter quotations. New No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, choice, afloat, sold up to $1 26. Of the sales of Winter wheat, the most important were of new crop amber Western at $1 23@$1 35; very choice amber Michigan selling up to $1 35, as against $1 30 the previous day; new red Western at $1 20½@$1 28, as to quality; new white Western at $1 31@$1 35, and very choice white Michigan, crop of 1874, as high as $1 50—the highest figures reached by even this class of stock in a long time.

New crop Spring wheat, particularly of the grade of No. 2 Chicago, is very seriously retarded in its progress toward the seaboard markets by the speculative manipulations of Chicago operators and their connections. Flour sales also went up to a very large gross amount, the reported transactions making the aggregate of all grades about forty-six thousand barrels, of which the grades suited to the export trade were represented in the reports to the extent of fully one-half the specified total, mainly for actual shipment, though, doubtless, in part for speculative account. The bulk of the trade in shipping stock was in brands for the European markets, though from the West India and Provincial interests the inquiry for supplies was fairly active. Prices of shipping and Spring wheat brands generally were advanced fifteen to twenty-five cents per barrel, and Winter wheat brands were also quoted somewhat stronger. Of the sales of Spring Wheat Extras, Minnesota brands formed an important element, Minnesota straight extras having been reported as changing hands to the extent of fully 9,000 barrels, and Minnesota patent extras (or "new process," as the trade phrase it,) to the amount of 2,100 barrels. City millers contributed nearly 5,000 barrels to the total sales, partly for the English markets the brands suited to this trade ruling at from $5 25@$5 50, and closing at $5 40@$5 60, as representing pretty accurately the views of buyers and sellers of good stock of this class.

Corn ruled higher, fully one cent a bushel on the actual dealings, which were moderate in amount and in good part, too, for export. Oats were also stronger in price, and more sought after, prime old crop meeting with some inquiry from the export interest. Provisions—more especially lard, bacon, pork, and beef—felt the impulse of the "war movement," and ruled stronger in price, but less actively as to sales and values than the breadstuff interests. Cotton was fairly active but variable, closing firm, and general merchandise was quoted firmer but not remarkably brisk. Currency values of imported goods were influenced by the rise in gold, but the fluctuations in this item were so violent that the effect in commercial circles was mainly to arrest trading beyond actual pressing wants.

Ocean grain freights were all stronger as to rates, and accommodation on berth and charter was actively sought after.

AT THE GOLD AND STOCK EXCHANGES

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE GOLD ROOM—THE BEARS COVERING THEIR SHORTS—FLURRY IN THE STOCK MARKET—SMALL FAILURES.

The warlike news from Europe yesterday created quite an excitement at the Gold Exchange. The moment the Gold Room opened there was a rush to the ring, and gold, which closed the evening before at 109⅞, opened at 110⅛. The short interest was well represented, the operators being anxious to cover their shorts at the lowest figure possible. The demand became so brisk that in a short time the price of gold ran up to 113¼. This was the highest point reached, and subsequently a radual decline took place, the price closing at 111¼. The decline of two per cent. was chiefly caused by the fact that the bears having covered their shorts the demand fell off, and notwithstanding the efforts of the bull clique to keep up the price it fell to 111, finally reacting to 111¼.

There was considerable excitement, too, in the Stock Exchange, chiefly in the coal stocks, which advanced sharply, owing to the fact that the bears invested largely to cover their shorts, influenced no doubt by the warlike news from Europe.

The sudden changes on the Stock Exchange and in the Gold Room caused a slight flurry in the money market during the afternoon. From two to five and a half per cent., which were the ruling rates during the morning, there was an advance to six and seven per cent., the rise being occasioned chiefly by the shifting of loans and the delay on the part of brokers in making up their accounts at bank. After the demand from this source was supplied the rates dropped to three and four per cent., which were the closing figures. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at five and six per cent. There was an active demand for cash gold early in the day, and loans were made as high as one-thirty-second and one-sixteenth per cent. per diem for use, but late in the day business was done flat. Government bonds were one-quarter and one-half per cent. higher, in sympathy with the further advance in gold, which more than counterbalanced the effect of the decline in bonds at London. Business was very restricted, however, and the market exhibited very little animation. The sharp advance in both gold and stocks occasioned a few small failures. That of Messrs. Hone, Nicholas & Co., stock-brokers, of No. 17 William street, was announced at the Stock Exchange during the day. A reporter of THE TIMES called at their office yesterday afternoon and had an interview with Mr. Hone. That gentleman said: "It is true we have suspended payment. We have no statement to make to the public. Our liabilities are not large, and we do not expect any serious difficulties." The total liabilities are estimated at between thirty and forty thousand dollars. The cause of the failure was owing to a sudden rise in New-Jersey Central, from 35⅝ to 38; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, from 73½ to 80⅝, which subsequently dropped to 78; Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, from 69½ to 82½, and which subsequently fell to 75. The firm was short when the jump occurred and they intimated to the President of the Stock Exchange that they were unable to cover their contracts. J. P. McEwen, a member of the Gold and Stock Exchanges, announced his suspension at noon yesterday. Mr. McEwen was short of gold and stocks, and was unable to pay up the differences in his contracts. H. R. Deter, a member of the Gold Room, also announced his suspension.

THE WAR NEWS IN CHICAGO.

SHARP ADVANCE IN WHEAT AND OTHER PRODUCE—GREAT EXCITEMENT—SEVERAL OPERATORS CAUGHT "SHORT"—FAILURE OF ONE FIRM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—At no time since the Franco-Prussian war, in all probability, has there been such an intensity of excitement as was manifested to-day in the wheat dealings on 'Change in this city. It was a wild day—a regular field-day, in fact. At the opening hour there were between four and five hundred operators gathered together, and before noon fully fifteen hundred members of the Board of Trade were wildly engaged in the exciting scenes consequent upon a sharp rise in the prices of produce. The news from Europe, as published in the morning papers, had given a sudden impetus to dealings, and wheat, which yesterday afternoon closed at $1 11⅜ for "seller November," opened this morning at $1 13. Deals and contracts were made to an almost unheard of extent, and as the excitement was accompanied by more or less confusion, prices frequently varied at the same time in different parts of the surging crowd. The excitement exhibited was simply intense, and from the opening to the close the market was watched with the closest interest. Prices were subject to frequent fluctuations. Seller November, the favorite option, sold from $1 13 to $1 17, and seller December at $1 15¾ to $1 18. The trading was almost entirely speculative. Some "cash" grain was purchased for shipment, or on direct orders, but speculators practically monopolized the trade, and the options received far more attention than cash operations. When the outside prices were reached, which was in an incredibly short time, and the excitement had somewhat subsided, there was a rather strong pressure to sell brought to bear on the market, and a sharp reaction followed. The advance in gold, and the decline in consols assisted in creating the excitement and in forcing the improvement. Wheat advanced on the whole five cents, the range for the day being four cents. The option dealings, mainly for November delivery, with a few October and December deals, amounted to between twenty and twenty-five million bushels of wheat.

The general market closed in an unhealthy condition, as a rule, with operators unwilling to place much confidence in the stability of prices. European events now control the movement. So sudden was the rise that a number of dealers were caught short, which caused much uneasiness. Among these was the firm of Rumsey & Inglis, who were forced to suspend. Fears of serious breaks were anticipated, but none others were reported up to a late hour.

The effect of the news upon the produce market generally, was very marked. Mess Pork advanced 30 to 35 cents per barrel for future delivery; Lard, 15 cents per 100 pounds; Cut-meats, ⅛ to ¼ of a cent per pound; Oats 1 to 1¼ cents per bushel; Rye, 1 cent; Corn, 1⅜ to 1⅝ cents, and Flour 12½ cents per barrel. Barley was depressed 3 and 4 cents.

It is the opinion of dealers here that the general effect will be to strengthen the market, the farmers gaining greater confidence in the value of cereals and produce generally. This was shown to-day in the falling off in orders from the country upon the city banks for currency, the news having reached the outlying districts and producers becoming anxious to hold their grain, in anticipation of a further advance.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS

THE CONTEST IN THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—JUDGE HOAR IN THE FIELD IN PERSON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Judge Hoar's supporters in the Seventh District in the fight against Butler, have finally decided to wage open war, and the Judge has been induced to take the stump, begining at Lawrence next week. An address has been issued to the Republican voters in the Seventh District in the interest of Judge Hoar, which outs into the record of Butler savagely, and argues in defense of the right to bolt. It declares that the Republicans of Massachusetts, at more than one State convention, have declared the emancipation of the voter; that no obligation lies upon him to vote for a candidate, by whatever regularity of process brought forward, whose public character is not good, or whose opinions and acts have been adverse to those of the party on important questions. It claims that the convention nominating Butler was not a true Republican Convention in that it passed no resolution and took no ground on either of the two issues of finance or civil service reform, and nominated a man known throughout the Union by his acts and written and spoken words, for eight or ten years, to be the constant, most outspoken, most violent, and most persistent opponent of the principles now declared by the National platform on both those points. In denouncing Butler the address says: "His course has been well described by a leading public man of this State in three words—'swagger, fraud, failure.' He has done more than any man in this State and generation to lower the tone of its politics, create a despotism and servitude out of the public offices, to mislead and debauch the impressible by an example of bad principles and bad practices, carrying with them a kind of false show and glitter of celebrity and popular attention." In concluding, the following practical appeal is made to the voters: "The support of Judge Hoar cannot aid in the election of Mr. Tarbox. The total vote cast in the district has never exceeded 19,000, but in this Presidential year will undoubtedly reach, if not exceed that number. The Democratic candidate has never received more than six thousand votes, except in the election of 1874, when Mr. Tarbox received 3,000 Republican votes. In estimating the vote of this year, if we concede Mr. Tarbox the large number of 6,000 votes there will remain 13,000 to be divided between Judge Hoar and Gen. Butler; therefore, if the Republican vote should be equally divided, each Republican candidate would have a majority over Mr. Tarbox, and whether Judge Hoar or Gen. Butler shall have the plurality is in your hands."

THE COLOR LINE IN THE MASONIC ORDER.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 18.—In the Masonic Grand Lodge to-day a very earnest discussion was had on a point of order relative to recognition of the colored Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio. The question of their recognition was presented last year and laid over until this session. To-day the Committee on Jurisprudence reported the matter back with resolutions recommending recognition of the colored Grand Lodge. A point of order was then made that under the constitution of the Grand Lodge the resolutions were not in order except as amendments to the Grand Lodge itself. The Grand Master overruled the point of order, and held that the resolutions were in order. An appeal was then taken from this decision, and it was sustained by the Grand Lodge, there being about 75 majority in favor of the appeal.

TILDEN'S SHARP TRICKS.

MORE ABOUT HIS MICHIGAN PENINSULA SHINPLASTERS.

THE SHAM REFORMER'S LACK OF CONSCIENCE WELL UNDERSTOOD IN THE MICHIGAN MINING REGIONS—HIS EMPLOYES WORKING FOR SMALL WAGES—THEY ARE PAID IN BOGUS CURRENCY—TILDEN'S ENORMOUS PROFITS FROM THE NEW-YORK MINE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Saturday, Oct. 14, 1876.

There is no other place where the character of Samuel J. Tilden can be studied with so much profit as on the Michigan Peninsula, where his operations as a bank of issue, a mining stockholder, and a railroad shark have been so extensive. Coming North by the only railroad line that reaches this region, one begins to hear of Tilden immediately after leaving Fort Howard. For the most part the half dozen families of Marquette County people who were returning from a visit to the Centennial Exposition, on the train I had taken, were friendly to the Democratic candidate. A majority of the people up here who are "well off" will vote for him. This is due to the fact that their fortunes were made by the same process that swelled the purse of Mr. Tilden—the issue of shinplasters. But down in the mines, 250 feet below the surface, I talked with men who had suffered from Tilden's heartlessness. The workmen are Scotch, Cornish, Welsh, and a few Irish. Many of them, in the time of the bastard issue of the companies, had not their families with them. Some had wives and children in the Eastern States, some across the water. One intelligent Cornishman told me, as he came into a tunnel to await a blast, that his mother and his wife in England looked to him for support and for means to bring them to this country. He was at work in the New-York Mine, and received his pay in the bogus currency issued by Tilden and Wetmore. It was good at the store of Tilden and Wetmore, for goods, on which a larger profit was charged than on those of the adjoining company stores. But he required money to send home and was compelled to sell his scrip for seventy-five cents on the dollar. The miners do not talk much, but it is admitted by half a dozen leading Democrats with whom I talked that they will carry the county for Hayes and Wheeler. To understand just how significant this is of their detestation of Tilden, it is necessary to know how intolerant are the Democrats who "run the country." I hardly knew what high political feeling was until I met Peninsular Democrats. Tilden has aided, by his schemes for his own advancement, many of them to make fortunes. One particular supporter of his, with a refreshing lack of conscience, operated against Tilden as well as the miners, and, as he expressed it, "thinks he ought to even things by voting for Sam." He declared that Tilden and Wetmore, through agents, actually bought all the shinplasters issued to their la

ful face and issued four-months' non-interest-bearing, non-collectable scrip.

In the copper mines around Houghton, there was, at the time of Tilden's issue, many serious fears of a complete shutting down. Companies were embarrassed and stockholders unwilling to sink more money. If there is the shadow of an excuse for Tilden, these companies would have been more pardonable still for making their own currency. Contrast what they did with Tilden's course. They assessed stockholders, and where they could get no money by this means, persuaded stockholders to pledge their credit in proportion to the stock held. With not nearly so fair an outlook as in the iron regions, they pulled through, and even in these hard times are hopeful of making money.

It is easily understood that, with their knowledge of Tilden, the people in this region should not be surprised at the exposure of Tilden's evasion of the Income Tax laws by THE TIMES. Even his strongest supporters here attempt no explanations, but laugh at the whole thing as "one of Sam's sharp tricks." I was told that undoubtedly Tilden's income for 1862 was very large from some of the pits of the present Iron Cliffs Company, in which it is said he owned stock to a considerable amount at that time. I visited Marquette and made a careful examination of the records, but found nothing in regard to either the Iron Cliffs Company or the New-York Mine prior to 1872. The return of the former for that year does not show the original holders of stock. However, Abram S. Hewitt, Mr. Tilden's partner, appears in 1872 as the holder of 800 shares, W. T. Pelton, Mr. Tilden's nephew, of 500 shares, and others who have been intimately connected with Mr. Tilden for a large number of shares. It is believed by persons with whom I conversed that all this stock, amounting at least to one-tenth of the total, was originally in the hands of Mr. Tilden. But there is no legal evidence of this. On the estimate of a Peninsular Republican, Mr. Tilden must have realized $10,000 from the pits which were afterward combined under the title of the Iron Cliffs Company, from the defunct Michigan Company, and from stock he is said to have held in the Jackson Company. As I have said, there are no records prior to 1872, and it is impossible to verify this estimate.

As to the New-York mine, I secured undoubted evidence. It was opened in 1864, when 8,000 tons of ore were taken out at a profit to Mr. Tilden alone of more than ten thousand dollars. In 1865, 12,214 tons of ore were taken out at a profit to Mr. Tilden of more than eighteen thousand dollars—the ore having been sold at rates far above the market price by previous contract. This mine is owned exclusively by Tilden and Wetmore, the former owning three-fourths of the stock. This is shown by the records in the office of the County Clerk. The application of this to his income tax for 1865 is easily made. The history of the Peninsular "Consolidation" given in THE TIMES is thoroughly indorsed by business men at this place, at Negaunee, and at Marquette, and the figures given are regarded as accurate. The real income of Mr. Tilden for 1865, without regard to the immense profits made from his currency and from the pits of the Iron Cliffs Company, would be: From the "Consolidation," $174,550; professional services to the Northwestern Railroad, $17,250; from the New-York Mine, $18,000—making a total of $209,700. The amount for which he allowed himself to be assessed and upon which he paid tax was $20,000.

It is to be regretted that the law requiring annual returns of amount of ore taken out of each mine, together with the names of stockholders, to be made to the County Clerk, was not in force in 1862. Tilden was known on the Peninsula at that time, and it is remembered in a vague way that he was making a great deal of money out of investments in lands and mines. While the absence of legal evidence prevents a decided statement on my part as to amounts, it does not obviate the impression, among Democrats as well, that $10,000 will not cover Tilden's earnings on the Peninsula for 1862.

In regard to Tilden's utter lack of conscience and heartlessness, unfortunately there is too much evidence. The companies that claim to have resorted to the issue of currency from necessity have no sympathy with Tilden in his general oppression of his miners. All over this district I hear disapproval. Capt. Henry Merey, a humane gentleman, who has charge of the Jackson Company's works, is supported by his miners in the statement that their losses under the "currency" rule were light, as compared with those of the men in the New-York Mine. Owing to the shutting down of many mines on the Peninsula, the supply of workmen is large. All who were able left when wages were reduced, at least six thousand going from this place. But many miners with families could not get away. Mr. Tilden, as owner of the New-York Mine, takes advantage of their helplessness and employs skilled workmen at wages that would disgust a street laborer. In the mine did not make more than a moderate profit this would be well enough. Yet in this year, when the miners are working at less than half pay, Mr. Tilden will coolly pocket $100,000 as his profit. It is not surprising that the old Democratic County of Marquette will roll up a big majority for Hayes and Wheeler.

THE IRISH SOLDIER IN THE WAR.

Gen. Judson Kilpatrick lectured last evening before the Young People's Christian Association of the Sixteenth Baptist Church, Sixteenth street, near Eighth avenue. The lecture was the first of a course to be delivered for the benefit of the association. Its subject was: "The Irish Soldier in the War of the Rebellion," and it was originally prepared for and delivered before an audience of a different character from that which heard it last evening. The scope of the lecture was much wider than its title would indicate, for, as Gen. Kilpatrick explained in his researches after material which would enable him to do his subject justice, he had found that Irishmen had been engaged on so many fields of battle that he thought he could not pass many of them by without some brief reference. Accordingly, the gallantry of Irish soldiers in their own country on the battlefield of Continental Europe, and in the war of the Revolution, as well as in that of the rebellion, was duly descanted upon. The lecturer generalized in the first instance concerning the perpetual craving after liberty which races cherished, and the sacrifices which they were ready to make in pursuit of it. Among such races he classed the Celts. He briefly followed their fortunes in Ireland in their contests with the Northman, the Dane and the Saxon, paid a fitting tribute to the heroism of the Irish at Limerick and their valor at Malplaquet and Fontenoy, told of their services to the young Republic of America in the war of the Revolution, and finally narrated the story of their bravery and fealty on the more modern battle-fields of the rebellion. He closed up, too, the names of unknown heroes, concerning whom fame has failed to blow the trumpet so as to make it generally heard, and told many anecdotes of the wit and soldierly qualities of the Irish volunteers. Then he placed his hearers with McClellan's army before Richmond, described the attack of Stonewall Jackson, the long, heaving retreat, and the final check of the rebels at Malvern Hill. In connection with this famous battle he paid the highest tribute to Meagher's Brigade, consisting of the Sixty-third, Sixty-ninth, and Eighty-eighth New-York, and the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiments. Their attack on the rebels; the long, desperate struggle, and the impetuous valor which compelled victory to side with it, were vividly described, and mention was made of various cases of individual gallantry. Next he told of Winchester, the ride of Phil. Sheridan, whom he styled the Murat of America, and his splendid rally of the flying troops. Then the story of the death of Gen. Philip Kearny, (New-Jersey's great soldier, the lecturer called him,) was pathetically narrated, and in conclusion he recited a poem dedicated to the memory of that gallant General. The next lecture of the association will be delivered by Mr. Frederick Douglass on the subject of "Self-made Men."

THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

THE FACTIONS WILL NOT UNITE.

JOHN MORRISSEY'S RECONVERSION — HE SUBMITS TO JOHN KELLY—HIS LETTER OF RESIGNATION—IRA SHAFER'S CAUSTIC REPLY—ACTION OF THE ANTI-TAMMANY PARTY.

Some of the most respectable members of the Anti-Tammany organization expressed themselves yesterday morning as disgusted with the efforts which had been made to sell out the party to John Kelly, in order to obtain from him a bestowal of offices on the traitors or their friends. In the opinion of the gentlemen mentioned, it would be found impossible to deliver over to Kelly the votes of thousands of independent men in the Anti-Tammany organization—men who were opposed to Tammany Hall on principle, and who would rather vote for honest Republicans for local offices, in no way affecting national or State issues, than support mere creatures of John Kelly. It had been said that Smith Ely, Jr., was an honest man, and would be acceptable to Anti-Tammany. In the opinion of many of the Anti-Tammany party, Mr. Ely would be as much a "machine" candidate as Augustus Schell. Mr. Ely had always been a seeker after or acceptor of offices. To be sure, he had opposed Ring members of the old Board of Supervisors. Schell had been dropped by Kelly on account of the cry raised that he was Kelly's man, and Kelly had now taken up Ely, but it was well known among the initiated that Ely was as much Kelly's man as any candidate could be. Kelly had pitched upon him last Sunday, as reported in THE TIMES, and the two men had been almost inseparable ever since. Kelly was evidently coaching him, and he was doubtless a willing pupil. Such men as Morrissey, Hayes, and Creamer were not desirable members of any organization claiming to act in the interests of good government, and they would drift into Tammany Hall, where they naturally belonged, and where they expected to receive rewards for their unsuccessful treachery. Morrissey had, for some time, acted in such a manner that he was suspected of disloyalty to Anti-Tammany, and of entertaining a design to make such a combination with Tammany as would subserve his own purposes, and when taxed by Mr. Shafer and others with acting in, apparently, a tortuous and suspicious manner, he, in the most emphatic manner asserted his loyalty to Anti-Tammany and his innocence of any intention to act from any selfish motive or in the interests of Tammany Hall. His strong denial had so impressed Mr. Shafer that he was mistaken that he placed Morrissey in the position of Chairman of the Anti-Tammany Subcommittee on Conferences with Tammany Hall, and Morrissey had taken advantage of the great opportunity thus afforded him to endeavor to sell out the organization to John Kelly.

Matters stood in this position yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the hour when the County Conference Committees of Tammany and Anti-Tammany met in their respective halls to resume business. The Anti-Tammanyites suspected that Morrissey was on the eve of abandoning their organization and going over to John Kelly, and the Tammanyites knew the fact, and, consequently, sent no communications of an official character to the Anti-Tammany Committee looking to an overture for fresh proposals; but a few of the Tammany adherents informally notified some of the members of the Anti-Tammany Committee that no further proposals would be made or considered by Tammany Hall.

The Tammany County Conference Committee had but a short session. Its subcommittee, appointed on Tuesday, reported that it had attempted to confer with the German Independent ("Ottendorfer") Democracy's subcommittee, but that, owing to a misunderstanding as to the time of conference, a postponement of the meeting was had until to-day. The committee then adjourned until this morning.

The Anti-Tammany County Conference Committee had a long session, and the proceedings were of a very interesting character. Mr. Ira Shafer presided, and Messrs. John D. Coughlin and William P. Mitchell acted as Secretaries. Every Assembly district except the Eleventh (John Morrissey's) was represented. Communications received from subcommittees of the Citizens' organization, which placed Comptroller Green in nomination for Mayor, and from the German Independent Democracy were received, and the sub-committee of the Anti-Tammany Conference Committee was instructed to confer with sub-committees of those organizations in reference to a plan of uniting all organizations opposed to Tammany Hall. A call of the Assembly Districts represented in the Conference Committee was had, and the representatives of each, except the third, responded that their organizations stood by Anti-Tammany, and would support any respectable ticket that it might combine on in opposition to Tammany Hall. Ex-Supervisor "Jimmy" Hayes, the bosom friend of Morrissey, who represented the Third District, said that he would have to confer with the delegation from that district before he could state what course they would pursue. After reports from the district organizations had been received to the effect that they were all in a prosperous condition, Mr. Shafer, who is the Chairman of the Anti-Tammany County Committee, the County Convention and the County Conference Committee, announced that Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Anti-Tammany Executive Committee, would present a communication received by him from Mr. Morrissey, and the following letter was read:

HOFFMAN HOUSE, NEW-YORK Oct. 18, 1876.
Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Executive Committee New-York County Democracy:

DEAR SIR: In consideration of the action of the County Convention of your body in rejecting the proposition for a union of the Democratic Party, as proffered by the organization known as Tammany Hall, I hereby tender my resignation as a member of your Executive and Conference Committees, and notify you of my withdrawal from every connection with your political body. I esteem the success of the Democratic ticket as the coming election as of infinitely greater importance than the success of any mere office-seekers, and cannot but regard the action of your convention upon Saturday last as inimical to the interests and principles of the Democratic Party. Respectfully,

JOHN MORRISSEY.

When the letter had been read and received with indications of the greatest satisfaction, Mr. Shafer stated briefly the outlines of the course which had been pursued by Mr. Morrissey during the brief connection with Anti-Tammany, in his endeavors to sacrifice the organization on the pretense of helping the national ticket.

Ex-Supervisor O'Brien urged that the resignation should be accepted with thanks, and several of the members of the committee were in favor of instantly expelling Morrissey from membership, characterizing him as a traitor, &c. Finally it was resolved by a unanimous vote that the following reply, written by Mr. Shafer, should be sent to Mr. Morrissey as expressing the sentiments of the committee:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1876.

SIR: The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New-York County Democracy this afternoon read to the Conference Committee your letter resigning from both committees and withdrawing from our organization. I am instructed by the Conference Committee to inform you that your resignation is accepted with great pleasure, and that we are but too happy to be rid of one who, although a member for only three weeks, has been mainly engaged in conspiring against our interests and in holding secret conferences with our enemies, and one especially with Mr. John Kelly, having for its object the surrender of this organization to Tammany Hall, after you had received, with merited disapprobation, the proposition the rejection of which by our body compels you, with a great show of virtue, to resume your old relations with Tammany Hall. Your profession of interest in the success of the Democratic ticket is appreciated by those of our organization who understand the treacherous course you have been pursuing, solely for the purpose of promoting your personal ends. Yours, &c.,

IRA SHAFER, Chairman.

To JOHN MORRISSEY, Esq.

The committee adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

The Anti-Tammany County Convention, which adjourned subject to the call of the chair, after its stormy session last Saturday, will be reconvened as soon as its Conference Committee has consulted with all the organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, which will unite on a ticket with Anti-Tammany.

The Anti-Tammany Executive Committee is to meet on Saturday evening, pursuant to a call from Mr. Hart, its Chairman, and action is to be taken to reorganize the Eleventh District and any other districts which may possibly show defections on account of Morrissey's submission to John Kelly.

WHAT JOHN MORRISSEY SAYS.

On Mr. Morrissey being asked, last evening, what had induced him to resign, he said:

I went into the organization about thirty days ago, to use my best endeavors to bring about a union of the party in this City. I thought it was the duty of every person who participated in the Saratoga Convention to use his best endeavors to effect a union here, and in the same spirit in which it was carried out there. In that union we got two members of the State Central Committee, and two on the electoral ticket. The Democratic Party throughout the State had every right to expect the same spirit to exist here. There were conference committees appointed from each organization. Tammany Hall proposed to give us one-third of all the offices to be elected in the City and County. It was not the exact proportion according to the State Convention, but this certainly was not enough difference to prevent a union. My judgment is that it should have been accepted. But I found on that Conference Committee of our organization, when it looked like a union, the members became candidates themselves, or nearly every one of them had one. There would have been a union could they or their men have been nominated. The most conspicuous one was O'Brien, for Sheriff. It looked to me as though he had promised every man on the conference a nomination, providing he would vote for him. It was very evident to me that, unless he was nominated, he was going to do everything he could to prevent a union. It was no question of principle or party with him. It was a question of his own nomination or no union. I was satisfied that they were willing to trade with anybody or any party for their own selfish notions. I voted to accept the proposition made by John Kelly in the conference, thinking that it was better to accept it than to have any division in the party. I was voted down by the combination of office-seekers. I made a minority report to the convention. It met with the same fate there. My judgment is, had the delegates had their own way, the minority report would have been adopted. But through the intimidation of a band of assassins, who were led by O'Brien and let in off the sidewalk, there were a great many of the delegates who did not dare to discuss the question, through fear of bodily harm. I saw that it made no difference to them what party they traded with, if they got what they wanted personally. I ask the people to watch their movements. They were willing to sell out every man in their organization for their own interests. I never had any candidates, nor ever commit ed myself to any man for any position, nor proposed any of the candidates named. My judgment is that every man who voted against a union, if he was to run for office to-morrow in this City, you could put all the votes he got in your hat. There is no strength attached to it. There was a combination of circumstances happened last year by the bad management of Tammany Hall, and the united press being for them, elected their ticket. They assumed that they did it. If they were to nominate a straight ticket, in my judgment, they would not poll 5,000 votes in the City of New-York. When they speak of selling out their organization, they have not got it, and anybody who buys them to deliver anything will certainly get the worst of the bargain. Any combination that they may make will not, in my judgment, injure the national or State ticket. Their motives would be so apparent to everybody that on election day they would have no following. They'd be all officers, without an army.

THE PROBABLE NOMINEES OF TAMMANY HALL.

The Tammany County Convention meets at 3 o'clock this afternoon in Tammany Hall. Henry L. Clinton is to preside. At a meeting of the Tammany Committee on Organization, held yesterday afternoon, it was resolved that in reference to each nomination to be made the district delegations are to be called in their numerical order, and the Chairman of each delegation is to announce its vote.

Following is the "slate," so far as it could be ascertained last evening, but it is very imperfect, there being much doubt in reference to some nominations:

Mayor—Smith Ely, Jr.
Sheriff—Bernard Reilly.
County Clerk—Henry A. Gumbleton, William Walsh, Charles E. Loew, or William A. Butler.
Surrogate—Frederick A. Smyth or Delano C. Calvin.
Judge of the Superior Court—John J. Freedman or Henry L. Clinton.
Justice of the Marine Court—James P. Sinnott or Joseph Koch.
Coroners—Anthony Eickhoff, Henry Woltman, Richard Flanagan, Joseph Shannon, Nicholas Muller, and Edward Gilon are all candidates.
Aldermen at Large—Samuel A. Lewis, Henry D. Purroy, and William L. Cole are the only ones prominently mentioned.

THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

A County Convention of the Independent Republican organization was held last evening at Science Hall, Eighth street, near Broadway. Samuel N. Lecompte was elected Chairman, and E. P. Thompson and H. C. Atwood Secretaries. Before taking the chair, Mr. Lecompte made a brief speech, in which he warmly eulogized Hayes and Wheeler and Edwin D. Morgan, claiming that the latter had been first nominated by the Independent Republicans. A resolution offered by Mr. James G. Murray that a committee of twenty-one be appointed to confer with other organizations having in view the nomination of the "highest character" for local offices was unanimously adopted. It was then resolved to ratify the nomination of Hon. Charles P. Shaw for Congress in the Eighth District, and, after speeches by Harvey Cleaveland, Samuel E. Gel, and Col. John J. Shaw, the convention adjourned to Monday, the 23d inst.

WOMEN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The morning session of the second day's proceedings of the Women's Union Missionary Society was called to order at 10 o'clock yesterday, by Mrs. Pruyn, President of the convention, in the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Henry and Remsen streets, Brooklyn. After the usual half-hour spent in devotional exercises, Mrs. O. F. Avery, Treasurer of the branch society at Chicago, read a report setting forth how the missionary cause was being upheld by the society, and the good work it was accomplishing. Mrs. Isaac Williams, President of the Philadelphia branch, stated that they had contributed several thousand dollars for missionary work, and were using their utmost endeavors to forward the good cause. Mrs. Pruyn then offered prayer for the success of the missionary cause, after which Mrs. Brunot gave a history of the work done by the Boston Branch Society, and stated that it was growing in strength rapidly. At the afternoon session reports were read from Burmah, India, and China. Two young ladies who had been engaged in missionary work in the Burman district of India, Miss Marston and Miss Higbee, had been compelled to return home on account of ill-health brought upon them by the climate. Miss Marston's hearing had been much impaired. She stated that she had discovered many Christian churches while traveling through the jungles of India. Miss Kyle, a missionary at Athens, Greece, gave a short history of her work among the heathen of that benighted land. Mrs. Pruyn stated that it was proposed to establish a missionary home, where those who had been worn out and broken down in health in laboring for the conversion of the heathen could have an opportunity to rest and gain strength, for future work, or be taken care of when unable longer to labor. The suggestion met with an immediate response, and several ladies present subscribed toward the establishment of a fund for the purpose. Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby then addressed the convention on the great interest of missionary work in Greece, after which the afternoon session was brought to a close with prayer by Rev. Dr. Gracey, of the Methodist Mission. The evening session was held in Rev. Dr. Eagles' Church, Pierrepont street, near Monroe place. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Van Lennep on "Woman in Moslem Bible," Mrs. A. Williamson on "Woman's Work in the Nineteenth Century," and Mrs. A. Johnson on "Influence of Women."

NEW-JERSEY PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

The New-Jersey Presbyterian Synod effected a permanent organization at Elizabeth yesterday by electing Rev. Dr. McCauley, of Hackettstown, Moderator, and Revs. R. S. Everett and William Swan Clerks. A list of 230 delegates from all parts of the State was read. The Synod received and accepted an invitation to witness the unveiling of the Witherspoon statue next Friday, at Philadelphia. The appeal and complaint of the minority of the Westfield Presbyterian Church who object to Rev. Mr. McKelvey as their Pastor, was presented, read, and referred to the Synod. It will be discussed this morning. The minority object to Mr. McKelvey because they do not believe him competent, but they have no complaint to make of his character. Rev. Dr. Miller, of Mount Holly, read a defense of the action taken at a previous session of the Synod in this case. He was several times interrupted and called to order. There was considerable excitement for awhile. Rev. Mr. Sawyer said the report was an outrage, and moved to refer it to a committee. Rev. Dr. Priest argued against receiving the report. One of the delegates thought the report was a criticism on the action of the General Assembly. The report was finally received, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Brainard read a paper on the present status of the case. The case of Rev. Dr. Patterson will be considered by the Elizabeth Presbytery as soon as the committee appointed to investigate the rumors against him have made their report.

NEW-YORK STATE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

LOCKPORT, Oct. 18.—The sessions of the State Congregational Association were largely attended at the Congregational Church in this city to-day, large accessions of delegates being made by the incoming trains. The morning session included essays by Rev. Ethan Curtis, of Camden, N. Y., and Rev. Myron Adams, of Rochester, N. Y. Prayer by Rev. Ray Palmer and congratulations were extended to the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in session at Avlon. There were miscellaneous exercises this afternoon, and this evening the sessions Presbyterian Church was filled to hear addresses by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Samuel Scovell, of Norwich; Rev. Dr. Storrs, and others. The association will continue through to-morrow.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

VIEWS OF PROMINENT REPUBLICANS

PROMISING OUTLOOK IN MISSOURI — THE MARYLAND PROSPECTS — PENNSYLVANIA CERTAIN TO DO WELL — INDIANA REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT — THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION APPROVED.

The following interviews with prominent Republicans from various sections of the country and members of the National Committee indicate the feeling existing in their respective localities. There is a general enthusiasm reported for the national ticket, and strong expectations of gains in Congressmen and on State and national tickets.

Mr. Chauncey I. Filley, of Missouri, said that, in his opinion, the Democratic majority would be reduced by at least 10,000. Some were so sanguine that they believed that the Republican candidate for Governor would be elected, owing to the great unpopularity of Phelps, the Democratic candidate for the same position. The City and County of St. Louis would be carried by the Republicans. The Democrats had made so poor a ticket that they had been compelled to recall their County Convention to remodel it, and had struck off a number of names, and nominated new men. This, however, had not bettered their ticket, and it was as weak as before. The Republican county ticket, on the contrary, was the best that had ever been put in the field, and would be successful. In regard to the election of Congressmen there was the best reason to anticipate that four Republican members would certainly be elected, although it was thought by some of the party that so many as six would be returned. All that might be elected would be a gain for the Republicans, as the present representatives were all Democrats. Speaking of the effect of the Indiana election in his State, he said that the gain of Congressmen by the Republicans and securing a majority of the Legislature was conceded to be a substantial victory by the leading Democrats of Missouri, and that the reduction of the 17,000 majority to 5,500 could not be looked upon as a Democratic victory, although they desired to create such an impression on the public mind. The proclamation of the President in regard to the affairs of South Carolina would strengthen all law-abiding citizens in Missouri, and would give encouragement to all classes, more particularly to colored men. The Democratic press would, of course, howl about military usurpation; but had the Democrats the same right and provocation on their side as the Republicans now have, there was no State in this country that would be quicker to invoke military aid from the Government than the State of Missouri. Speaking generally, he said the Germans were rallying to the support of the Republican National, State, County, and Congressional tickets. The registration showed a large increase, composed chiefly of Germans and colored men; so large that the Democrats were becoming alarmed, and had already conceded the election of the Republican ticket in St. Louis County. It was the fear of this result that had induced them to make the change in their ticket already spoken of, this confessing their weakness. The four or five names substituted, however, were no more satisfactory than those first off red.

This weakness of the Democratic county ticket added materially to the strength of the Republican Congressional ticket. The Republican candidate for Congress in the St. Louis district, Hon. Anthony Ittner, was a leading German, President of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Exchange, and a member of the State Senate, and would certainly beat Kehr, the present Democratic member, who had been elected by a small majority on a bogus or independent ticket peddled by Republicans. In the Second District two Democrats were running, both claiming to be regular. The Republican candidate was ex-Mayor Cole, a prominent merchant and President of the Merchants' Exchange. He would command a full party vote, and a large support from the merchants of the district, which was the commercial centre of the West, and whose financial, commercial, manufacturing, railway, and shipping interests required a mercantile and business representative. The present President of the Merchants' Exchange, Mr. Lyne S. Metcalfe, was the Republican candidate in the Third District, the one in which the church influence had defeated the renomination of Hon. William H. Stone, the present Democratic member. There were very heavy manufacturing interests in this District, and the Republican candidate was so far superior to his opponent that his election was almost certain.

Mr. Charles C. Fulton, of Baltimore, said that the Democrats would, of course, carry Maryland, but by a much less majority than heretofore. Among the Republicans there was much more enthusiasm than there had been for years, and all were hard at work to further their cause. The party hope to elect two members of Congress in the present campaign, from the Third and Sixth Districts; and there was also a prospect of the return of another from the Fourth District, making three in all, which, should they be elected, would be an entire gain over the last delegation from the State. The Republicans were very hopeful, and were of the opinion that the chances of the coming contest were decidedly in favor of Hayes. President Grant's proclamation in regard to the protection of voters in South Carolina would be received by the Republicans of Maryland with great satisfaction, as they knew by experience that it would be required in order to insure a fair election. In Maryland colored Republican voters had been intimidated and driven from the polls by thousands at the election of last Fall. The proclamation would not affect the vote of the State, however, although there were many persons of both parties who really believed that such protection as that accorded in South Carolina would be necessary in Maryland during the coming election. Last Fall the Reform party, composed of Democrats and Republicans, undoubtedly carried the State, but they were counted out by ballot-box stuffing and the intimidation of colored voters, one-third of their vote only being polled. The proclamation would anger the ex-rebels, but the Republicans would rejoice at all movements on the part of the General Government to protect the purity of the ballot-box.

Mr. William H. Kemble, of Pennsylvania, said that the prospects of a Republican victory in his State were first-rate, and he had no doubt the majority for the Republican ticket would be all the way from 20,000 to 30,000. The party, he said, was in a much better condition than it was in 1868; the Liberal Republicans had, with very few exceptions, left the ranks of the Democracy and had returned to the Republican Party. In the western part of the State, where the defection of 1872 was the greatest, the party would poll the largest majority it had given since Grant's election. The Republicans would certainly gain seven Congressmen, and possibly eight. The result of the election in Indiana had caused the voters in Pennsylvania to be more watchful, and would undoubtedly be the means of rolling up a larger Republican majority than could have been attained had Indiana gone Republican, because the full Republican vote of the State would now be polled. Referring to President Grant's proclamation to the turbulent element in South Carolina, he said that the message was precisely what the party had been looking for for a long time. Its effect would be to inspire confidence in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Louisiana, and would strengthen the party in the North by assuring its members that the Republican Party in the South was "not going to be permitted to be overawed."

Hon. Edward F. Noyes, of Ohio, made the following statement: "Mr. Hayes will carry his State by 25,000 majority. The feeling of the Republican Party in the State was never better than at the present time. The North-west will go solid for Hayes and Wheeler. We have reason to hope that Indiana will repeat the experiment of 1872, when she gave 1,100 Democratic majority in October and 21,000 Republican majority in November. For many reasons the recent election in that State was not a test of the relative strength of parties, but as it was we reduced the Democratic majority of 17,000 last year to 5,500, carried the Legislature, and gained four Congressmen. Ohio gains five Republican Congressmen, and carries the State by a largely increased majority over last year, when we had a very active and able canvass. All Republicans and all loyal and true Democrats will regard President Grant's Message on South Carolina as absolutely called for and necessary. Nobody pretends that Federal bayonets ever prevented a Democrat from exercising his rights except during the war, when they were used on Democrats in arms against their country. All they are intended for now is to enable loyal citizens of the United States to exercise the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution. If our Government is not strong enough to protect its own citizens in their rights of person and property it will be difficult to say what it is good for. Nobody complains of President Grant's order except those who want a 'solid South' for the Democratic Party, secured by violence and murder."

In speaking of the same matters Mr. George W. Friedley, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Indiana, said that the Republicans of Indiana, though temporarily defeated, were not disheartened. They were never more determined than now, and they would work hard and faithfully to redeem the State in November. They believed, as he did, that a majority of the legal voters of the State were Republican, and that the late Democratic victory was gained through the most outrageous frauds, which they determined should no be repeated in November. He was not able to state the exact strength of the greenback or independent vote in the late election; but he thought it would be found to be fully eight thousand. A very large majority of those voting that ticket had been Republicans, and he was confident that most of them would unite with their old party friends to beat Tilden in November. A large proportion of the Kentucky rebels who were colonized in Indiana to vote, and who did vote the Democratic ticket at the late election, had gone home. For these reasons he believed Indiana would be carried by the Republicans in November. Nine Republican Congressmen have been elected in his State, which was a gain of four. They had also gained the House of Representatives in their Legislature and reduced the Democratic majority from more than seventeen thousand in 1874 to about five thousand at the late election.

He had no doubt that the proclamation of President Grant would meet with the unqualified approval of Republicans everywhere. Republicans believed that the time had come when the Democratic Party, and especially the rebel portion of it in the South, should be reminded that it was Lee who surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, and not Grant to Lee. The effect of this proclamation, he thought, would be to secure fair elections in South Carolina and some of the other States. If such election should be secured the Republicans would certainly carry that State, together with North Carolina and Florida.

JOHN BRIGHT ON THE EASTERN WAR.

THE CRIMEAN WAR—HALF A MILLION OF LIVES LOST—RUSSIA GARROTED BY FRANCE AND ENGLAND—THE FREE PASSAGE OF THE BOSPHORUS AND THE DARDANELLES—HIS OPPOSITION TO FURTHER SUPPORTING TURKEY.

On Monday evening, the 2d inst., a very crowded meeting of members of the Manchester Reform Club was addressed by the Right Hon. John Bright, an honorary member of the club, on public affairs. During the course of his remarks, referring to the Crimean war, Mr. Bright spoke as follows:

Some said that Russia, with its great military power, was going to weigh down on all Europe and destroy the liberty of all the nations of Europe. Some said that Russia was about to take over to herself the government of 150,000,000 of people in India, and to drive England out of the territory. Some said that we went to war for the purpose of liberating Poland. Some said that it was to prevent the Russian fleets from coming through the Black Sea into the Mediterranean. In fact, I know not what reasons were those that were suggested to thoughtless and uninformed people to induce them to support the Government and Parliament, in that unhappy war. They were sufficient, and the war took place. Now that it was disastrous—looking back twenty years—I think all men must admit. I am not speaking now of what the failure of troops or of their failures in any contest in which they were engaged. I am speaking of it now from a far higher point of view than that. I say it was a disastrous war, and to us now, looking back upon it, especially humiliating. [Hear, hear.] I think Mr. Kinglake says that more than half a million of lives, from first to last, were sacrificed. Of that our share is supposed to have been about forty thousand men, and 100,000,000 of money was spent by us. I am not speaking now of what other nations spent. I am not addressing other nations. The moment the war was over, though there was a reduction of armaments, still our military estimates remained, and have remained from that time at ten millions or more. Beside all this, we entered into commercial transactions with an insolvent firm on the Bosphorus, to which the people of England advanced large sums which there is no hope they will ever see again, amounting probably to £100,000,000. It may be said, looking back at this alliance, that at this moment there is not an invested shilling in the Turkish war; that there is not a rifle, or bayonet, or sword by which a Servian has been killed in this war, or unarmed men, or helpless women and children have been murdered in Bulgaria, that was not purchased and paid for by money borrowed from the credulous people of this country. [Hear, hear.] Well, but after all, when the war was over, we were told that the great objects which had been gained—one was that the fleet of Russia in the Black Sea had been sequestrated that there could be no danger of its attacking Constantinople, and that Russia's treaty of protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Porte was abolished, or that they were transferred, rather, to the concerted action—a sort of combination of all the great powers—under which Russia could do no further mischief, and Turkey could be kept in something like a mode of humor and just action with regard to her Christian population. Well, now, what happened. Fourteen years after that war, in the year 1870, the armies of Prussia vanquished the armies of France. France and England had garotted Russia in 1854-6, and, having Russia down, they forced upon her that particular clause with regard to the Black Sea fleet, but the moment Prussia and France down and England was left alone, then Russia rose up and said that she would no longer submit to a clause so unfair to her, as she judged, and so humiliating. [Hear, hear.] She announced to Europe that the clause was at an end, so far as she was bound to regard it, and the Government of England, finding it inevitable and unavoidable, consented to the abrogation of that clause. * * * The people of England have come to a contrary opinion to that which they held twenty years ago, and they not only now are willing to condemn the war of that time, but are willing to pronounce emphatically against following the example of that time. [Cheers.] In fact, I think they have discovered that our old ideas upon the subject were foolish, and that some of our very pretensions and assumptions at that time were foolish and unjust and wicked. Now they have found out that the dread that Russia was going, with her great military despotism, to overshadow all Europe, and to destroy constitutional government and freedom over the whole continent—they have discovered that that was a folly that ought to have never been listened to. They have found out that the idea that Russia is likely by some mode to get possession of Constantinople, and be able to make her way to India and dethrone English power in that country—they have found out that that was a phantom that really had nothing in it, and I think they have found out also that the dread of the possession of a free passage through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles would anger the ex-rebels, but the Republicans would rejoice at all movements on the part of the General Government to protect the purity of the ballot-box.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EVERY-DAY TOPICS. A Book of Briefs. By J. G. HOLLAND. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co. 1876.

Little as is thought by competent critics of the paragraphs which, as "Topics of the Time," appear in *Scribner's Monthly*, Dr. Holland should not be blamed for collecting the least unobjectionable of his magazine work and presenting it to the public in book form. It is a common failing with writers of no power to set the highest value upon their own productions. Their faith in this particular especially when joined to the Christian desire of advancing the morals of their fellow men, naturally incites them to give the public the greatest possible opportunities of benefiting by their writings. Dr. Holland has doubtless learned, for he could not have avoided learning it if he reads the daily papers, that while buried in the pages of a magazine his sermons and cogitations have not been very much appreciated. Hence his anxiety to present them in another shape is quite easy to understand, and quite excusable. Personally he is very proud of his work. He has probably been distressed at the thought that an ungrateful public does not appreciate the fruits of his labors; and he now asks them to survey a selection from them as a whole, and so to profit by them to the full extent of his own aspirations. "Culture," a topic that Dr. Holland has almost made his own, occupies the foremost place in this book, and is discussed in four articles with all the energy of which their author is capable. The reader will not learn much from them, and he will probably be inclined to consider them vapid and rather in the girls' boarding-school style. But we must not be hard upon a man when we feel that he is doing his best, and that is what Dr. Holland has been doing in these essays. Perhaps he has been too discursive to do himself full justice. Perhaps if he had tried to concentrate the mental faculties with which nature has endowed him he might have produced something less feeble. But we must take things as we find them. Dr. Holland has felt himself capable of discoursing in the same volume, not only upon "Culture," but upon literature and literary men, criticism, popular lectures, personal dangers, personal development, preachers, Christianity and science, revivals and reforms, Christian practice, the Church of the future, common moralists, woman, amusements, temperance, social intercourse, town and country, rich and poor, politics and politicians, and American life and manners in general. This is a wide field. There may be the leaven of genius in the work, but either the work is so vast or the genius so small that it is not perceptible. There is but little room for doubt, therefore, that Dr. Holland should learn to concentrate his mental power upon some one subject. "Culture" is probably that which would be most congenial to him. A monograph, in a limited number of volumes, on "Culture" from the pen of Dr. Holland might be the means of perpetuating the name of its author.

Another remark may not be out of place. Dr. Holland should not touch the subject of criticism. He has touched it here; but he ought not to have done it. Dr. Holland does not like critics. In that he is not at all singular. We never met with a writer of Dr. Holland's calibre who did like critics. They are a class of people whose duties to the public, like those of a Judge and jury, do not cause them to be much loved by aspiring mediocrities who come under their scrutiny. We do not blame Dr. Holland for his antipathy. He is human, and the antipathy is natural. But he should avoid critics as a text for his sermons, because he has not sufficient control over his passions to treat them with that Christianlike and judicial fairness which should characterize an author of such eminence. We heartily congratulate Dr. Holland, however, on having furnished to his publishers a new opportunity for evidencing the excellence of their typographical and other mechanical work in the art of book-making.

THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS. Historical Sketches, with Numerous Illustrations. Published for the Committee of Council on Education. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG. 1876.

Although this volume bears the imprint of a New-York publishing house, it is, as will be judged from the title, an English book. Indeed, it could not have been written anywhere else than where it was, since the illustrations and the various subjects of the different sections are taken mainly from the collection in the South Kensington Museum. It claims to be nothing more than an elementary work, prepared not for the learned but for the unlearned, in fact for educational purposes, and as such it is very complete. The extraordinary advance in artistic work made in England during the last quarter of a century is one of the great results of the first International Exhibition in 1851. In the manufacture of furniture, in house decorations, in architecture, and some other directions, there are evidences already perceptible that a similar advance, for which there is much need, will be made in this country as a consequence of the Exhibition at Philadelphia. It is progress of that kind which works like this are calculated to further; and it would be well, as a means of improving the national taste generally, if the present volume were made a text-book in the more advanced classes in educational institutions. The pages have already been used, but without acknowledgment, to furnish food for magazine readers, but the book should be studied in its entirety. It is filled with illustrations, and comprises notices and representations of the finest ancient work in gold, silver, bronze, copper, iron, and enamels; examples of furniture, pottery, and porcelain, carved ivories, majolicas, glass, mosaics, arms and armor, textile fabrics, and lace. An immense amount of information is given in a comparatively small space, and in readable form, not only explanatory of the objects mentioned, but descriptive to a great degree of the development of art in its several departments. The subject has for some time come to be regarded as an essential item in English education. To that the book itself owes its existence, and with a proper appreciation of the necessity for æsthetic cultivation in the industrial arts, its value should be as fully recognized here as it has been already in the place where it was produced.

THE CHILD SAMUEL. A practical and devotional commentary on the birth and childhood of the Prophet Samuel. Designed as a help to meditation on the Holy Scriptures for children and young persons. By EDWARD MEDRICK GOULBURN, D. D., Dean of Norwich. New-York: PUTT. YOUNG & Co. 1876.

We have had occasion before to draw attention to the great value of those of Dr. Goulburn's works which have come before us. The present is in no wise inferior to the best we have noticed. It is a work specially intended for the young, but persons of all ages are likely to derive much instruction and benefit from its perusal. All the writings of Dr. Goulburn are distinguished by deep earnestness and abundant faith, and the wide and comprehensive scholarship of the writer which militates against a style which is at once simple to those with whom simplicity is necessary, and suggestive of close scriptural study to those who are more willing to enter heartily into the spirit of the author's labors. Dr. Goulburn has the happy faculty not only of bringing great truths into a shape where they can be readily comprehended, and of forcibly, and as it were without effort, laying down true scriptural principles, but he does all in a manner so alluring and attractive that the interest as well as the attention of the reader is secured. These qualities, amid other merits which it is not necessary to detail here, are very marked in the book before us. It is a valuable addition to works of its class, and one to which the warmest recommendations may safely be given. Such writings, especially in these days of neglect and indifference cannot be too widely disseminated.

STUDIES IN BRYANT. A text-book. By JOSEPH ALDEN, D. D., of the State Normal School at Albany. With an introduction by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1876.

In the production of this volume the most difficult part of the labor must have been that which was performed by Mr. Bryant. It is no slight compliment which Dr. Alden has paid him, and in asking him to write the introduction the Doctor required him virtually to acknowledge the honor done to him. We need not say that Mr. Bryant has succeeded in this, evincing the utmost modesty and good taste.

Out of the long list of poets, ancient and modern, which lies before him Dr. Alden has chosen Mr. Bryant as the one whose works seem to him well adapted as the groundwork for a text-book in the institution at Albany with which he is connected. Of this choice we shall say nothing. It is not our place to criticise it. Dr. Alden understands his own wants in the matter, and his authority is such that his judgment is certain to be respected. Accordingly Mr. Bryant's permission to print some of his poems was applied for and obtained, and this little volume is the result. That it will prove valuable in the schools we do not doubt. Each selection is succeeded by a number of questions, the manner in which they are to be answered being indicated in the earlier examples. These questions have been planned with care and good judgment, and the pupil who will examine them carefully and work out the answers cannot fail to profit considerably by the book. Indeed, the profit to be derived from the little work—for it contains only some ninety pages of matter for the student—is far in excess of what might be imagined from the limits of the selection.

THREE CENTURIES OF ENGLISH POETRY. Being selections from Chaucer to Herrick, with introductions and notes by ROSALIND ORME MASSON, and a general preface by DAVID MASSON, M. A., LL. D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1876.

The indorsement of Prof. Masson will be a sufficient guarantee for the value of this selection. Works of the kind are not uncommon, but this is decidedly the best that has come under our notice. To professors and students of literature in our colleges, it will prove of much value, and those readers among the general public who, through lack of time or opportunity, have not access to the works of the ancient authors, will find it a volume of the greatest literary interest, supplying, as it does, specimens from the productions of some of the most prominent poetical writers of early times. Nearly sixty of those writers are represented, from Chaucer, in the fourteenth century, to Robert Herrick, in the seventeenth. Of each there is a brief notice, defining the identity of the author and his merits, and these notices are models of conciseness and accuracy. They evince no less the literary skill of the writer in forming her estimate of the requirements indicated by the nature of the work, than the sound judgment with which she has tersely laid before her readers a measure of the qualities of the poets from whom she has made her selections. It is a book which students of the English language cannot afford to be without; but besides that, it should find a place on the shelves of all who can appreciate in any degree the importance of the English classics.

OAKUM PICKINGS. A collection of stories, sketches, and paragraphs contributed from time to time to the telegraphic and general press. By JOHN OAKUM. New-York: W. J. JOHNSTON. 1876.

We have here a collection of trifles of various degrees of merit which will serve to while away half an hour pleasantly in a railway car or anywhere else where time is not very valuable. Some of the chapters are highly amusing and the stories are well told. The author is a telegraphic operator, and his sketches in connection with his own profession will be read with much sympathy by the fraternity. Here and there a foot-note explanatory of some of the things only known in telegraph offices would have been an assistance to the ignorant outside world. But this can be remedied in a second edition; and meanwhile he must be a discontented reader indeed who will not derive some enjoyment from Mr. Oakum's trifling. In time we shall not be surprised if we hear from him again, for he evidently possesses some of the qualities of a good story-teller and paragraphist, which need but little exercise and cultivation to enable him to turn them to good account.

IMAGINARY CONVERSATIONS. By WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. First series—Classical Dialogues, Greek and Roman. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1876.

The publishers of this volume deserve the thanks of the American public, not only for introducing to it anew one of the most interesting works in English literature, but also for the admirable form and mechanical excellence in which it is reproduced. In the case of those readers who are already familiar with these conversations no recommendation from us is necessary. But to that more numerous class among which they are not known it may be well to say that few books among our standard classical authors are more entertaining. The characters of the persons introduced in the conversations are well and truthfully defined, and the conversations themselves are full of rich, imaginings, fine dramatic scenes, and suggestive thoughts. The work is a reprint, and includes Mr. Forster's preface, which, although to the purpose, might advantageously have been more elaborated. Still, its brevity will serve the more to concentrate attention on the text, from which its readers cannot fail to derive both pleasure and profit.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Sermons.* New-York: James Miller.

—*Wake-Robin.* New-York: Hurd & Houghton.

—*The Practitioner.* New-York: Macmillan & Co.

—*Memoir of Norman Macleod.* New-York: R. Worthington.

—*The Uncommercial Traveler, &c.* New-York: Harper Brothers.

—*The Anatomy of the Head.* Boston: H. O. Houghton & Co.

—*Michael Strogoff.* New-York: Frank Leslie's Publishing House.

—*National Hand-book of American Progress.* New-York: E. B. Treat.

—*Neur to Nature's Heart.* New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

—*Catalogue, &c., of Columbia College.* Printed for the College.

—*Littell's Living Age, Vol.* 15. Boston: Littell & Gay.

—*Elsie's Motherhood.* New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

—*Religion and the State.* New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

—*The Art Journal, New Series, No.* 22. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*The Ultimate Generalization.* New-York: Charles P. Somerby.

—*First Steps in General History.* New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

—*First Steps in English Literature.* New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

—*Flowers of the Forest.* New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers.

—*The Peep of Day.* New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*Centennial History of Erie County, New-York.* Buffalo: Matthews & Warren.

—*Imaginary Conversations.* New edition. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

PLATED WARE.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBIT.

FALSE ART TENDENCIES—THE EASTLAKERS—APOSTLE SPOONS AND SOUP LADLES—TOOLS VERSUS HAND-WORK—OLD PEWTER—MODERN NICKEL SILVER—THE QUALITY OF OUR WORK—ITS PECULIAR EXCELLENCE—GENERAL DEDUCTIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1876.

It looks just now as if a great many very good people were getting muddled, addled, and demented in regard to household art. That incoherent chatter one hears in regard to certain art tendencies which must and shall pervade the commonest objects, I think ought to be extinguished. I do not consider it as absolutely necessary that I should pull my boots off by means of an æsthetic boot-jack, nor do I see why I must hang my clothes upon a mediæval coat-hook. Undoubtedly Apostle spoons are very pretty things for me to have in my cabinet, but I must confess that my *potage bisque* can be consumed by me quite cheerfully by means of even a plated spoon, and I am even utterly indifferent as to the quite possible fact that my neighbors who live in the houses both sides of me are eating their soup with spoons quite identical as to shape or ornamentation.

Now, we may rate all we please at what are called the leveling influences of tools, or the methods employed to turn out mechanically a gross of Venuses of Milo or a hundred soup-ladles all precisely alike, but it is a good thing that the majority of us should be able to enjoy our statuettes or handle our soup-ladles, and that Dives should not alone enjoy the monopoly. There was a time when the rich had their tables and *bouffets* all ablaze with silver salvers, or parcel-gilt ha naps, or golden vases, and the next in rank did the best they could with pewter, while the lower herd, who worked and sweated for the other two higher classes, devoured their meat off of wooden trenchers or slaked their thirst in horn cups. Things are more democratic, thank heavens, nowadays. Let us, then, notwithstanding the heartrending appeals of those who refuse to eat their mackerel unless it be broiled on a *cloisonné* gridiron, or turn away from the crumpet unless it is served on a *champ-leve* muffineer, let us rather glorify the artisans of the present century, who give us in plenty articles for common use which are well designed, made of excellent material, and which a very little money will buy. I would be quite indifferent even if they were somewhat identical in character. Nothing can be more stupid than to insist that because a tool does a thing, and does it accurately, the result should be ugly. Quite to the contrary. The tool product may be chaste and beautiful. Machinery defies hand-work. Of course it is not creative but imitative. So, if you were an Eastlaker, and a vertiginous one to boot, and you were to ask the Meriden Britannia Company to kindly furnish you with some hundred dozens of spoons of some particular pattern, and you were, in your distracted way, to insist that unless the spoons had file-marks apparent on them, and a certain slight unfinished appearance which would make your spoons look exactly like hand-worked spoons, and were to write on the bottom of your contract that they were to be returned unless they had these particular ear-marks, the Meriden Britannia Company would undoubtedly book your order. All, then, that the Meriden people would do would be to put some file-marks or scratches on their dies or stamps or rollers, and out would pour a continuous stream of spoons, knives, or forks, every one having the peculiar beauty spots, which you, as an Eastlaker, especially cherished. So you see that if machines are left to themselves they can make work which is true to the touch of the nail, or rough work, if you require it, which is all that human hands can encompass.

The display of plated ware in the great Exhibition is conceived in exceeding good taste, is remarkable for its fine workmanship, and forms altogether a most notable collection. Connecticut, with its busy town of West Meriden, seems to control the business in plated ware, though Rhode Island divides the honors. Two materials are employed as the foundation on which the nobler metals, gold and silver, are applied. A plated article must have strength, solidity, and ring, for perhaps no articles in common use get more use or abuse than plated ware. We have supplanted pewter. Alas, for the tears of the æsthetic! These daft people still mourn its loss. We shall have somebody after a while lecturing about pewter as one of the lost arts. True, pewter was so soft that you could bend it, but then, so say the Eastlakers, it had a tender color about it which was quite comforting. The fact was, from the heat out of which it was made pewter was greasy to the touch and tarnished. Hard metal now eschews lead, and we make a good solid compound with tin, copper, and antimony. There is something, however, better than this, which is called nickel silver, and is a mixture of copper, zinc, and nickel. It used to be called German silver, but some how or other German silver was thought to be an inelegant, even a vulgar name, and we have substituted nickel silver for it. The hard metal is good in its way, but the nickel silver has a strength and durability somewhat surpassing pure silver. On both these substances the silver is laid. The trade distinctions as to shapes are quite simple—all forks, spoons, and knives are flat ware; everything else is hollow ware. Now, as to silvering or gilding, electro-plating, or the processes by means of which these nobler metals are put in the hard metal or nickel silver. Many years ago Ruolz and Elkington first adapted electro-plating to common use, and although the Eastlaker will whimper about his old fire-gold, the modern electro process does the work a thousand times better and is immensely cheaper. In regard to the mechanical work—chemical or galvano-plastic methods—I will hold my peace, simply remarking that in the higher sphere of art such objects as are produced by Elkington & Co., of England, are identical with the models. The saltcellars which Benvenuto-Cellini made for Pope or Prince are copied by this English house, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art contains no end of beautiful Elkington reproductions, which are triumphs of art.

Now, to make a fine piece of plated ware it must be understood that just as much skill and patient toil or imaginative power is required as if the material was of gold or silver. There are no such invidious distinctions as might snub the artist who works for the plated-ware makers, as if one might say: "This gentleman is a silver designer, and this fellow is a plated-ware worker." In fact, nothing asserts itself more distinctly than does the higher class of plated ware. When you see written under an elegant piece of the less costly ware this notice: "This plated work can be reproduced in silver if required," this quite caps the climax, and drives the art-maniacs howling away.

Now, the frugal housewife wanting to replenish her stores, or the sumptuous man inclined to garnish his sideboard, will do well to look carefully over all these exhibits. I suppose that nothing can be really more saddening than the appearance of a plated fork with the baser metal showing through. Of course I can enjoy my beefsteak even if the yellow metal out of which interior plated ware is made does shine through, but I am aware that there are a great many susceptible people who would sicken at it. Now, a fork or a spoon, even if made of adamant, will wear out at its points of contact either with the food, the mouth, or the table. Just here the Meriden Britannia Company have introduced what they call "sectional electro-plating" on their spoons and forks. By a clever mechanical device the article which is being plated receives just at the points of greatest usage some half dozen or more extra coats of silver. Of course the lite of a spoon or fork is indefinitely prolonged in this way.

American plated-ware in some respects has greater scope and amplitude than that of any other country. Though we are not as much given to plated candlesticks as our English friends, the use of ice in this country has made the ice pitcher and water cooler particularly our own. Then again, as butter would run into ghee, six months in the year in the United States, unless served in particular butter dishes, we have had to invent all kinds of shapes and forms. One thing which we do not use in this country, and which might be recommended to public notice, is the butter or sauce boat of plated-ware. China butter-boats are fragile and unsightly things, and might find a substitute in plated-ware. Everything appertaining to the work of the Meriden britannia ware is admirable in design and very perfect and true in workmanship. Mind you, spoons and forks and knives can be made, and are made by this company in endless varieties, and when you come to *pièce montée*, such as *epergnes* or punch-bowls or flower stands or pitchers or tea or coffee services, their work abounds with fine outlines and conscientious work in all its details. As to the plated-ware of the Gorham Company, their exhibition is superb. There is a dowager set of theirs which is really imposing. Perhaps there never was a cleverer designer than their Mr. Heller, and this artist is just as willing to work in plated-ware as in silver. The most conclusive evidence of the success of plated-ware in this country is its enormous consumption. The leading people inform me that they never were as busy as now, the Meriden Britannia Company employing to-day some eight hundred workmen. Foreign plated-ware, save the artistic work of the Elkingtons, which is superb in its way, is hardly represented at the Centennial. There is a French house which has a rather mediocre collection. I fancy it is an accepted thing that our work in plated-ware, as adapted to our wants, cannot now be surpassed, if equalled, by that of any other country. B. P.

THE INDIANA ELECTION.

WILLIAMS' MAJORITY OVER HARRISON—THE STATE LEGISLATURE—OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM ALL THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 18.—The aggregate vote on the State ticket is 433,333, of which Mr. Williams, Democrat, received 213,093; Mr. Harrison, Republican, 207,979, and Mr. Harrington, Independent, 12,226. Williams' majority over Harrison is 5,119. The largest Independent vote cast was for Newson, candidate for Treasurer of the State, 15,945. The Legislature stands: House—Republicans, 53; Democrats, 45; Independents, 2. Senate—Republicans, 23; Democrats, 25; Independents, 2.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—The *Commercial's* Indianapolis special contains official returns from all the Congressional Districts, showing the following majorities:

First—Fuller, Democrat, 1,569.
Second—Cobb, Democrat, 5,153.
Third—Bicknell, Democrat, 5,469.
Fourth—Sexton, Republican, 332.
Fifth—Browne, Republican, 1,509.
Sixth—Robinson, Republican, 276.
Seventh—Hanna, Republican, 1,393.
Eighth—Hunter, Republican, 1,100.
Ninth—White, Republican, 1,410.
Tenth—Calkins, Republican, 1,143.
Eleventh—Evans, Republican, 1,448.
Twelfth—Hamilton, Democrat, 6,465.
Thirteenth—Baker, Republican, 2,022.

The Democratic plurality on Congressmen is 7,913. The indepent vote on Congressmen is: First District, 1,240; Second, 944; Third, 1,634; Fourth, 378; Fifth, 0; Sixth, 816; Seventh, 1,505; Eighth, 4,704; Ninth, 3,349; Tenth, 33; Eleventh none; Twelfth, 675; Thirteenth, 186; total, 14,963; Democratic minority, 7,050.

HOME POLITICAL WORK.

SPEECH BY EX-GOV. DIX IN THE MORGAN WIGWAM, BROOKLYN.

An immense assemblage gathered to hear Gen. Dix at the Morgan Wigwam, corner of Classon and Putnam avenues, Brooklyn, last evening. The platform was crowded with distinguished visitors. In the body of the edifice were a number of ladies. At 7:50 o'clock Mr. Elijah R. Kennedy, President, announced the nominations agreed on in conference with the Reform Party in Brooklyn to board the Democratic jackals in their den and smash what he stigmatized as "the brutal Ring." When Gen. Dix entered the audience cheered wildly. After acknowledging his reception, the General treated most lucidly the financial question, showing that while neither party had exhibited too much wisdom in dealing with the currency, the Republican Party, in its honesty and determination to pay the debts of the country, kept up its credit, which would be destroyed by the Democrats. A most graceful tribute was paid to the personal worth and virtues of the venerable Peter Cooper, while his financial theories were deprecated, and an augury of the future policy of our next President, Rutherford B. Hayes, [received with immense applause,] was deduced from his recorded acts in Ohio, which showed that he was emphatically a hard-money man. Tilden's claim to having organized the Tammany Regiment was exposed as another of those misconceptions so prevalent concerning the wrecker of railroads. The history of the great Union square meeting, the necessity for it, its objects, and Tilden's mean hostility and cowardly venom against his country were given with masterly force and eloquence. The reduction of taxes, and who reduced them, were then touched on according to the facts, and Tilden's mysterious manipulation of the State sinking fund thoroughly exposed. He then denounced the overbashy, self-betraying villainy of "the solid South" in ousting maimed Union veterans and replacing them with rebels. The General asked what could be expected of such a combination of traitors, rebels, and copperheads, and pointed out how the Democrats would, if they could, "beat the devil round the stump" with the amendments to the Constitution. Then Tilden's income tax frauds were severely commented upon. The General closed with a noble review of the history and character and great deeds of the Republican Party and an appeal to "hold the fort" against all treason, with an invitation to the avowed Democrats present who responded to his inquiry to cut loose from the rebel sympathizers with the unpenitent enemies of the country. At the close of Gen. Dix's speech Gen. William Henry Browne, of Washington, and Gen. Sharpe addressed the meeting, which did not break up till a late hour.

At a meeting of the independent German citizens of the Eighteenth Assembly District, held on Tuesday evening at No. 588 Second avenue, it was recommended that Hon. Henry E. Howland be their candidate for Superior Court Judge. P. Diehle, C. Becht, and B. Metzer were appointed a committee to confer with the Republican District Association in regard to a nomination of Assemblyman.

The Swedish Republican Association held a well-attended meeting last night at No. 62 East Fourth street, Mr. R. Peterson presiding. Eloquent addresses were delivered by several members of the association, and great enthusiasm for the Republican Party, its principles, and candidates was manifested. A Swedish mass-meeting under the auspices of the above association will be held next Monday evening in Germania Hall, Nos 291 and 293 Bowery.

The Republicans of Jersey City held another large and enthusiastic meeting in the Catholic Institute last evening, under the auspices of the Pavonia Club. The large building was crowded to its utmost capacity, and hundreds of people were turned away. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Charles P. Shaw, of New-York, and Prof. J. M. Langston, the eloquent colored orator, of Washington. The meeting closed at a late hour with cheers for Hayes and Wheeler.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

A CONSULTATION WITH THE RECEIVER—TRAFFIC TO GO ON WITHOUT INTERRUPTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. ALBANS, Oct. 18.—The authorities of the Central Vermont Railroad have been in consultation nearly all day with Mr. Averill, the Receiver, and Mr. John C. Pratt, manager, lately appointed on an ex parte hearing by the New-York Supreme Court, of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, which was yesterday seized from the Central Vermont for non-payment of rent. Arrangements have been perfected whereby business over the Central Vermont and Ogdensburg Roads will go on absolutely without interruption as before. There will be no transfers of passengers or freight, and all existing contracts will be carried out. The appointment of Receiver is a temporary one, and the 31st of this month is set for a full hearing before Judge Landon at Schenectady. The proceedings have been entirely amicable.

WRECK OF A BRITISH SHIP.

THE RYDAL HALL CAST AWAY ON THE CALIFORNIA COAST—NINE OF THE CREW LOST—REFUSAL OF THE CAPTAIN TO LEAVE THE SHIP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Spanish Town, about thirty miles down the coast, reports that the ship Rydal Hall, from Cardiff, consigned to Balfour, Guthrie & Co., of this city, was wrecked near there last night at about 8 o'clock. Nine of the crew were lost in trying to get ashore; the balance were taken off this morning by a whaler from a station near by. The Captain is still on board, refusing to come ashore. The ship is fast on the rocks, and the sea is breaking over her. She will probably soon go to pieces.

THE UNION SOLDIERS.

ABSURDITY OF VOTING FOR TILDEN

SOME OF THE REASONS WHY MEN WHO WERE IN THE ARMY OF THE UNION CANNOT REASONABLY BE DEMOCRATS IN THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gen. Joseph Hooker, the President of the Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Reform Association, has called a convention to meet at Albany on Oct. 19, the object of which he declares to be to show to the country that many of its defenders are in favor of the election of Samuel J. Tilden. In connection with this call the Executive Committee of the Association issues an address "to its former comrades in arms, the patriotic soldiers and sailors of America," which appeals to all to whom it is addressed to join its authors in all honorable endeavors for the election of Tilden and Hendricks. By it we are assured that "it is a work inaugurated with the approval and by co-operation of the Democratic National Committee." This address, insincere, inconsistent, and illogical though it is, attempts to present an argument to the Union soldier by which he shall be induced to vote in favor of the Democratic Party, its candidates, and its principles. The question, therefore, naturally arises: Is the Democratic Party entitled to the vote of the Union soldier, either upon its record or upon the case made by this address? I desire to answer this question as briefly as possible, from a soldier's standpoint. The Democratic Party to-day, with cringing flattery, begs the votes of the very men whom fourteen years ago it sought to disfranchise. Evidently that party has forgotten its record; the soldier, however, has not and will not forget it. Early in the war the Legislatures of most, if not all, of the Republican States passed enabling acts allowing their soldiers to vote with their several organizations in the field. These acts were, without exception, passed by an almost strictly party vote. With rare exceptions Democrats were found who were brave enough and loyal enough to break their party shackles and vote in their favor. But that party, as a party, strenuously, persistently, and bitterly opposed them. Especially was this true in this State. Their opposition was based on the ground that the loyal citizens of the Union States, by enlisting in the service of their country thereby lost their citizenship. This was the penalty which the Democratic Party attached to loyalty. While the war lasted, so long as a single soldier voted or was entitled to vote under these acts, this opposition continued. This, however, was not all. The Democratic Party sought to disfranchise the soldier and make loyalty odious in a manner and by means peculiar to itself. This effort was everywhere, in legislative halls, in the party press, and in the speeches of the party leaders characterized by a malignant hatred and coarse abuse of the soldier, not to say disloyalty to country which contrast strangely with the praise and flattery which the same agencies are heaping upon him to-day. Surely the party forgets its past. This opposition, as a mere party measure, was wise in a Democratic sense, as the result proves, or rather would have been if it had been successful. But for the vote of the soldier in the field the anti-war party would have been in the majority in many localities. It is not an unjust inference from these facts that the Democratic opposition to these measures had its real origin in the knowledge that the great majority of soldiers would vote with the war party, which confessedly this party was not. Upon no other ground can that opposition be accounted for. Let that party, if it will, justify itself by the plea that this opposition was necessary as a party measure. But how, let me ask, will that party justify its hatred and abuse heaped upon the soldiers in the field? How will it explain the fact that its public speakers and its press so persistently misrepresented and condemned the motives of the Union soldiers?

Since the passage of the above acts the soldier vote has been an important element in the politics of the country. So important was it during the war that the returns of the soldiers' votes in the field more than once overcame the anti-war Democratic majority of the home vote. With an almost unanimous voice the soldiers many times declared with their ballots, not less than with their muskets, that they were in hearty accord with the sentiments and aims of the Republican Party. Many a would-be anti-war Congressman owed his defeat to this cause. Soldiers, then at least, voted as they fought. Hardly was the peace resolution of August, 1864, adopted by the great anti-war party at Chicago, when it was shot to death by the muskets of the soldiers at Atlanta, Winchester, and Mobile in September. This resolution being dead and its authors infamous, with hardly a dissenting voice the soldiers buried it forever with their ballots in November. Then there was no question how the soldiers would and did vote. They fought to make the war a success. They could not and did not vote to declare the war a failure.

While the soldier vote since the war has lacked somewhat that unanimity which characterized it in the field, it still continues to be as it was then, Republican by an overwhelming majority. It is to overcome and counteract the influence of this fact upon the coming election that the above convention is called. The reason why soldiers continue to vote as they did in 1864 is simple. In 1864 they found the solid South fighting against their Government. They found it in hearty sympathy with the Democratic Party and its infamous peace resolutions. Every rebel soldier was a Democrat. Every shot he fired was fired in the interest of the candidates and platform of the Chicago Convention. He knew that the strongest argument in their favor would be to bring defeat upon the Union cause. The Union soldier also knew what foes he was fighting in front and rear. In 1876 he sees the solid South again in hearty and active sympathy with the candidates and principles of the Democratic Party. Again he hears the rebel yell as lusty and unanimous for Tilden in 1876 as he heard it for McClellan and peace at Winchester. It is no answer to say that the war issues are dead; that Republicans and Democrats ought together for their country's sake "to all lose up as one man" to put down the rebellion. The Democratic Party has its record, which, whether it will or not, will ever rise to curse it. The Union soldier, so long as he remembers this record, cannot vote for the party which sought to disfranchise him and to make the war a failure.

The address of the Executive Committee is worthy of notice chiefly because of the utter weakness of its argument. It deprecates the formation of political organizations by Republican soldiers and condemns them as dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the country. It charges those soldiers who are in favor of the election of Hayes with a desire to rekindle the old feeling of animosity. Then it straightway appeals "to its former comrades in arms" to join with its authors in honorable endeavors for the election of Tilden and Hendricks, and for this purpose "to form into political organization and clubs." Nothing could be more inconsistent or insincere. Is the safety of the country, is its peace and prosperity, lodged in the keeping of the signers of this address? Why else do they do the very thing they deprecate and condemn in others. The address, however, only partakes of the glaring inconsistency and insincerity of its author. By their own statements they are arrayed as against a majority of their comrades in arms with a section of the country, and with a people they helped to overcome in a civil war. They choose for their political friends and associates—not the men by whose side they fought and suffered—but those "comrades" whose loyalty has been tried and found true—but men against whom they fought, men whom they helped to overcome in a civil war, men who were the cause of all their suffering, and whose loyalty is loyalty to treason in arms. Such of their comrades as will not join them in this rebel affiliation they charge with a desire to rekindle the old feeling of animosity and with a lack of patriotism.

The address seeks to remove the false impression "that none of the soldiers of the late war can be expected to vote any other than the Radical ticket." Is there any reason, save it be born of inconsistency and insincerity, why, when the rebel vote, drawn together through sympathy for the lost cause, is cast solid for Tilden, the Union soldiers should not vote solid for Hayes? Whose place is it to yield, he that conquers or he that is conquered? The logic of this address says the latter. It says we must no longer array ourselves against, not simply the people we helped to overcome in a civil war, but the sentiments of that people which unhappily for the country we failed to conquer. It says that we must array ourselves with the people we helped to overcome, else the peace of the country is endangered. It asks that finding that people as unanimous in their rebel sentiments and views as they were during the war, we must adopt their sentiments and views, and thereby show our patriotism. It is, however, a false logic based on false statements. The Republican soldier is not arrayed "against a people who laid down their arms, surrendered to a superior power, and returned to their duty and allegiance more than eleven years ago." On the contrary, it is the people who have not yet returned to their duty and allegiance who are arrayed in as solid column against the Republican soldiers as they ever were upon the field of battle. It is the coast of Southern speakers in the present canvass that the rebel soldier vote is solid for Tilden. This sentiment is better expressed in the refined and patriotic words of Zebulon Vance, who, in a recent speech in North Carolina reminded his hearers that "all the brave Southern heroes who dipped their hands in Union blood are for reform and Tilden." This and kindred expressions which might be multiplied without limit, justify the true impression "that none of the soldiers of the Army of the Union can be expected to vote any other than the Radical ticket."

As a substitute for valid argument, the address makes a bitter attack upon the Grand Army of the Republic. It charges that organization with allowing itself "to be subverse the purposes of engineering sectional strife, perpetuating Radical Republican misrule." This charge is as unjust as it is false and without foundation. The Grand Army of the Republic is in no sense a political organization. None of its objects are political, except it may be that its members are unalterably opposed to every form of treason. It may be this feature of the Grand Army of the Republic to which the address refers. Opposition to treason is apt to engender sectional strife. It has done so in the past. It in the future opposition to treason engenders sectional strife, we may regret the treason, but not the opposition to it. It will be remembered that on the last Decoration Days the Grand Army of the Republic, in localities where rebel dead were buried, did not distinguish between the rebel and loyal graves. Upon each were placed the same emblems of peace. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic decorated the graves of their foes as tenderly as the graves of their comrades. What was the significance of this except to show to the living men of the South that they desire all sectional strife, all hate and bitterness engendered by the war, might be buried in the grave forever? One of the objects in which the Grand Army of the Republic of this State is most deeply interested to-day, is the establishment of a home for those soldiers of the Republic, who, through their services to their country, have become poor. Does this object subserve the purpose of engendering sectional strife? If so, it cannot be true that the people of the South returned to their duty and allegiance more than eleven years ago.

The crowning piece of demagoguery and dishonesty of the address is found in its reference to the Bounty bill passed by the Democratic Party in June. Here we find the chief argument presented why the Union soldier should vote the Democratic ticket. This argument, stripped of its surplusage, is simply this: The Democratic Party passed the Bounty bill. Under the provisions of this bill a large number of soldiers will receive a sum of money. Therefore the soldiers should, in consideration thereof, vote the Democratic ticket. Here we find a direct offer of the people's money to purchase votes for partisan ends. The argument condemns itself. It it needs further answer, the authors of this insult to the honesty and integrity of the soldier will find it in this fact—that the Union soldier does not sell his vote. The address expressly states that it has the sanction and approval of the Democratic National Committee. The Democratic Party, therefore, adopts as a party measure the Bounty act, which at the time of its passage received the merited condemnation of the leading papers of both parties. The manner of its adoption by the managers of that party in the present canvass proves that it was passed with the single purpose of securing votes for the party which was its author. By the passage of this act the party has attempted to assume the rôle of the soldier's friend. Many Democrats in and out of Congress opposed the act, for they saw the absurd position in which it would place their party. It has already been shown that during the war when friendship was of more value to the soldier than money, their party was not the soldier's friend. It can also be shown that when bounties were necessary to procure prompt and large enlistments to fill the depleted ranks of the Army and thus make the war a success, the Democratic Party almost solidly opposed them. That party will search its record in vain to find a single instance during the war when it proposed to offer bounties to encourage enlistments. It is, therefore, justly entitled to each consolation and help as it shall be able to derive from its only child.

The bill proposes to grant to every soldier who served in the Union Army, with certain exceptions, the sum of $$ 33 per month for every month actually served, exclusive of bounties already received. The bill was passed after some discussion, and after the assurance of its champion that the total amount of money which it would take from the Treasury would be less than $10,000,000. The basis upon which the advocates of this measure made their calculations, (see *Congressional Record* June 21,) was to reduce the aggregate force of men in the field during the whole war to a three years' basis. From this radical reduction it found that the average number of men in the Army from first to last was 1,100,000. This number, less the exceptions mentioned in the act, would be entitled to the additional bounty. Making these deductions, the actual number to be benefited is found to be 579,000. This would give to each man the munificent sum of seventeen dollars provided they all share equally. The smart section of the act fixes the sum to be paid to attorneys and collecting agents at $10 for each claim. The agents and attorneys will therefore be benefited to the extent of ten seventeenths of the total sum of $10,000,000, while the soldiers will receive seven seventeenths. The Democratic party, the soldiers' friend, votes to claim agents the sum of $5,790,000, and to the soldiers the sum of $4,210,000, and this under the guise of generosity to the soldier. Let their party try again. The American soldier cannot be bought at the average price of $7 per head. W. H. BRIGHT.

UTICA, Friday, Oct. 13, 1876.

*

The New York Times

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Forbidden Fruit—Mr. J. Mon ague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Rose Germon.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Life—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Fawcitt, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Daba—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss Minnelli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Sardanapalus—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

PARK THEATRE.—Sweet Hearts and Tom Cobb.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lady of Lyons—Miss Louise M. Pomeroy.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Concert—Mrs. Anna Drasdil, Mr. R. Arnold, and the Mozart Club.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. Barnum's Museum, Circus and Menagerie.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Annual Exhibition of Art, Science, and Mechanics.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. C. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Clarton.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Minstrelsy, Comedy, Burlesque—Messrs. Sheridan and Mack, Miss Kate Castleton.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Minstrels.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Grand Novelty and Variety Entertainment.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings. Day and evening.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Variety Entertainment.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces, and Negro Comicalities.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—Minstrelsy and Comicalities.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The figures of yesterday's registration prove that public interest is very powerfully excited on the issues of the present campaign, but we fear that they also prove the existence of a vast and comprehensive scheme of fraudulent voting. We should consider 150,000 a high estimate of the number of legal voters in this city, and assuming everyone to be registered, we should have, after making the usual deduction, about 135,000 as the probable number of those who would deposit their ballots. As the result of two days of registration, there are already enrolled the names of 117,000 alleged voters. Should the registration of the two concluding days bear the usual proportion to the number enrolled during the first two days, we shall have an amount of fraudulent voters on the rolls far in excess of anything ever seen in the palmiest days of the Ring. If Tammany Hall has conceived the idea of outdoing the monstrous election frauds of 1868, it would be well for those who are responsible for such a scheme to consider what might happen were the fate of the Union to turn upon the number of repeaters in the City of New-York, and it would also be well to have some means adopted very promptly for sending a deputation of both leaders and accomplices to the Penitentiary. The law is effective enough, if only it be effectively enforced.

Some further light upon Mr. TILDEN'S character and operations as a mine-owner will be found in the letter from Ishpeming which we publish to-day. It brings out in very strong relief the grasping and unscrupulous character of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It will be remembered that Mr. TILDEN professed a very tender concern for the rights of working men in the reasons which he assigned for vetoing the Convict Labor bill, and that his remarkable opinions on that subject procured for him a nomination for the Presidency from a meeting of Communists held in New-York last June. In Marquette County, where Mr. TILDEN is known as an employer of labor, he is universally detested among the miners for his share in the shinplaster currency swindle and for the policy of starvation wages adopted at the mine of which he is the chief proprietor. Mr. TILDEN'S share of the profits of the New-York Mine for the present year, will, it is said, reach $100,000, but as his agent remarked, "we let the miners believe we are not making anything, otherwise they would strike." This astute person is evidently a worthy disciple of his employer.

Even the Petersburg *Index and Appeal* has lost patience with the Tilden Bureau. It is of opinion that "every editor of any self-respect or any fitness for the position he holds is but affronted by the receipt of selections and compositions which strongly suggest that he is not considered, by the Democratic managers, to be competent to discharge his duties." It believes that the Liberty Street Agency "brings the Reform Party into ridicule," and is merely the means of furnishing "employment and salaries to a lot of penny-a-liners and hangers on." Hence it joins with the *Sun* in moving for the abolition of the "ninompoops." Mr. TILDEN will, doubtless, decline to take the hint. The broadsheets and pamphlets are the means on which he chiefly relies to influence the public mind, and for such results as may be attained he will unquestionably think himself much more indebted to Messrs. PELTON, ANDREWS & CO. than to a score of those brainless editors whom these gentlemen are retained to instruct.

Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY has gone back to Tammany Hall, where he naturally belongs. His friend KELLY is probably prepared to admit that he was mistaken when he said, a year ago, "It would be a disgrace to elect a man like JOHN MORRISSEY to the Senate of the State. He has attempted to make it appear that he is the champion of the laboring man, whereas it is said he never did a day's labor in his life." For these and other uncomplimentary references to MORRISSEY, the "Boss" will doubtless be able to make due amends. MORRISSEY did not bring a very appreciable accession of character to the Anti-Tammany movement—albeit very much the superior of KELLY—and he will take very little either of character or votes away with him.

The Republican County Convention of Kings has nominated a coalition ticket. Two Democrats of unimpeachable character have been nominated for Surrogate and Commissioner of Charities respectively, while for the offices of Register and County Clerk two Republicans of acknowledged strength within the party have been placed in nomination. The very close connection which exists between Mr. TILDEN and the members of the Brooklyn Ring ought to open the eyes of the voters of Kings County to the character of the sham "Reform" candidate for the Presidency. "Boss" MCLAUGHLIN is one of the men whom TILDEN has delighted to honor, and he forms a very fitting associate for the WEEDS, the APGARS, and the HAMMONDS who do TILDEN'S wire-pulling in the interior of the State. There can be no question that the strong ticket which the Republicans have placed in the field for local offices in Brooklyn will not only have a very excellent chance of success on its own merits, but will have the effect of increasing the vote for the National and State tickets in Kings County.

NEW-YORK.

We give below a table, embodying certain facts in connection with the vote of New-York State for the past eight years, which may be studied with advantage. The table shows the majority by which the State has been carried each year; the Democratic majorities in this City and in Kings County, and in the two united; the Republican majorities outside of New-York and Kings, and the total vote in the State. In each of the last three years the Temperance vote is added to that of the Republicans in dividing the majorities between what may be called the Metropolitan district and the remainder of the State.

Year.	Majority in State.....	Dem. majority in N. Y. City.....	Rep. majority in N. Y. and Kings Co.	Dem. majority in County.....	Dem. majority in City.....	Rep. majority in N. Y. and Kings Co.	Rep. majority outside of N. Y. and Kings Co.	Total vote.
1868....	27 946 D.	69,150	15,270	54 420	56 474	35,000		
1869....	20 245 D.	42 579	7,003	49,582	29 331	641,000		
1870....	29 730 D.	52,277	12,869	65,146	35 416	769,000		
1871....	17,087 R.	29,189	9 156	38,345	52,433	757 000		
1872....	51,925 R.	23,161	4 740	27 900	79 725	823,000		
1873....	9 673 D *	33,994	3,630	37,622	27 747	675,000		
1874....	30,317 D.†	42 523	12,998	55 526	16,977	794,000		
1875....	14,810 D ‡‡	29,650	7,779	37 430	33,730	776,000		

* Temperance vote, 3,238.

† Temperance vote, 11,768.

‡‡ Temperance vote, 11,103.

The feature in this record which will first strike any careful observer, is the extreme apparent uncertainty as to which party the State of New-York sustains. It has elected the Democratic ticket on a pretty full vote, as in 1874, and rejected it on a fuller vote, as in 1872. It has gone Democratic on a very light vote, as in 1869 and 1873, and Republican on the next lighest vote, as in 1871.

In 1868 the election was wholly exceptional, having been marked by the greatest frauds. Mr. GRISWOLD undoubtedly received the *vote* of New-York for Governor, as the Grant electors ticket did in the Presidential contest. But the Governor's chair was given to HOFFMAN and the electoral vote to SEYMOUR. A more disgraceful chapter does not exist in the history of American politics. We include that year in our table because the majorities in New-York City and Brooklyn were the largest they have ever been, and much larger than they can be now, unless similar frauds are practiced.

It will be seen that the highest Democratic majority in New-York and Kings, after 1868, was in 1870, when the Ring was making a desperate attempt to intrench itself against the attacks of THE TIMES, and when the public had not yet been fully aroused. In that year the Democrats returned 52,277 majority in this City and 12,869 in Brooklyn, 65,146 in both. The next largest majority in the Metropolitan district was given two years ago, when the Democrats, under the influence of a powerful reaction against the Republicans, got 42,528 majority in New-York and 12,998 in Kings, in both, 55,526. In other years the united majorities in New-York and Kings have ranged, in round numbers, between 28,000 and 50,000. On a fair vote, the average Democratic majority in these two cities should be not more than 45,000, even in an exciting contest. It would not be safe, however, for the Republicans of New-York to count on that limit this year. The Democrats are again in the most desperate mood. Every possible means will be used to swell their majority in this City. They will aim, by fair means or foul, to reach the pretended majority of 1868, or at least that of 1870.

It lies in the power of the Republican Party, however, to defeat any majority that can be obtained in New-York and Kings this year. The vote of 1872 would do it, and with the aid we now have from Liberals who were that year in the enemy's camp, there is no reason why that vote should not be repeated. Then the Republicans came to the City of New-York with nearly eighty thousand majority. It was the fruit of a campaign of great activity and well-directed effort. The Republican managers this year can achieve a like result by like means.

The history of the past eight years shows that New-York is a very uncertain State, but that with the full Republican vote out, and a fair election secured, it can be carried for the Republicans. This year they have many things in their favor. Gov. MORGAN is a strong candidate, who unites the party. The State is represented on the national ticket by Mr. WHEELER, a man of great popularity. Gov. MORGAN ought to reduce the Democratic majority at this end of the State, and Mr. WHEELER ought to help greatly in overbalancing it at the other end. Mr. TILDEN, on the other hand, arrays against himself many powerful antagonisms. He is opposed openly and bitterly by some of the strongest men of his party, and not less bitterly, though secretly, by others. His personal reputation has suffered severely by the searching exposures of the campaign, and he is widely distrusted on account of his weakness and duplicity as to the important issue of the finances. A strong element, moreover, of his party revolts at the subserviency it has shown to Southern dictation and the perils, financial and political, with which its success threatens the country. Looking the ground over fairly, we believe that the Republican Party can defeat Mr. TILDEN'S ambition in his own State. They cannot expect an easy victory, but with sustained, watchful, and vigorous effort, they may look forward to a certain one.

WAR OR PEACE?

There is no doubt of the gravity of the news from Eastern Europe. The whole face of affairs has changed within a few days. The Czar has opposed the proposition of an armistice for six months on the ground that it would be burdensome and injurious to Servia and Montenegro, and would not improve the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte. Servia, or in other words the Russian Revolutionary Party which governs it, has rejected it also. Turkey has not precisely accepted the English proposals, but has deferred them by announcing that she will introduce reforms throughout the whole Empire which will satisfy the Christian powers. These, however, are not the recent events which have caused almost a panic in Europe. The alarming occurrence has been the mission of Gen. SUMAROKOFF from the Czar to the Emperor of Austria—a diplomatic messenger who had been previously sent to Prince Milan to congratulate him on his marriage. The proposals of this diplomat have leaked out, and there seems no doubt that Russia has offered to Austria a joint occupancy of European Turkey, the latter power taking temporary possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the former of Bulgaria, Servia being left to herself. An Austro-Russian fleet is then to watch the Bosphorus. Under this plan, European Turkey will be essentially wiped out, or, at all events, placed under foreign occupancy. The Christians would be protected in the best possible manner. Turkish oppression would be checked summarily, and the Eastern question, so far as the Provinces are concerned, be finally solved. But under this arrangement Russia would gain or regain a new foothold near the mouth of the Danube, in all probability through the proposed port of Montenegro, would find a harbor for her fleet on the Adriatic, and, with Austria, control the great entrepôt for Eastern commerce, Constantinople. Turkey, of course, could only submit to such a degradation after a severe defeat. Such a settlement would only be made after a great war between Turkey and the two imperial powers. In such a war, would the other European powers be kept at a distance? Would England be drawn in? Would Germany assist Russia? These are the questions which have so excited and alarmed Europe.

The telegrams from the articles in leading European journals indicate a fear that Austria will accept this proposition of the Czar. But we doubt it, for the following reasons: Count ANDRASSY is a Hungarian, and the controlling sentiment in the Vienna Cabinet is Hungarian in its direction. The Magyars are notoriously opposed to strengthening the Sclavonic influence, and are favorable to Turkey. The last thing they would desire would be a new Sclavonic State on their eastern borders, or a new foothold of Russia on the Lower Danube. Joint occupation would mean in time either a new Sclavonic State or a new Russian Province and a new Sclavonic addition to Austro-Hungary.

The Magyars can hardly hold their own now against the Slavs in the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments. They will not be likely to risk a great war in order to increase the number of these Deputies. A war against Turkey would be popular nowhere in Austria. Then, the finances of the Empire are in the last degree unfavorable to the undertaking of a new war. It is true that Austria may reasonably calculate on Turkey finding no ally in Germany, for the Czar could hardly have ventured so far in negotiations without being sure of the future position of his uncle, the Emperor WILLIAM. The great interest of the German Empire is, moreover, obviously to remain in harmony with Russia, in preparation for the future grand struggle with France, which always looms ominously in the distance. Still, the rulers of Europe know only too well that the fires of war can be easily kindled, but no one can predict where or when they will be quenched. It cannot be at all certain to Austria that England will not protect Turkey. It would be strongly probable that she would never consent to an Austro-Russian occupancy of Constantinople. All these considerations will tend to hold back the Austrian Emperor from this dangerous alliance. On the other hand, it may be that the proposals look only to a temporary occupancy, and that the two powers hope to effect it without a war with Turkey, and thus bring about a settlement of the question. In this case, however, Austria would only act with the consent of the other European powers, and a joint occupancy by all would check all ambitious projects by either of the two Empires. It is possible that the Russian proposal will result in this, which would certainly be the best conclusion. A European occupation of the insurgent and oppressed Provinces would settle the whole question and bring about the desired end—the cessation of Turkish absolute rule in Europe and the formation of new self-governing Sclavonic States.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE WAR CLAIMS.

West Virginia arrays itself with the "solid South" on the question of war claims. That State cuts a large figure in the preposterous list of demands presented to Congress at its late session. And it is noticeable that in regions where these claims are most numerously held the Democracy have their greatest strength. This is not an accidental coincidence. Gradually we are coming to a clear understanding of the determination of the ex-rebels to secure payment for the property destroyed in the South during the rebellion. They invited war. In the prosecution of that war much property was wiped out of existence. This was particularly true of West Virginia, which in the early campaigns was repeatedly fought over. The private relief bills from that State are, accordingly, very large. One man demands $204,600; another wants $54,700, and Mr. HEREFORD, who, as Chairman of the House Committee of Commerce, proposed to improve the mill-creeks of West Virginia at public cost, has a modest claim in the House for $15,000. One claimant demands pay for sixty chickens, another for several chicken-coops, another for fence-rails, and one exacting petitioner puts in a claim for a horse valued at $2,300, and two barrels of sugar at $50 each. The curiosities of some of these bills would furnish interesting reading to the tax-payers, but the sum total is something astonishing. Including the proposed refunding of the cotton tax, the direct tax, and the private claims, Congress has been asked to pay about $4,500,000,000 on Southern account. It is expected that the United States will pay the costs of both parties engaged in the late conflict.

In West Virginia, we find, the numerous claimants have not been able to suppress their exultation over the anticipation of full payment of all war claims. The Republicans fought a good fight in that State, but there was no such thing as moving the men who believed that the triumph of the Democracy meant cash for their bills for damages. These men are now so elated over their hopeful prospects that they do not hesitate to boast of the good time coming, when the United States Government will pay for all the damages of the war. This is perfectly well understood in other States, but in West Virginia, where the people have longer brooded over their losses, there is more outspokenness, possibly, than in other localities. There is no reason why such claimants should not expect that the triumph of the Democracy should insure the payment of their bills. In fact, all of the initiatory steps have been taken by the Democratic House of Representatives. As we have seen, the so-called war claims introduced at the late session of Congress amount to thousands of millions. No action was asked upon these; they were simply presented and referred. They are to be considered when Congress meets, after the Presidential election. Whatever may then be their fate, it is certain that they will be pressed again and again, and the "solid South" will demand of a Democratic Administration, whenever we have one, that these demands shall be paid. The usual answer to any statement of this alarming conspiracy is that the amended Constitution forbids the payment of such claims as these. The men who make that rejoinder know how disingenuous it is. The amendment simply bars assumption of any portion of the rebel debt and compensation for lost slaves. Heretofore, Congressional legislation has provided for the payment only of claims of citizens who were loyal to the Union. There is now in the House of Representatives a bill, left over from the last session, which is designed to change all this. By the passage of this bill it will be enacted that the Secretary of War shall pay the claims of all persons who lost property during the war, provided a single witness shall certify that such loss was caused by the use or occupation of the Union forces. At one blow it is proposed to remove all Southern war claims from the Claims Commission and give them to the Secretary of War for adjudication. No distinction between the assailants and defenders of the Union is to be made. How WADE HAMPTON, for example, would act as Secretary of War were these claims laid before him, we need not ask.

As if to make the way still plainer, another bill yet in the files of the House, and in a condition to be acted upon, provides for the opening of the District Courts in the South for the admission of all kinds of war claims. And the House Committee on War Claims have enunciated the extraordinary doctrine that a pardoned or amnestied rebel is, to all intents and purposes, as fully entitled to recover damages for seized or destroyed property, as if he had been loyal during the war. In the case of PIERNELL and BROOCKS, the committee reported that "the proof of such pardon is equivalent to affirmative proof, under the statute of captured and abandoned property, that the party never gave aid and comfort to the rebellion." It is easy to see how wide a door to the public Treasury this theory would open, if it were once an established principle of the legislation of Congress. These are all steps in the direction of the recognition and payment of some of the most outrageous claims ever presented to any Government. In the first flush of a Democratic triumph, at the opening of the present Congress, there was an imperious demand for the payment of these bills of damages, and for the abolition of all barriers to the allowance of rebel claims. The Democratic majority in the House cunningly deferred action on any of the proposed measures. It is the intention of the party leaders to keep quiet about this business until after the Presidential election. But the claimants are indiscreet. They think they are sure of a Democratic Administration, and a Democratic Administration is to pay the Southern war losses. The triumph of the Democracy will mean to them a free entrance into the Treasury. Already they have begun to boast of their prospects.

AN INCONSIDERATE GIFT.

It is related that when WOLFE lay wounded on the Plains of Abraham a noisy and inconsiderate staff officer suddenly cried: "They fly! They fly!" "Shoo, fly!" sternly exclaimed the dying but exasperated hero, "let me die in peace"—— and immediately expired.

This touching historical anecdote will naturally recur to every one who reads of the late noble conduct of the King of the Fiji Islands. As is generally known, the British Government recently assumed a protectorate over the Fijians. It is not easy to explain precisely what a protectorate is, but there is no difficulty in understanding its results. When Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN assumes a protectorate over a railway company, the result is that in a brief space of time all the stock of the company is stowed away in Mr. TILDEN'S strong box, and the original stockholders are wandering over the country hunting for a lost railroad. In like manner, when the British Government becomes the protector of an Indian or Polynesian nation, that nation's property immediately passes into the hands of British agents, and the natives are notified to call at the Collector's office and pay their taxes. It will thus be seen that there is a wide difference between protecting and conquering a country, and good men are delighted to find that the former course is now uniformly preferred to the latter by the British Government.

As has been said, the Fiji Islands have passed under the protection of Great Britain, and as one of the consequences of this political change, the Fijian King has been relieved to some extent of the duty of personally eating his plumper subjects. Being thus at leisure, and needing to distract his attention from the emptiness of his larder he has investigated the workings of the missionary system in his dominions, and has become filled with admiration for the noble and devoted missionaries. In the days when he was well fed, this monarch cared nothing for the average missionary, and was accustomed to remark that the presence that a missionary had a peculiarly delicate flavor was all nonsense, and that for his part he preferred the simple citizen of his own country, roasted by a native cook, to the best of the high-priced British or American viands that self-styled epicures pretended to admire. Now, however, he looks upon the missionary with hungry and unprejudiced eyes, and perceives that the men who have sacrificed everything to come and teach his savage subjects are deserving of the utmost gratitude and honor that he can give them. Especially does he admire the efforts of the London Missionary Society, which, in his opinion, sends out a finer quality of missionary than any other society has sent; and as a proof of his high opinion of this noble organization he has just sent to its Chairman seven young and valuable wives, accompanied by a polite note begging the Chairman's acceptance of the trifling gift.

Of course, there are those who will suspect that the Fijian King entertains a vague hope of throwing off the British protectorate, and that he wants to provide himself with materials for a banquet in celebration of that event. There is, however, really no sufficient reason for thus doubting the disinterested motives of the King. He says that he admires the London Missionary Society, and feels kindly toward its Chairman. It would be unkind to look seven gift wives in the mouth, and to impute a hungry, instead of an honorable, motive to the giver; and it would be grossly discourteous to intimate that a King does not tell the truth.

If, as is alleged, these seven young and confiding wives are now on their way to London, the question arises what will the Chairman of the society do when they reach him? If they are delivered at his door by the express company during his absence from home, his original wife will probably have them standing in the hall to await his return, and will promptly betake herself to her father's house, a prey to poignant doubts as to the real results of missionary labor. If the Chairman is at home, and receives the seven wives himself, he will find it a difficult task to explain matters to his wife's satisfaction, even if he takes refuge in prevarication and alleges that the wives have been consigned to him purely for instruction, or that they are intended for Mr. SPURGEON, or some other friend. No matter how astutely he endeavors to smooth over the matter, he cannot expect a British matron to believe that when her husband has a package of seven wives openly delivered at his front door, he is conducting himself in a way that deserves her affection and respect.

If the unhappy Chairman refuses to receive the King's present, and leaves the seven young Fijians upon the hands of the express company, he will be guilty of exposing his heathen fellow-creatures to misery and starvation. The express company will not undertake to support seven hungry young women, and the Police will never permit them to appear on the streets clad in the simple garb of their native land. The Chairman of a missionary society who ignores the Fijian at his own front door cannot, with any consistency, pretend to care for the Fijian ten thousand miles away. Either he must accept the King's present at the price of the ruin of his domestic peace, or he must refuse it and ruin his reputation as a consistent supporter of the missionary cause. It is seldom that an excellent and deserving man is put in so perplexing and dangerous a predicament.

It is said that the Fijian King was duly warned by the British Admiral that the Chairman of the London Missionary Society would not be permitted to marry the seven gratuitous wives. "Then let him eat them," was the generous monarch's reply. Of course, the Chairman cannot do this without creating remark, and perhaps incurring the condemnation of the stricter part of the press. There really seems to be no way out of his difficulties except that of immediate flight to some region where the express business is unknown. Let him take his family and instantly emigrate to Greenland. There he can cool his excited brain, and pass the remainder of his days in striving to forgive the generous but inconsiderate monarch who has buried his reputation under an avalanche of wives.

"SOUTHERN CLAIMS."

WHAT THE ELECTION IN WEST VIRGINIA HAS DEMONSTRATED—THE "BOTTOM FACT" AS TO THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY—THE COMING REBEL RAID ON THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The late election in this State, when fully considered, teaches a most valuable lesson to the country. As a teaching it is of more importance than the election in Ohio or Indiana. Ohio is shown to be reliably Republican; Indiana is shown to be so close that a third party with little strength can cause the defeat of the Republicans; West Virginia is shown to be, for the present at any rate, firmly fixed in her adhesion to the "solid South." The reasons for this, and especially the principal reason of all—the "bottom fact" in the case—are of general interest. They cannot be too well known, nor too carefully considered by all the people of the North.

In the late election the Republicans gained very largely in several counties and very handsomely in others, making an aggregate gain of nearly three thousand votes in ten or a dozen counties. All these gains were in the northern portion of the State and in counties which have heretofore been close or reliably Republican. They were utterly and greatly overborne by Democratic gains in the counties bordering on old Virginia and those adjacent thereto, and in those of "the Kanawha district" generally. In the counties where the Republicans did actually gain their enthusiasm was so great, their meetings so large, their canvassing so thorough, that they really believed they would give the Democracy a tremendous scare, if not a downright drubbing.

And they had many good reasons to anticipate an encouraging result. They had an excellent State ticket, and the Democrats had a poor one, headed by an ex-rebel Colonel. The State under Democratic administration has been extravagantly, corruptly governed. No "carpet-bag" State was ever worse governed than West Virginia has been governed by the Democracy. All the argument was on the side of the Republicans and against the Democracy. This was so apparent that Democratic candidates refused to meet the Republicans in joint discussion on the stump, except in a few instances where they could not with decency decline, and wherever these debates did take place there were Republican gains. And yet, though all the genuine arguments and all the enthusiasm were with the Republicans, they were unmercifully beaten at the polls. The principal, the paramount reason for this lies in a fact which it is of the utmost importance for the people of the North to understand. And it is because of that fact that the lesson of the West Virginia election is of more value than that of Ohio or Indiana. Small though the State is, it has shown the true meaning of Democracy so plainly that no man need mistake.

The Democratic victory in West Virginia was based upon the confident faith that the success of the party in November, the election of Tilden, would insure the payment by the General Government of what are now commonly called "the Southern claims,"—all those general and private claims, that is, which rest upon the losses of the Southern people, by Federal taxation or otherwise, in consequence of the war for the Union. These claims, as is well known, which have already been presented in Congress, amount to about as much as the whole national debt. Millions on millions more are to come. This State has many hundreds of them, amounting to millions which have never yet been presented. In order to show what a powerful influence these monstrous claims exerted in the late election, it will be well to recur to the facts of history. All will recollect that what is now West Virginia was the first considerable battle-field of the war. It was here that Gen. McClellan won his first laurels, chiefly through the achievements of his lieutenant, Rosecrans. There were many combats, many notable affairs, innumerable marchings and countermarchings in what is now West Virginia. Later, there was continual partisan warfare, and no end of raids. Large numbers of citizens left the State and united their fortunes with the Confederacy. They left their homes in the care of women and children, and men too old for military service. Now these same fellows come to the front again, hundreds of them with "claims"—claims for hen-roosts, for fences destroyed, for timber cut down, for horses and mules, for agricultural products, for buildings torn down, for pretty much everything, including slaves emancipated. I know of one man in this county who proposes to press a claim for fifteen slaves which belonged to his now deceased mother—his "man," as he calls her. On account of the nature of the war in West Virginia there are very many of these "claims" in the State. They, in fact, represent several millions of dollars. With Hayes elected they are not worth a penny, but with Tilden President they would at once command money in the market, and, as the West Virginia Democrats religiously believe, would speedily be paid in the shape of interest-bearing bonds, on which the cash could be realized.

It was the noiseless but most industrious and efficient labors of the men holding these claims which gave the Democracy so large a majority in West Virginia. Of course they fought shy of the Republican counties, doing their main work in counties notoriously rebel, and now overwhelmingly Democratic. They played their game with great shrewdness and reticence, but their triumph was so great, and they are now so confident, since the Indiana election, of electing Tilden, that they have, in many instances divulged the secret of their success, so that there can be no doubt of it. There is no more doubt that the great reason why West Virginia joined the "solid South" in the late election was on account of this scheme of the payment of Southern claims than there is that the sun shines by day or the stars twinkle by night. It is "the bottom fact" clearly and perfectly explaining the whole thing. And it is the only fact which can clearly and perfectly explain the whole thing. It is, moreover, part and parcel of the general Democratic policy. When the business of these Southern claims were presented at the last session of Congress were they rejected? Not one of them. There was a simple plan adopted—"wait." Pardon, the removal of disabilities, metamorphosed, according to the logic of Democratic committees, a rebel into a Union man. Thus the last bulwark of defense against these claims was demolished. That is not all. Large numbers of Government employés, clerks, &c., were dispensed with, and the salaries of others were reduced. But were the taxes reduced? Not one farthing, either through the tariff or internal revenue. Why not? The receipts, with the old salaries and all the old employés were in excess of the expenditures, and we were largely reducing the public debt. Why, with the reduction of expenditures, was there not a reduction of taxation? There can be but one answer to this question. Either the reduction of expenditures was a fraud and a sham, got up for electioneering purposes, or the failure to reduce taxation was intended as a part of the policy of the payment of "Southern claims." This is what the West Virginia Democrats thought, and they worked and voted accordingly.

I give you the plain facts. It is not for me to comment on them. I know, however, that if the people of the North generally knew now certain it is that a Democratic victory means the payment of these immense Southern claims, not one Northern State would vote for Tilden. Thus, the election in West Virginia completely demonstrates, in the entertainment to which you of the North are invited. The question as to doing it for you to decide. We are utterly helpless. A WEST VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN.

GRAFTON, West Va., Monday, Oct. 16, 1876.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Vigo, Ind., the New-Orleans *Republican* says shows a Democratic gain of 84; Vigo, Spain, more fortunate, shows a Democratic loss of 1.

The Democratic ticket for State officers in South Carolina is made up of three Generals, two Colonels, one Major, and two Captains—all ex-rebels.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* calls the Liberty Street Bureau a nuisance, and wants no more of its trash, saying it is not worth the space it would occupy.

Gen. M. C. Butler, Gen. Gary, Gen. McGowan, Gen. Kershaw, Gen. Chesnut, and Gen. Robert Toombs are on the stump for Gen. Wade Hampton in South Carolina.

Speaking of a Democratic Congressional Convention in Massachusetts, the Springfield *Republican* says that "the opening prayer was dispensed with, but a collection was taken up for the expenses."

The difficulties over the Republican nomination for the Assembly in the Second District of Rensselaer County have been removed, and Mr. Eugene L. Demers pledges his support to Mr. Filkins, the regular nominee, and urges his friends to join him.

Poor Holman! Even the New-Orleans *Times*, usually so mild-mannered when Democrats are mentioned, goes so far as to say that if any one of the Indiana Democratic Congressmen was to be sacrificed, it had as lief see Holman go by the board as anybody.

The Democrats of the Tenth District of Massachusetts first nominated Judge David Aiken for Congress. He refused to run, and then they filled the aching void with Mr. S. O. Lamb, a Greenfield lawyer, who did not want the nomination, but took it.

Jubal Early was called upon for a speech in Abingdon, Va., a few days ago, but refused upon the ground that this was not the time for him to make a speech. Early believes in the still hunt. After the election will be, or will not be, his time, as the contest may result.

There is something striking about the Congressional elections. The Democrats began with a confident hope of gaining two in Maine. They gained none. In Ohio and Indiana they lost nine altogether. And in neither did they gain a single district which had been Republican.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday says: "The Republicans of West Virginia made a strong effort to elect a Congressman in the Wheeling district." As the people of West Virginia will not elect their Congressmen until November, the *Tribune* must not become impatient because "the returns of the district are not yet all in."

At a Democratic meeting in Nashville, Tenn., ex-Gov Neill S. Brown commended "Blue Jeans" Williams' "economy," and in illustration of it, said: "He saw that every committee-room had twelve towels furnished it. He thought that was too much. Why, he said that one towel would do a family down in Indiana a whole week."

Dr. William R. Wilmer has withdrawn his acceptance of the independent reform nomination for Congress in the Fifth District of Maryland, is not having been indorsed by the Republican convention. He urges all the reformers to vote for Hayes and Wheeler, the ticket which is the embodiment of honesty, and for the Republican candidate for Congress.

The Republicans of the Fifth District of Georgia have every inducement to exert themselves to secure the election of William Markham, their candidate for Congress. It is the reluctant admission of the Democrats that he is worthy of the trust. He is an old and respected citizen of Atlanta, was a Union man, and since the war has been a Republican. He is a man of wealth, of high social position and reputable character, and many of his fellow-citizens of Democratic antecedents are saying: "He is of our city, a good enough man, and no harm can come of voting for him. Give him a trial."

Hon. Sobieski Ross, declining a re-election to Congress from Pennsylvania, said: "I am deeply sensible of the honor you have conferred upon me in unanimously nominating me for a third term in Congress, and I accept this mark of confidence on the part of the Republicans of the Sixteenth District with unfeigned gratitude. But while serving the people to the best of my ability at Washington my private affairs have been more or less neglected, and the completion of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railroad, a work of supreme importance to the interests of a part of this district, will demand more of my time and attention than I could give in, if I should accept again the public position so generously tendered to me."

IMPUDENCE OF SITTING BULL.

HIS PROPOSITION TO BE ALLOWED TO COME TO AN AGENCY TO TRADE FOR AMMUNITION REFUSED—INDIAN TALES OF THE CUSTER FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received a letter from Indian Agent Mitchell, dated Fort Peck, Montana, Sept. 25, conveying the surprising intelligence that Sitting Bull coolly asks permission for his warriors to come to that agency to trade for ammunition. The letter also gives some interesting information concerning other matters. Agent Mitchell writes as follows: "Little Buck-Elk, an Uncapapa, Chief of the Soldiers' Band, arrived here on the evening of the 23d inst., six nights out from Sitting Bull's camp, bearing a message from him to myself. Sitting Bull sent him to ascertain whether I would allow the hostiles to come in and trade for ammunition. I dispatched a messenger to his camp, informing him that they should get no ammunition here or on this reservation, but if they desired to come in and surrender their arms and all Government property in their possession, I would treat them kindly and provide for them until I could receive instructions from you. I will receive a reply from Sitting Bull within ten days or two weeks. Little Buck-Elk stated that he was in the fight in which Gen. Custer and all his men were slaughtered, and that eleven different tribes were engaged in the fight. He said the Indians were as thick as bees at the fight, and that there were so many of them that they could not all take part in it; that the soldiers were all brave men and fought well; that some of them, when they found themselves surrounded and overpowered, broke through the lines and tried to make their escape, but were pursued and killed, miles from the battle ground. One soldier, who had a faster horse than the rest, made his escape into the bad lands, and after he had ridden seven or eight miles accidentally ran into a war party of Indians and was killed by them. This soldier rode a big horse with flaxen mane, and had a Government saddle and gray saddle blanket, but it is not known whether he was an officer or not. He also stated that they captured six battle flags, and that no soldiers were taken alive; but after the fight the women went among the dead bodies and robbed and mutilated them. There were plenty of watches and money taken from them, which the young warriors are now wearing in their shirts and belts. Little Buck-Elk promised Agent Mitchell that if the watch belonging to Lieut. Crittenden could

THE NATIONAL CONTEST.

THE SITUATION IN THIS STATE.

A LIBERAL STRONGHOLD THAT WILL GIVE A LARGE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY—MR. APGAR'S GAMBLING DEBTS—HEWITT'S "MULES" FEARED BY THE REPUBLICANS OF SCHUYLER COUNTY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ITHACA, Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1876.

There is probably a larger percentage of Liberals in Tompkins County who still continue to affiliate with the Democracy than in any part of the State. Early in the campaign George W. Schuyler, who resides in Ithaca, called a conference of the brethren, with a view to persuading them to indorse Tilden in a body. He succeeded after a good deal of discussion in getting a resolution to that effect adopted by a vote of 14 to 13, and went back to Albany and told his master, Tilden, that he had "fixed" the Liberal Party of Tompkins County for Tilden and reform beyond peradventure. But he was greatly mistaken. Even in this county less than one-third of the Liberals of 1872 will vote for Tilden. None of them are working for him, unless it be a few who have been bought up with an office, like Schuyler. The Republicans expect to poll a larger majority for Hayes and Wheeler than has been cast in this county for many years. The canvass that has been made thus far indicates that this will be the case. The people are getting aroused since the October elections, and the boasting of the Democrats over what they claim as a great victory, coupled with the bare possibility that the Government of the country for the next four years may be turned over to the late rebels, will have the effect to bring every man out to the polls in November. Samuel H. Wilcox, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, Senator Selkreg, and other leading Republicans, estimate the majority in the county this Fall at from 500 to 800 on the Presidential ticket. On local officers there is more uncertainty. S. H. Halliday, Democrat, who represented the county in the Assembly last year, it is thought, may be re-elected. He is a graduate of Cornell University, and receives the support of nearly all the students who are entitled to a vote. Last year he ran 600 ahead of his party; but party lines will be more strictly drawn this Fall, and with a fuller Republican vote he may be defeated. The Republicans have nominated Silas R. Wikes, of Trumansburg, a new man, said to be very popular in his neighborhood, but not much known through the county. The Republicans are holding meetings every night in all parts of the county, and the speakers report a large attendance and unusual interest in the canvass. Among the local speakers here are Major Tyler, Senator Selkreg, Mr. Dwight, the candidate for Congress from this district. Dr. Newcomb, and others. The Democrats had spouting around this county and Tioga during the past week the notorious little E. K. Apgar, who is supposed to be serving the State as Deputy Secretary under that eminent civil service reformer John Bigelow. Apgar hails from Ithaca, that is to say, he was born here; but his townsmen say he left the county for the county's good. He is not in very good odor here, even with the Democracy, but they say he is glib-tongued and makes a good speech, and does well enough to sound the praises of Sam Tilden. That is a business that does not require much character anyway, in the opinion of some Democrats hereabouts, and Apgar answers as well as anybody else. His gambling debts are at a discount here as well as in Albany. It is said that an eminent Democrat of Watkins, Schuyler County, has $12,000 worth of them that he would like to dispose of cheap.

Lucina Robinson will not draw any votes outside of his party in Tompkins, Tioga, Broome, or Schuyler County. There are a few Democrats who will not vote for Tilden who may vote for Robinson, but he will get no Republican votes. A canvass of Cornell University shows more than three-fourths of the students and professors in favor of the Republican ticket for President. There are about six hundred students, and about half of them will vote here in November. President Andrew D. White sailed for Europe last week, but he took the precaution to "pair off" with a Democrat on the vote for President before leaving. Had he not been able to do so, he declared he would not have gone to Europe till after the election. If all the Republicans in the State had the same estimate of the right to vote, and would exercise the privilege, Democracy would have a poor show in New-York.

Schuyler County is the only county in this Congressional District that may possibly give a majority for Tilden. The Republicans, however, estimate from 200 to 300 majority for Hayes and Wheeler. There is a good deal of disaffection in the Democratic ranks in this county at the nomination of Tilden, and one of the most prominent and influential Democrats in the county, George McGee, of Watkins, openly declares he will not vote for the "old fraud." The Republicans of Schuyler have renominated Dr. Gulick for the Assembly, and he will probably be elected. The Republicans say that the only thing to be dreaded in Schuyler County is Hewitt's "mules." Keep them away and they say they will carry the county by 500 majority.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVES INDULGING IN MUTUAL CONDOLENCES—THE REPUBLICAN PARTY STRONGLY UNITED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 18.—There was a meeting of representative Democrats and "reformers" here to-day, from different parts of the State, for the purpose of indulging in mutual condolence over the late elections, and to devise plans for keeping up the Democratic thunder till November for outside effect. Tilden's Ohio barrel having been exhausted, it was decided to resort to proclamations, and one was accordingly agreed upon and will be published to-morrow.

The Republican State Committee is receiving assurances from all parts of the State that the Republican vote in November will greatly exceed that of October. An active canvass is still being made throughout the State, and will be maintained till the end. The President's South Carolina proclamation is universally indorsed by Republicans, and will invigorate the party.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

DEMOCRATS LOCKING ROUND FOR A CANDIDATE IN THE THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK DISTRICT—A VICTIM FOUND IN J. M. DAVIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 18.—The Democratic Congressional Convention held here this afternoon was all at sea for a candidate till within a half hour of organizing. Four men were hotly pressed, one after another, to take the nomination, but positively refused. At last J. Mansfield Davies, of Fishkill, cheerfully, as he termed it, accepted the honor, and his nomination has fallen like a wet blanket on the party. The delegates have gone home conceding that John H. Ketchum will be elected by an overwhelming majority. The nomination of Davies and the convention were the greatest farce ever enacted in this district. Dutchess County will surely elect two Republican members of Assembly and the district a Republican Congressman, and the county will beat Tilden 2,000.

MIDDLETOWN, Oct. 18.—At the Republican Convention of the Fourteenth New-York District, which was held here to-day, Michael H. Hirschelberg, of Newburg, Orange County, was nominated for Congress.

NEWARK Oct. 18.—The Sixth District Congressional Democratic Convention nominated William A. Righter for Congress to-day.

The Democrats of the Six h New-Jersey District have nominated William A. Righter for Congress.

THE KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

CONFERENCE WITH THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS—A TICKET WHICH IS SURE OF BEING ELECTED—EVERY CITIZEN IN FAVOR OF HONEST GOVERNMENT WILL VOTE FOR IT.

The Kings County Republican Convention was held yesterday at the Republican Headquarters on Court, near Montague street, Brooklyn. At 2 o'clock the convention was called to order by the Hon. W. W. Goodrich, who made an effective speech on the issues of the campaign. At the conclusion of Mr. Goodrich's address, which was received with applause, Charles Small and Col. L. H. Rowan were, on motion of Mr. John F Henry, appointed temporary secretaries. The credentials of the delegates were then handed in, and after the roll had been called, Albert Daggett was elected Chairman on motion of Mr. Reeves, of the Fourth Ward. Mr. Daggett briefly returned thanks for his election, and asked the pleasure of the convention. Mr. Charles McLaughlin, a delegate from the Independent Democratic Convention, then in session, handed up the following communication, which was read:

ROOMS OF THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE, NOS. 177 AND 179 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, OCT 18, 1876.

To the Chairman and Members of the Kings County Republican Convention:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to communicate to your body that the Convention called by the Kings County Democratic General Committee for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers, is now in session, and has appointed a committee to confer with you upon the propriety of nominating a joint ticket for local officers and securing a better county government.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE B. BROWER, President.

On motion of Mr. Dutcher, a committee of seven to confer with the Democrats was appointed, and the convention, to give opportunity for the conference, adjourned until 3:30 o'clock. The committee was appointed as follows: S. B. Dutcher, A. B. Thorne, Samuel Richards, W. H. Leacraft, A. Requa, J. Gridley, and Charles Jones. Mr. Daggett was, on motion, added to the committee.

When the convention reassembled, Silas B. Dutcher, from the Conference Committee, reported that, after consultation with the committee from the Democratic convention, they had agreed to concede the place of Surrogate on the County ticket to the Independents. Mr. Dutcher moved the adoption of the report. Mr. Williams, of the Seventeenth Ward, said he hoped the report would not be adopted. He was glad that a body of men had at last assembled who could deal with the question of coalition. He had heard it talked of for weeks, and had seen it mentioned in the newspapers, but now it was to be settled. Many of his friends had tried to persuade him that coalition was wise, but he was still unconvinced. He doubted the alleged strength of the Independents. To coalesce with them was, in his opinion, to embrace a shadow. He did not see why Republicans should stand aside as a Republican Convention for any Democrat. The party had elected in the past a Mayor, Sheriff, and Board of Aldermen, and he could see no reason why straight Republican nominations should not be made. Mr. Williams concluded his speech with a strong appeal to the delegates to reject the report.

Mr. Silas B. Dutcher reminded the convention that Brooklyn was a Democratic city, and that it was only by the aid of the honest men in that party they could expect to elect an honest city and county Government. Without the aid of the Independent Democrats, the speaker said, a Republican Mayor could not have been elected last year.

Ex-Sheriff Williams thought the Independents asked too much. He was willing that they should have the position of Charity Commissioner.

Mr. Van Kleeck, of the Third Ward, moved to give the position of Register to the Democrats, but the motion was lost. Messrs. Wintringham and Reeves spoke in favor of adopting the report. Col. Rowan said that he understood that the Independents would present the name of ex-Gov. Low, of Maryland, a man who had been on the staff of Jefferson Davis during the rebellion. After some further debate a committee of three was appointed to wait on the convention of Independents and suggest that they name the person whom they intended to indorse for the office of Surrogate.

When the committee left the room Mr. W. H. Curtis nominated John W. Coe for Register. Mr. Erastus Cook placed the name of Col. James Cavanagh in nomination. Mr. Francis Eisenbrandt nominated Corporal James Tanner. After the balloting had proceeded for some time it became evident that Corporal Tanner would receive the nomination. In order to save time the names of Messrs. Coe and Cavanagh were withdrawn, and Corporal Tanner was nominated by acclamation, amid a scene of the wildest enthusiasm. The nomination was entirely spontaneous, and nobody was more surprised than the nominee. So little did Mr. Tanner expect to be nominated for the office of Register that he had announced himself yesterday as a candidate for Justice in the First District. After the nominee had returned thanks for the honor conferred on him in a brief but feeling speech the committee of three appointed by the convention of Independent Democrats reported the name of Walter L. Livingstone as the choice of the Independents for the office of Surrogate. The nomination, on motion of Mr. Reeves, was ratified unanimously, the delegates rising and cheering for several minutes. The convention next proceeded to name candidates for the position of County Clerk. Mr. John F. Henry nominated George Thomas, and the nomination was seconded by Silas B. Dutcher. Mr. Davis Williams nominated Hon. Jacob Worth. Mr. Eugene D. Berri was nominated by E. R. Kennedy, of the Seventh Ward, and Capt. William A. B. Steers was nominated by Gen. E. B. Fowler. After two ballots had been taken Mr. Berri obtained the votes of a majority of delegates and his nomination was on motion of Mr. Henry made unanimous. Mr. John Cunningham was then nominated for the position of County Commissioner. Mr. John L. Ryder was also placed in nomination, and the roll was being called when Mr. Dwight Johnson informed the convention that he had just covered the investigating the Charity Commission with Dr. Ormsbee that Mr. Cunningham had persistently opposed corruption in that department of the county government, and that it was mainly through him that the fraude commissioners of Midas and the other Commissioners were exposed. Mr. McFall then withdrew the name of Mr. Ryder and Mr. Cunningham was unanimously nominated. Messrs. Wickham and Wolfert were placed in nomination for the position of Associate Justice. Mr. Wickham received a majority of the ballots, and his nomination was made unanimous.

The Chairman next read a communication from the Convention of Independents announcing the fact that they had just nominated John Cunningham for County Commissioner. A resolution was passed directing the Chairman to inform the Democratic Convention of the action taken by the Republicans, after which the convention adjourned.

The following is the County ticket as above indicated:

Register—Corporal Tanner.
Surrogate—Walter L. Livingstone.
County Clerk—Eugene D. Berri.
Charity Commissioner—John Cunningham.
Associate Justice—William Wickham.

All the county nominations make by the Republicans were indorsed by the Convention of Independent Democrats, in session corner of Clinton and Montague streets.

THE CITY CONVENTION.

The Brooklyn Republican City Convention met last evening at the Republican Head-quarters, Ex-Mayor Booth presiding, but adjourned until Saturday evening without making nominations.

BROOKLYN ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

Following are the candidates nominated by the Republicans of the odd Wards of Brooklyn:

First Ward—Clarence L. Barnes.
Third Ward—William F. Aitken.
Seventh Ward—A. Stewart Rowley.
Eleventh Ward—Stephen M. Griswold.
Thirteenth Ward—William H. Ray.
Fifteenth Ward—John Davies.
Seventeenth Ward—Alderman Cottrill.
Nineteenth Ward—Andrew D. Baird.
Twenty first Ward—Frederick Sigrist.
Twenty-third Ward—Francis B. Fisher.

REPUBLICANS OF WESTFIELD, N. J.

The Hayes and Wheeler Club of Westfield, N. J., is doing a grand work for the good cause in that town. At the very outset of the campaign a large hall on Broad street was decorated and furnished as a Republican head-quarters. Public meetings have been held, and there have also been torch-light processions and other demonstrations in favor of the right ticket. The officers of the club are as follows: President, Anson F. Grant; Secretary, James Townley; Treasurer, George W. Tice; Executive Committee—Charles E. Leverage, (Chairman;) W. A. Macquoid, Daniel F. Fink, W. W. Connolly, Otis G. Webb, James T. Pierson, Evert M. Pierson, Charles F. Conant, Effingham Embree, G. Little, G. W. Von Boskirk, Theodore Folsom, Norman Dunn, F. T. Baker, James L. Miller, Anson F. Grant, G. W. Tice, H. L. Webb, A. D. Shephard, J. H. Townley, H. J. Webb, B. J. Crosby, William Gale, James Simpson, W. T. Peck, Dr. Sherman Cooper, J. McCloskey, Newton Huffman, W. C. Hall.

WILL NOT SUPPORT TILDEN.

MR. M. M. POMEROY URGED TO SELL HIS INFLUENCE AND THAT OF HIS PAPER TO TILDEN, BUT REFUSES—HE DOES NOT BELIEVE THE DEMOCRATIC "REFORMER" AN HONEST MAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am in receipt of several letters from persons in your City informing me that it has been published in New-York papers that for a certain sum I had or have offered to support Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency. Will you permit me room in your issue to say that all such statements are absolutely false? I have never, at any time or place, for any sum of money or other consideration, offered to support Mr. Tilden for the Presidency by voice, pen, presses or vote. I have been asked to do so; have been offered various sums of money to do so; have been asked to sell my office to Mr. Tilden's use, and to give to his cause my services as editor of the *Democrat*. In July, 1876, I offered to sell to friends of Mr. Tilden the *Democrat* office for $25,000, providing I could publish one editorial in the issue announcing the sale, and in that refusing to support him, and transfer my list of subscribers to the *Democrat* to the new paper I had started, the *Great Campaign*, and in the latter-named paper continue my work in opposition to the combination for whom Mr. Tilden is agent.

Mr. Tilden's friends then in Chicago replied that it was not my office machinery they wanted but the influence of the editor of the *Democrat* and his work in that paper for Mr. Tilden. The horses in my stable, the machinery of my office, are for sale at any time for cash, but the influence of my newspaper, and the friendship of its many thousands of supporters is not for sale, as Mr. Tilden's intimate friends well know, and as the course of the paper proves. I am a Democrat, but not a believer in Mr. Tilden's honesty, a supporter of his financial schemes, or a worker for or a believer in the possibility of his election. For Cooper and Cary,

M. M. POMEROY.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1876.

THE SECOND DAY OF REGISTRATION.

The following is a tabulated statement of the registration of voters in this City yesterday, the total number of voters registered thus far, and also comparative statements of the number registered on the first two days in 1875 and 1872:

Assembly Districts.	Registered Oct. 10, 1876.....	Oct.	Registered Oct. 18, 1876.....	Oct.	Total Both Days, 1876.....	Registered Oct. 5 and 14, 1875.....	Registered Oct. 8 and 16, 1872.....
1st	2,083	2.471	4.544	2.621	4,197		
2d	1,745	1,833	3,578	2.387	3,637		
3d	1,708	1,705	3,413	2,264	3,397		
4th	2,588	2,700	5,288	3,145	5,61		
5th	2,521	2,760	5,281	2 899	5,065		
6th	1,783	1,918	3,701	4,385	3,426		
7th	2,172	2,203	4,465	2,169	3,226		
8th	3,115	3,423	6,538	5,082	5,073		
9th	3,131	3,060	6,191	3 5.6	5,370		
10th	2,130	2,544	4 674	2,333	3,718		
11th	2,727	2,786	5,513	2,846	4 716		
12th	2,294	2,261	4,555	2,821	4 158		
13 h	2,824	2,5.0	5,354	3 112	4,599		
14th	1,754	1,653	3,407	2,2 7	3,031		
15th	2,889	3,128	6,0.6	3,735	5,471		
16th	3,036	2,940	5,976	3 670	4,857		
17 h	3,735	4,104	7,839	4 642	6,365		
18th	2,687	2,649	5,3.6	3,429	4 764		
19th	1,434	1,766	3,209	2,232	2,740		
20th	4 465	4,787	9,252	5,07	6,470		
21st	4,305	4 335	8,640	5,793	6,674		
23 l Ward	1,197	1,4.3	2,650	1,517	....		
24th Ward	515	872	1,387	709	....		
Total	56,8.9	60,169	116,998	68,.38	96,512		

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Miss Neilson is expected by the Celtic, due at this port on Sunday.

Mrs. Pomeroy acts in "The Lady of Lyons" at the Lyceum Theatre, this evening.

Mme. Di Murska is now en route for California, where she will be heard in opera, next month, under the management of Signor De Vivo.

One week's dramatic performances occur at the Olympic Theatre, commencing on Monday next. Miss Katie Putnam will then appear as *Little Nell* in "The Old Curiosity Shop."

Mr. McVicker's term of occupancy of the Lyceum Theatre will commence toward Nov. 14, when Mr. Edwin Booth will appear in "Hamlet," Mrs. Clara Jennings being the *Ophelia*.

The sale of seats for Mlle. Aimée's opera bouffe performances at the Academy of Music, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week, opens at the Academy of Music, this morning.

The New-York Mozart Club will give its first concert at Steinway Hall this evening. Beethoven's E flat quintet, Fesca's septet in C minor, and some solos by Miss Drasdil and Mr. Arnold, are to constitute the programme.

Miss Kellogg's season of English opera at the Philadelphia Academy of Music commenced on Monday evening, when "Lucia" attracted an overflowing audience. Apropos of the recent difficulty with the chorus of the company, we are advised that the affair concerned Mr. Hess and some members of his chorus only. Miss Kellogg was not served with papers in the case, and is in no way connected with it.

A tenor new to local audiences, Mr. George Werrenrath by name, made his début in the concert given by Mr. Thomas at Steinway Hall, last evening. Although a Dane, we believe, by birth, Mr. Werrenrath is a German in voice and style. His tones are strong but throaty, and his method is as distant from the *bel canto* as can be imagined. The singer's prayer from "Rienzi" was a very mediocre performance; the songs by Rubinstein were interpreted with some sentimen., but without charm.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Paris Opera Comique has been reopened with "Piccinino," Mme. Galli-Marié sustaining the principal role.

Miss Bateman was acting, at last accounts, at the Theatre Royal in Edinburgh.

The Bayreuth performances have, it is officially stated, resulted in a loss of nearly £1,000. The municipality of Bayreuth have taken the debt on their own shoulders, and intend to recoup themselves by toe proceeds of a free-n series of performances next August.

Mlle. Etelka Gerster must be a curious sort of vocalist. She bolted from the Vienna opera to that of Paris, for which little escapade she had to pay 5,000 florins fine, and now she wishes to throw over Paris for the opera of Madrid.

"La Belle Hélène" has been revived at the Paris Variété, with Mme. Judic in Mme. Schneider's part. The revival was exceedingly successful.

One specimen of the score of the "Nibelungen," by Herr Wagner, has been secured for London, and will be heard at the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts; it is the Death March in "Siegfried."

"Rome Vaincue" is the seventy-fourth work which has been mounted at the Francais during the current year. During the twenty-eight days which elapsed between Sept. 1 and 28, the Francais has represented thirty-one pieces; that is to say, ten works of the classic and twenty-one of the contemporary repertory.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States, rising, followed by falling barometer, warmer and generally clear weather with easterly or southerly winds in the former, and northwesterly winds shifting to southerly in the latter.*

"SEE WHAT A GOODLY OUTSIDE FALSEHOOD HATH."

The Parisian Diamonds are not real gems; if they were they could not be sold so cheap; but their "goodly outside" makes them pass current as real everywhere. For sale only at Humphrey's jewelry store, No. 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's, New-York.—*Exchange.*

DECEIT IS ONE of the greatest of evils, being the subtle dry rot of social and commercial life. An example of this is found in the various scented toilet soaps. B. T. BABBITT, the soap manufacturer, has recently produced a soap perfectly pure, and admirably adapted for old and young, an indispensible adjunct to toilet and bath-room when once known. It is known as B. T. BABBITT'S BABY SOAP.—*Advertisement.*

POND'S EXTRACT, the most potent curative agent known for pains, aches, and injuries. Let those who have never used it inquire concerning its virtues.—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial Apposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS CO. for their ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Doctor, it Feels Like a Ball of Fire!!

So speaks oftentimes the sufferer from dyspepsia. After eating it seems as if there was a veritable ball of fire rumbling up and down through his stomach. He eats much he feels it; if he don't eat much he feels it. It destroys his enjoyment of life. If the doctor be really desirous of curing a patient he will not experiment with the sufferer; he should recommend him to use PERUVIAN SYRUP, whose merits have been tested so long and always satisfactorily. Balls of fire in the stomach and PERUVIAN SYRUP can't dwell together. Send to your druggist, he keeps it always ready, and try it. It will work like a charm.

A public singer, and a member of the "British Operatic Association," London, England, writes:

"I have derived greater benefit from BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES than from anything I ever tried."

Electro-Silicon

should be in every family for silver and polishing the silver-ware and house-hold utensils. It is free from any injurious chemicals or grit. It saves labor and keeps the ware as bright as new. Sold by druggists, house-furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

Pretty lips should have pearly teeth behind them. To make the teeth pearly, and to keep them so, there is nothing like fragrant SOZODONT. It neutralizes every element of impurity that affects the soundness or whiteness of the enamel which sheathes the dental bone. Moreover, it prevents gum-boil and canker.

Gray hair and baldness may both be prevented by reasonable care at the proper time. Use PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM whenever the hair is gray or decaying, and you will be pleased with the result.

A $3 Felt Hat $1 00. Silk Hats $3 80, worth $6. No. 15 New-Church st., up stairs

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

ARNOLD—PECKHAM.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1876, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. C. S. Storrs, D. D., Mr. L. Hastings ARNOLD, Jr., to Miss ANNIE M. PECKHAM, daughter of Henry M. Peckham, Esq.

BRINKMANN—SCHAUS.—On Monday, Oct. 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William H. Wickham, Mayor of the City of New-York, and on Tuesday, Oct. 17, at the church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. Drought, assisted by Rev. Dr. Osgood, ANNIE WALTON, eldest daughter of Wilhelm Schaus, of this City, to Capt. BRUNO KNAUS, of the Prussian Army.

BOUGHELLE—WOODRUFF.—On Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. William Hungs one, WILLIAM T. BOUGHELLE, of Baltimore, to MARY ENNIS daughter of the late Augustus P. Woodruff, of New-York City.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

HILLHEAD—FORRESTER.—On Oct. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. W. Chambers, PEARSON HALSTEAD to JANET, youngest daughter of James C. Forrester, M. D., all of this city.

LANE—CAMPBELL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, at the First Presbyterian Church, Watertown, N. Y., by Rev. J. J. Porter, D. D., CHARLES H. LANE, of New-York, to NELLIE M., daughter of the late Alexander Campbell.

LEWIS—FAWKES.—On Monday, Oct. 16, 1876, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Lewis W. Bancroft, WILLIAM C. LEWIS, of Chicago, to AUGUSTA E., step-daughter of Levi Fawkes, of Brooklyn.

LYNCH—BURCHAN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, at the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, N. J., by Rev. Henry V. Degen, Rector, J. FRANK LYNCH to LILLIE, daughter of the late P. Stanford Burchan, of New-York.

LIVINGSTON—PURDY.—Oct. 18, 1876, at St. Thomas' Church, New-York, by Rev. William F. Morgan, CHRAY LIVINGSTON to VIRGINIA T. PURDY daughter of John F. Purdy, Esq., of this City.

MAY—IZARD.—At Newport, R. I., on the 17th of October, 1876, by the Rev. Dudley Grace and Rev. Dr. Mercer, WILLIAM DE COURCY MAY to J SEPRINS, daughter of the late Ralph S. Izard, Esq., of South Carolina.

WAITE—NOBLE.—At Essex, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1876, by Rev. A. C. Wilder, CHARLES S. WAITE, of New-York, to LIZZIE, daughter of Mr. Harmon Noble, of Essex, N. Y.

YOUNG—WEBSTER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. John Kinkaid, at the residence of the bride's mother, HUGH YOUNG to LOUISE C. WEBSTER, both of this City.

DIED.

AYMAR.—On Monday morning, Oct. 16, EDMUND BRANDT AYMAR, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 14 West 14th st., on Thursday morning, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock without further notice.

BERTHET.—On Sunday, Oct. 15, suddenly, of heart disease, FELIX BERTHET, M. D.

His friends and those of his father-in-law, William Van Ingen, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Old St. Ann's Church, Prospect and Washington sts., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. Friday, 20th inst.

BROWN.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 17, THORNTON EDWARD BROWN, only son of Edward and Mariana Brown, in the 20th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the 21st inst., from his late residence, No. 358 Adelphi st., Brooklyn.

BOURNE.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Oct. 16 MINNIE, only daughter of Ansel and Julia C. Bourne, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 255 Keap st., on Thursday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAY.—On Tuesday, Oct. 17, at his residence, 85th st. and 11th av., MELVINE DAY, in the 81st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Eighty-fourth Street Church, West of Boulevard, on Friday, 20th inst., at 2 P. M.

DE LOPERT.—On Monday, Oct. 16, KINLOCH FAWCETT, only child of Henry and Laura F. de Lopert, aged 2 years, 1 month, and 1 day.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, No. 22 West 17th st., on Thursday, the 19th, at 12 o'clock.

EDWARDS.—On the 18th of Oct., in the 65th year of her age, SARAH L. EDWARDS, relict of George Edwards.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to the funeral on Thursday, the 19th, from the residence of her son-in-law, Jesse Haney, No. 1,333 3d av., at 1 P. M. precisely, to proceed to Woodlawn for interment.

FELLOWS.—Wednesday morning, Oct. 18, 1876, LOUIS, son of ANDY and the late LOUIS FELLOWS, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 16 West 58th st., Oct. 21, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HAVILAND.—At Kingston, N. J., 17th inst., WILLIAM C. HAVILAND, aged 50 years, 4 months, 13 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Friends' meeting-house, Sixth-day, 20th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot for Rye at 12 M.

HICKS.—On Tuesday, 17th inst., PHEBE ANN, wife of William Hicks, in her 75th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 158 South 3d st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, at 2 P. M.

JOHNSON.—On Monday, 16th, at the residence of her son-in-law, Alvin Hilgeman, Fordham, Westchester County, Mrs. HANNAH JOHNSON, aged 76, widow of the late Jeremiah Johnson.

Prayers at the house on Thursday, 19 h, at 11 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Portsmouth, N. H., the former residence, for interment.

KENYON.—At Sacramento City, Cal., EDWARD B. KENYON, son of Lucius L. and the late William B. Kenyon.

KNAPP.—On Oct. 4, at San Francisco, E. PAYSON KNAPP, of this City.

MARSHALL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 17, at Pelham, WILLIAM ST. J. ELLIOT MARSHALL, of Natchez, Miss., son of the late Levin R. Marshall.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. Peter's church, West Chester, on Friday, Oct. 20, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Depot at 2:30 P. M.

ROSEMAN.—Suddenly, at Bedford station, N. Y., Oct. 8, wife of ROBERT MOSEMAN and daughter of ABRAHAM and LUCY ACKERMAN, aged 40 years and 8 months.

Her funeral will take place on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, at the Union church, Bedford station, N. Y. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 10:30 A. M. train from New-York.

PALL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, GEORGE PALEN, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 84 Irving place, on Friday morning, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock.

ROSSIER.—In Lausanne, Switzerland, ANTHONY C. ROSSIER, for the 52d year of his age.

TAINTER.—On the 18th inst., MARIA, relict of the late William Thomson, of Brooklyn.

Funeral services at St. Ann's church, corner of Clinton and Livingston sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

WALTER.—On Wednesday afternoon, 18th inst., at the residence of her son, Thomas H. Walter, No. 13 West 44th st., ANN ALEXANDER, widow of the late James R. Whiter, Sr., in the 70th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

A service in memory of Rev. GEORGE T. DRAPER, D. D., late rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Harlem, will be held in the church 127th st. and 4th av., this (Thursday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. The sermon will be delivered by Rev. Geo. C. Seymour, D. D. The train leaves Grand Central Depot on Harlem Road at 6:30 P. M. Returning, leaves 125th st. at 9:50 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTED NECK WEAR,

FALL STYLES.

WARD'S,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 21, 1876, will close at the office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M. for Europe per steam-ship Assyrian via Queenstown. On THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steam-ship Frisia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. On SATURDAY, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe per steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown; correspondence for Scotland, Germany, and France, to be forwarded by this steamer, must be specially addressed; and at 4:30 A. M. for France direct, per steam-ship St. Germain. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 8.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT ART NOTICE

FINE PAINTINGS
by the
GREAT MODERN MASTERS
OF EUROPE,

Agrasot, André, Bakalowicz, Bauguiet, Bellini, Bertrand, Bolzini, Brenet, Burgers, Campomes o, Casanova, Clays, Coomans, Cortazzo, De Jonghe, Delli, Escosura, Faustini, Perez, Gonzalvi, Gallait, Guillemin, Indima, Jacque, Jazet, Kockkoek, B. C., Kray, Levy, Madrazo, Meissonier, Schreyer, Seignac, Corot, Troyon, Van Luppen, Verocckhoven, Willems, Zamacois, and very many others.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, DAY AND EVENING, at the
LEAVITT ART ROOMS, NO. 817 BROADWAY,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
at the
CLINTON HALL SALEROOMS,
on the evenings of
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 26 and 27,
at 8 o'clock each day, prompt.

Without reserve or protection of any kind whatever, as per catalogue.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

AMERICANA!

Now on exhibition at Clinton Hall Sales-room, a library comprising an unusually choice collection of RARE AMERICANA. Also, a large assortment of ILLUSTRATED and STANDARD LITERATURE, including a select library of FRENCH and GERMAN WORKS, to be sold by auction MONDAY, Oct. 23, and following evenings, commencing at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT!

JAPANESE BRONZES! JUST RECEIVED! CHINESE ENAMELS, (PEKIN,) VASES, &c., WEDDING AND CENTENNIAL PRESENTS! TETE-A-TETE SETS, VASES, TRAYS, &c. PARKER'S, No. 18 FRONT St., near Fulton.

STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 184 Broadway, room No. 4 second floor.

N. B. Special attention paid to settling "estates" conveyancing, and city and country deeds.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE.—The very best, six for $9; not the slightest obligation to take or keep any of KEEP'S shirts unless perfectly satisfactory. No. 671 Broadway, and No. 32 Church st., Philadelphia.

CHRONIC KIDNEY DISORDER, THEIR complete and hitherto fatal diseases, with full directions for their cure, in DR. HEATH'S book of 100 pages, gratis, at No. 260 Broadway New-York.

DUTCH BULBS, TULIPS, HYACINTHS, Crocuses, &c., for sale cheap, to close a consignment, by C. RAUX, No. 76 Park place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GALAXY
FOR NOVEMBER
NOW READY.

CONTENTS:

"Madcap Violet." By William Black, author of "A Princess of Thule," &c.—"Pat: a Dumitte Illic." From the Spanish of Lomadie. By Mary Angela De Vere.—"Burgoyne's Original Order Book." By J. T. Headley.—"The American Character." By Jane Grey Swisshelm.—"Recent English Fiction." By W. C. Brownell.—"Vesuvius." By Joa

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Considerable business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Wednesday,) Oct. 18, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

A. H. Muller & Son, under the direction of H. D. Aldrich and Samuel Wyman, Executors, sold an extensive list of unimproved Brooklyn property, belonging to the estate of William Spencer, deceased, situated on Bedford, Nostrand, Lexington, Greene, 6th and 7th avs., and Jefferson, Hancock, Van Buren, 5th, and 9th sts. The total realized by the estate was $140,750. Full details, with names of purchasers, are annexed. The result of the sale may be termed a success.

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. G. Boyce, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and a half brick-house and two-story brick stable, with lease of two lots, each 25 by 123, No. 20 Washington square, south side, between Macdougal st. and 5th av., for $11,925, to Jane L. Turner, plaintiff. Lease has eighteen years to run Ground rent, $2,500 per annum.

R. P. Fairchild, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, H. A. Braun, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story brick house, with lot 18.10 by 99.4, No. 490 West Thirty-third street, north side, 190.5 feet east of Tenth avenue, for $5,600, to Joaquin G. De Angarica, plaintiff in the legal action.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold three lots, each 19.3 by 94, on Avenue A, west side, 75 feet south of Seventy-eighth street, for $9,100, to Germania Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

Bernard Smyth, Executor's sale of two three-story brick buildings (front) and two two-story frame houses (rear) with two lots, each 25 by 100.5, Nos. 507 and 509 West 42d st., n. s., 125 feet west of 10th av., for $7,800, to F. H. Covle. The same auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John A. Goodleth, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land 85 by 100.11, on East 86th st., north side, 90 feet east of 1st av., for $8,000, to C. H. Seymser, plaintiff in the legal action.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William Watson, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story frame house with three lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 88th st., south side, 200 feet east of 12th av., for $8,700, to R. E. Mount, plaintiff.

The others were disposed of as follows: Sale by James M. Miller of a plot of land on 160th st., west of 10th av., adjourned to Oct. 25; sale by Benjamin P. Fairchild of eight lots on West 152d st., west of 10th av., adjourned to Nov. 15; sale by William Kennelly of a house and lot on West 22d st., west of 9th av., adjourned *sine die*, and sale by James M. Miller of a house, with lot, on East 73th st., east of 4th av., adjourned *sine die*.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., reports at private sale a four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 16.8 by 100, on 53th st., north side, second door east of 6th av., for $30,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. A. Stoutenburgh, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on Wooster st., east side, 175 feet north of Spring st.

By James M. Miller, Superior Court foreclosure sale, James M. Townsend, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.6 by 98.9, on West 27th st., south side, 323.6 feet east of 9th av.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 98.9, on West 40th st., north side, 225 feet west of 9th av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 65th st., north side, 100 feet east of 3d av. Also, similar sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 400 by 122 by 400.11 by 245, on Prospect av., known as lots Nos. 65 and 60 on map of the village of Woodstock.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry A. Braun, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 148 by 25.1 by 145.10, on West 71st st., north side, 100 feet west of 11th av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. P. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 75, on 6th av., west side, 24.11 feet north of 131st st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, (nine irregular,) on Macomb's Dam road, west side, adjoining the lands of Blandina B. Andrews, Fordham, 24th Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

1 three-story and a half brick house, and two-story brick stable, with lease of two lots, No. 20 Washington square, s. s., between Macdougal st. and 5th av.; each lot 25x123.....$11,925

By B. P. Fairchild.

1 three-story brick house, with lot, No. 490 West 33d st., n. s., 190.8 ft. e. of 10th av.; lot 18.10x99.2.....$5,600

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

3 lots, Avenue A, w. s., 25 ft. s. of 78th st., each 19.3x94.....$9,100

By Bernard Smyth.

1 plot of land, East 86th st., n. s., 96 ft. e. of 1st av., 85x100.11.....$8,000

3 three-story brick buildings, (front,) 2 two frame buildings, (rear,) with two lots, Nos. 507 and 509 West 42d st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th av.; each lot 25x100.5.....7,800

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 two-story frame-house, with three lots, West 88th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 12th av.; each lot 25x100.8.....$8,700

BROOKLYN.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

8 lots, Bedford av., w. s., 163 ft. n. of Fulton av., each 20x100.....$3,735

8 lots, Jefferson st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of Bedford av., each 21x100.....2,000

5 lots, Hancock st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Bedford av., each 20x87.....6,000

4 lots, Hancock st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Franklin av., 21x74.....5,200

4 lots, Nostrand av., s. e. corner Lexington av., each 25x100.....5,275

4 lots, Nostrand av., e. s., between Greene av. and Van Buren st., each 20x100.....12,075

4 lots, Nostrand av., s. w. corner Lexington av., each 25x100.....5,100

12 lots, Lexington av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Nostrand av., each 20x100.....12,410

5 lots, Lexington av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Nostrand av., each 25x100.....9,200

4 lots, Bedford av., s. e. corner Greene av., each 25x100.....12,200

12 lots, Greene av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Bedford av., each 25x100.....15,000

10 lots, Greene av., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Bedford av., each 25x100.....11,025

10 lots, Van Buren st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Bedford av., each 25x100.....10,300

1 lot, 7th av., n. w. corner 8th st., 20x100.....950

7 lots, 7th av., adjoining above, each 20x100..5,243

1 lot, 7th st., n. e. corner of 9th st., 20x100....1,380

6 lots, 9th av., s. w. corner of 8th st., each 20x100.....5,885

6 lots, 8th st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 7th av.; each 25x100.....3,780

1 lot, 9th st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 7th av., each 25x100.....3,180

8 lots, 8th st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of 6th av., each 25x100.....4,820

1 lot, 6th av., s. e. corner of 9th st., 20x100..1,050

5 lots, 9th st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of 6th av., each 25x20.....1,620

5 lots, 9th st., adjoining above, each 25x20....5,360

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Oct. 17.

Hester st., s. w. corner Mulberry, 25x57.3x...; E. F. Angevine and husband to M. A. Neacy.. nom.

53d st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x100.5; L. G. Buck and husband to J. S. Giles.....$35,600

61st st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5; A. Bussell and others to M. J. Keder.....17,000

23d st., n. s., 388.2½ ft. w. of 5th av., 25x98.9; J. S. Gotendorf, Jr., to A. Frank.....2,000

Post st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Hawthorne st., 75x150; E. W. Houghton to H. J. Potter.....4,000

74th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x102.2; H. Linzensteimer and husband to F. G. Joseph.....21,000

146th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Whitlock av., 25x100, 23d Ward; M. McGovern and wife to N. P. Hackett.....425

Duane st., s. s., 73.10 ft. w. of Elm st., 40.5x73; J. A. Phillips to F. Billings.....60,000

78th st., s. s., 2.5 ft. e. of 2d av., 17.6x102.2; Mary A. Phillips to Charles Smithson.....9,000

Duane st., s. s., 73.10 ft. w. of Elm st., 40.5x73; James Roosevelt to J. J. Phillips.....60,000

45th st., n. s., 225.8 ft. e. of 3d av., 16.8x100.5; Charles Smithson and wife to M. A. Phillips.....2,150

Avenue A, n. e. corner of 38th st., 141.5x100; J. Scampert to A. G. Koebel.....nom.

54th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5; Third Avenue Savings Bank, Receiver of, to J. A. Olwell.....7,000

54th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5; same to same.....7,050

12th st., s. s., 420.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3; A. H. Wallis, Executor, to A. S. Perry.....nom.

8th av., s. w. corner of 130th st., 150x99.11; R. H. McGaffery, Referee, to M. Weil.....15,000

11th av., n. e. corner 37th st., 100x100.8; T. H. Landon, Referee, to W. C. Traphagen.....

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 20 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NORTH.

For sale, on the north side of Washington square, a four-story brick house, 50x80 feet, including extension, lot 123 feet through to alley, with stable on rear; the lot is leased from the Rogers estate, eighteen years to run and the property is not subject to City taxes; stables rented till May 1 at $2,000; price asked for entire property, $20,000. For further particulars apply to or address E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

$30,000—FOR SALE ON 36TH ST., between 5th and 6th avs., a three-story and French roof brown-stone house, 25 feet wide, with dining-room extension; lot 98.8. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON 9TH AV. AND 117TH st., fronting Morning Side Park, and six lots on 119th st., commencing 100 feet east of 9th av., at $18,000 for both plots two-thirds on mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—LOT SITUATED on a prominent corner of 8th av. will be sold a bargain, or will be exchanged for a dwelling eligibly situated; very little money required provided the purchaser will improve the same forthwith. Address Dr. F. BAKER, No. 136 West 44th st.

$30,000—A FOUR-STORY 20-FOOT extension residence, 39th st., adjoining the avenue. No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale, at great bargains; also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blanchard & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT, FIVE and one-third acres; modern house, bath, furnace, elevated range, good out-buildings, nice front, boating and fishing, horse, poultry, furniture, everything, (if desired,) to close the estate; desirable location; fifty minutes in Jersey; commuta ion, 11 cents; price very low; terms easy. JOS. SHERMAN, owner, No. 1 Ann st. Would exchange for unincumbered City property.

FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM.—TWENTY acres; ten-room cottage; large and well shaded lawn; spring, brook, grove, &c.; ten miles from New-York, cars or boat; $5,500; easy terms.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 162 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—MIGHT EXchange.—elegant improvements, &c.; healthy, charming, accessible; cost $30,000; for sale at a bargain. ELSTON, owner, No. 58 Liberty st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 5TH AV. AND 61ST ST.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

R. V. HARNETT

will sell at auction on Monday, Oct. 23, 1876, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange salesroom, under the direction of WILLIAM S. KELLEY, Esq., Referee,

Two lots north-east corner Fifth av. and 61st st., together 54 feet 9 inches front, by 100 feet deep.

Maps at the auctioneer's office.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

Two lots on 61st st., near 5th av.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

A. J. B. BLEECKER & SON

will sell at auction on Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, under the direction of WILLIAM S. KELSEY, Esq., Referee,

Two lots north side 61st st., 100 feet east of 5th av., together 50 feet front by 102 feet 5 inches deep.

Maps at the auctioneer's office.

M. A. LYNCH & SON, Auctioneers, Office 10 Pine st.

THE VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY

on north-west corner of Broome and Mulberry sts., will be sold at auction on Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1876, at 12 M., at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in following parcels: Corner parcel, 50x75, on Broome st., 116 feet on Mulberry st., with four brick buildings thereon; lot on Mulberry st., adjoining above, 25x75, with brick building thereon; lot on Broome st., adjoining same, 20x98.9x104.6, with brick building thereon.

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, OCT. 19,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales room, No. 111 Broadway, important sale of 354 LOTS in parcels, handsomely situated on Fordham Heights, Twenty-fourth Ward, with 765 feet of water front on Harlem River. This property is reached in fairly minutes from Grand Central Depot; fifty per cent. on mortgage for three years. For particulars and maps, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET, 47th st., corner of Broadway, three stories, size, 20x50x100, in good order; 48th st., between Broadway and 6th av., three stories, 17x45x100, will be put in excellent order; 49th st., near 6th av., four stories, 17x35x100, with carpets, mirrors, shades, &c.; 49th st., near Madison av., four stories, 21x50x100, in good order; 51st st., between 5th and 6th avs., four stories, 16.8x50x100; 54th st., between 5th and 6th avs., three stories, 23x50x100.
B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

YONKERS.—FURNISHED RESIDENCE, WITH large grounds; moderate rent to careful tenant; boat and horse included; seven minutes' walk to a depot; house faces Hudson River. Apply at No. 4 West 126th st., Harlem.

APARTMENTS.—TENTERDEN, NO. 263 WEST 125th st.—for small families; brown-stone; light; beautiful hall; tiled windows; Jackson's grates; elegant gas-fixtures; spacious garden; $480 to $600; janitor.

AN ELEGANT FLAT TO LET—UNFURNISHED; five rooms; rent $1,000 per annum. No. 71 Lexington av.

REDUCED RENTS.—NEW COMPLETE FURnished and unfurnished flats. Offices 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED HIGH-STOOP house, with all modern conveniences, and in good neighborhood. Address, giving location and rent, which must be low, M. B., Box No. 245 Post Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR SEVEN MONTHS, BY a small family, (three adults,) a furnished house; terms not to exceed $250 per month. Address Post Office Box No. 2,705.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING, OR Chamber-maid and Waiting.—By a Welsh Protestant girl; good City reference; City or country. Address C. D., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; is an excellent waitress; would do chamber-work and fine washing; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 693 6th av., over the bakery.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to take care of growing children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; or would take care of growing children; best City reference. Address M., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; an excellent servant; good City reference. Call at No. 465 3d av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and laundress; good City reference. Call or address No. 228 West 32d st., near 7th av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a competent girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a first-class family; unexceptionable references. Call at No. 161 West 21st st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 465 3d av., near 31st st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do chamber-work and plain sewing or as waitress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 693 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY COMPEtent person as chamber-maid and do the sewing; has first-class references. Call for two days at No. 104 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Nurse.—By a respectable young girl; excellent City recommendations from last place. Apply at No. 110 Lexington av. from 10 to 3.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has good reference, and can be well recommended by her employer. Call at No. 137 West 25th st.; ring one bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable girl; can furnish best City reference; City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 30th st., rear, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young girl to do chamber-work and waiting and to assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-work and Assist with Children.—Four years' City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 881 6th av., third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and plain seamstress, or as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 421 East 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young girl; willing to wait on ladies; best City reference. Can be seen from 10 to 5 at No. 62 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young girl; will assist with washing and ironing; willing and obliging; first-class reference. Call at No. 441 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable girl in a private family; good City reference. Address No. 206 East 26th st., one flight up, in rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO Chamber-work and waiting, and assist with fine washing; good City reference. Call at No. 695 3d av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; will assist with washing; best of City references. Call at No. 142 West 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A RESpectable Protestant girl; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 318 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young girl or washing; best City reference. Call for two days, No. 236 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; or as nurse; has the best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 310 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A young girl; good, reliable girl, or take care of children. Call at No. 39 East 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at No. 219 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid; best of City reference; or would do plain sewing. Call at No. 319 East 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has first-class references; unexceptionable references. Call at No. 161 West 21st st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 465 3d av., near 31st st., first floor.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable young girl; willing to wait on ladies; best City reference. Can be seen from 10 to 5 at No. 62 East 41st st.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 G.W.1st '88..92 | 1900 Erie Railway.... 10½
100 Western Union s3. 71⅜ | 300 do.... 10¾
50 do.... 71⅝ | 50 do.... 10⅝
300 do.... 71⅝ | 500 do.... 10¾
100 do....b3. 71⅝ | 500 Rock Island.... 102
100 do.... 71¾ | 100 do....opg. 102
1000 Pacific Mail..... 25 | 300 do.... 102⅜
100 N. Y. C. & Hud....103 | 100 do.... 102⅜
100 do.... 102⅞ | 200 Central of N. J.... 35¾
100 do.... 102⅞ | 200 do.... 36
200 do....b3. 103 | 200 North-west. Pf.... 81¾
100 do....c. 103 | 300 do....s3. 81½
300 do.... 102⅞ | 100 do.... 81¾
100 do.... 103 | 100 do.... 81⅝
600 Mich. Central.. 48½ | 100 do.... 81⅞
100 do.... 46⅜ | 100 do....b3. 82
100 do....s3. 46¾ | 200 do.... 81⅞
1300 do.... 46⅜ | 100 North-western.... 37¾
300 do.... 46⅝ | 100 Han. & St. Jo.... 15
200 do.... 46⅞ | 54 Morris & Essex.c. 94¾
1000 do.... 46¾ | 100 St. Paul.... 29¾
500 do.... 47 | 300 do.... 30
300 do.... 47⅛ | 200 do.... 30⅛
300 do.... 47⅜ | 200 do.... 30⅝
600 do.... 47¾ | 200 do.... 30⅝
900 do.... 48 | 300 do.... 30¾
1800 do.... 47⅞ | 300 do.... 30⅝
1000 do.... 47⅝ | 300 do.... 30⅝
500 do.... 47½ | 100 do....b30. 76
100 do.... 47⅝ | 100 do....b3. 31
100 do.... 47⅜ | 100 do.... 30⅞
300 do.... 47⅛ | 300 do.... 30¾
200 do.... 47¼ | 300 do.... 30⅞
100 do.... 47⅜ | 200 Del., L. & W....b.c. 74½
2000 do.... 47⅝ | 300 do.... 74¾
1000 do.... 47½ | 3000 do.... 74¾
2600 do.... 47⅝ | 3000 do.... 74¾
1300 do.... 47¾ | 100 do.... 74¾
1000 do.... 47⅞ | 200 do.... 74¾
1000 do.... 47¾ | 100 do.... 74¾
1000 do.... 47⅞ | 200 do.... 74¾
1400 do.... 47¾ | 100 Toledo & Wab.... 5½
300 do.... 47⅝ | 100 Ohio & Miss.... 11
200 do.... 47½ | 200 do.... 11⅛
100 do.... 47⅜ | 100 do.... 11⅜
100 do.... 47¼ | 100 do.... 11⅜
2630 do.... 47⅛ | 100 Del., Lack. & W. 73¾
1000 do.... 47 | 50 do.... 73
1000 do.... 46¾ | 500 do.... 73⅜
300 do.... 46⅞ | 100 do.... 73⅝
500 do.... 46⅞ | 200 do.... 73⅝
1000 do.... 46⅞ | 200 do.... 73⅝
2700 do.... 46⅞ | 400 do.... 73⅝
1700 do.... 46⅝ | 400 do.... 74⅛
500 do.... 46⅜ | 300 do.... 74⅛
400 do.... 46¼ | 200 do.... 74⅛
1100 do.... 46⅜ | 600 do.... 74⅛
1800 do.... 46⅜ | 300 do.... 74⅛
200 do.... 46⅜ | 100 do.... 74⅛
100 do.... 46⅜ | 100 do.... 74⅛
400 Chi. & R. I. & P....b.c. 104½ | 500 C., M. & St. P. Pf.b.c. 61
100 do.... 102¼ | 100 do.... 61⅜
100 do....b3. 102⅜ | 400 do.... 61⅜
100 do.... 102⅜ | 2900 do.... 61½
100 do....b3. 102⅜ | 100 do.... 61⅝
100 do.... 102⅜ | 600 do.... 61⅝
100 do.... 102⅜ | 600 do.... 61⅝
100 do.... 102⅜ | 200 do.... 61⅝
200 do.... 102 | 20 Albany & Susq.... 84

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 U. P. 1st..... 106½ | 100 Mich. Central.... 47⅜
2,000 U. P. L. G. 1st. 103 | 200 do.... 47⅝
5,000 R. I. & P. c.s.N. 103 | 200 do.... 47½
125 Del. & Hudson.... 70 | 200 do.... 47⅝
100 do.... 70½ | 100 do.... 47⅝
100 do.... 71 | 100 do.... 47¾
500 do.... 75 | 200 do.... 47¾
500 do.... 73 | 200 do.... 47¾
100 do.... 73¼ | 100 do.... 47⅞
100 M. K. & T.... 10³⁄₄ | 100 do.... 48
100 do.... 10³⁄₄ | 500 St. L. & I. M. & S. b.c. 13
100 do.... 80 | 500 Del. L. & W....b.c. 79
200 do.... 81 | 1800 do.... 79½
200 do.... 82½ | 200 do.... 79⅜
300 do.... 81 | 500 do.... 79⅜
800 do.... 80 | 200 do.... 79¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..... 112¾ | $8,500 U. S. 5-20's, '65, N....c. 112⅜
2,000 do.... 112⅝ | 3,000 U. S. 5-20's, '67.... 112⅝
1,500 U. S. 5-20's, '67.... 112⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 C. B. & Q. c. 7s. 114⅞ | 98 C. & P. Gt'd...b.c. 88½
2,000 L. & W. B. Con. 68⅝ | 200 C., C. & I.... 40½
3,000 do.... 69 | 400 R. & St. Jo....b.c. 13½
3,000 M. & St. P. 1st. | 100 R. & St. J. Pf. b.c. 24½
La C. Div.... 102⅜ | 300 Cen. or N. J....b.c. 36½
4,000 C. & N. W. 1st. 109¾ | 600 do.... 36⅝
5,000 N. W. C. C. G. B. 95 | 300 do.... 36⅞
1,000 N. W. C. G. R. | 100 do.... 36⅞
bds....s.b3. 95 | 100 do....s3. 36⅛
5,000 Del. L. & W. 2d. 107 | 100 do....s4. 36
3,000 Del. & H. R. 93⅜ | 200 do.... 36⅜
2,000 N. J. C. 1st, N. 110¾ | 200 do.... 36¼
5,000 C. & T. newbds. 105½ | 200 do.... 36¼
1,000 S. L. J. & C. 1st. 102¼ | 200 do.... 36¾
45,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 94 | 100 do.... 37
5,000 Pac. of Mo. 2d. 84 | 100 do.... 37¼
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d. 114 | 1200 do.... 37⅜
10,000 Mo. K. & T. C. | 100 do.... 37⅜
1st.....s3. 58¾ | 100 do.... 37⅜
5,000 Mo., K. & T. C. | 500 do.... 37⅜
S. F.....b.c. 59¼ | 300 do.....c. 37½
5,000 T. & W. 8 bds. 20 | 500 do.... 37⅝
9,000 L. & N. C. '93s. 92 | 300 do.... 37¾
1,000 W. C. C. 1900. 103⅞ | 100 do....b3. 37⅞
10 Am. Ex. Bank.... 109⅜ | 600 do.... 37⅞
20 Bank of Com.... 108⅜ | 200 do.... 37¾
700 M. L. & M. Cal.... 6½ | 300 do.... 37¾
100 D. & R. Canal.b.c. 103 | 100 do.... 37⅞
700 do.... 63¾ | 100 do.... 37⅞
400 do.... 70 | 300 do.... 37⅝
300 do.... 70½ | 200 do.... 37⅝
283 do.... 70 | 700 do.... 37⅝
4800 W. U. Tel.....b.c. 78⅛ | 1000 Mass. & Tenn.... 8
900 do.... 71⅝ | 22 Morris & Essex.. 95
2100 do.... 71⅝ | 200 do....b.c. 95
700 do.... 71⅜ | 600 L. S. & M. S. b.c. 60⅜
300 do.... 71⅜ | 100 do....c. 61¼
100 do.... 71⅜ | 200 do.... 60⅝
100 do.... 71⅜ | 2700 do.... 60¾
100 Pacific Mail..b.c. 25⅛ | 100 do....s3. 60¼
400 do.... 25⅛ | 100 do....s10. 60¼
400 do.... 25 | 1000 do.... 60⅜
50 W. P. Ex.....b.c. 86 | 3800 do.... 60⅝
95 do.... 86 | 1700 do.... 60⅝
5 Adams Ex.....b.c. 110¼ | 3025 do.... 60⅝
200 N. Y. C. & H. b.c. 103⅝ | 2100 do.... 60⅝
100 do.... 103⅝ | 600 do.... 60¾
450 do.... 103⅝ | 800 do.... 60⅜
200 Erie Railway..b.c. 10¾ | 200 do....s10. 60
200 do.... 10⅞ | 1300 do.... 60¼
1100 do.... 11 | 2000 do.... 60⅜
100 do.... 11⅛ | 3800 do.... 60⅜
500 do.... 11⅜ | 4300 do.... 59⅞
500 do.... 11⅝ | 4000 do.... 60
500 do.... 11⅝ | 200 Del., L. & W.b.c. 74½
1000 do.... 11⅜ | 100 do.... 74⅜
1000 do.... 11⅜ | 100 do.... 75
1360 do.... 11⅜ | 1000 do.... 75⅜
100 C. & N. W....b.c. 37⅜ | 1000 do.... 75⅝
100 do.... 37⅝ | 200 do.... 75⅞
100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 61¾ | 200 do.... 75
900 do.... 62 | 200 do.... 74¾
200 do.... 62⅛ | 600 do.... 74⅝
100 do.... 62⅜ | 200 do.... 74⅝
1000 do.... 62⅝ | 200 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 11⅛
1000 do.... 62¾ | 200 do....s3. 11⅛
100 do.... 62 | 100 do.... 11⅛
100 do.... 61¾ | 200 do.... 11⅛
200 Mich. Cen....b.c. 47⅜ | 100 do.... 11⅜
100 do.... 47⅜ | 100 do.... 11⅜
100 do.... 47⅜ | 100 do.... 11⅞
500 do.... 47⅜ | 1500 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 59¼
500 do.... 47⅜ | 100 do.... 59⅜
400 do.... 47⅜ | 300 do.... 59⅜
300 do....s3. 47⅜ | 300 do.... 59⅜
100 do.... 47⅜ | 100 do.... 59⅜
200 do.... 47⅜ | 200 do.... 59⅜
100 do.... 47 | 400 do.... 59⅜
100 do.... 46⅞ | 900 do.... 59⅜
400 do.... 47 | 400 do.... 59⅜
650 do.... 47⅛ | 400 do.....c. 59¼
300 do.... 47⅛ | 400 do....s3. 59⅜
400 Chi. & R. I. & P....b.c. 104½ | 500 C., M. & St. P. Pf.b.c. 61¾
100 do.... 102¼ | 100 do.... 61⅜
100 do....b3. 102⅜ | 400 do.... 61⅜
100 do.... 102⅜ | 2900 do.... 61½
100 do....s3. 102⅜ | 100 do.... 61⅝
100 do....b3. 102⅜ | 900 do.... 61⅝
100 do.... 102⅜ | 600 do.... 61⅝
100 do.... 102⅜ | 600 do.... 61⅝
100 do.... 102⅜ | 200 do.... 61⅝
200 do.... 102 | 20 Albany & Susq.... 84

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st C. 88 | 500 Chic. & R. I. b.c. b3. 102½
4,000 M. & St. P. C. S. 89½ | 200 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 59¾
10,000 Har. 1st 7s. C. 113½ | 100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. 61
2,000 West. Pac. B's. 101½ | 200 do.... 61¼
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 104¾ | 100 Cen. or N. J....b.c. 37¼
5,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 94 | 100 do....s3. 37⅜
1,000 P. of Mo. 2d. b.c. 84½ | 100 do.... 37⅝
500 Tol. & W. 2d.. 66 | 500 do.... 37½
17 Central Nat. Bk. 101 | 100 do....s30. 36¾
100 Mariposa..... 6¾ | 500 do.... 37⅜
Mariposa Pref.... 6¾ | 50 do.... 37⅜
100 D. & H. Canal. b.c. 74 | 50 do....s3. 37⅜
200 do....s3. 75 | 100 do.... 38
200 do.... 76 | 100 do.... 38¼
500 do.... 77 | 300 do.... 38⅛
100 do....s30. 75½ | 300 do.... 38
100 do.... 78 | 140 Ohio & M. b. o s3. 11½
100 do.... 79 | 100 St. L. & I. M. & S. b.c. 13
100 do.... 80 | 500 Del. L. & W. b.c. 79
200 do.... 81 | 1800 do.... 79½
200 do.... 82½ | 200 do.... 79⅜
300 do.... 81 | 500 do.... 79¼
800 do.... 80 | 200 do.... 79¼

100 West. U. Tel. b. c. 71⅜ | 100 Del. L. & W. b.c. 79
100 do....b3. 71⅝ | 100 do.... 79⅛
500 do....b3. 71⅜ | 100 do.... 79¼
600 do.... 71⅞ | 700 do.... 79½
100 do....s60. 70¼ | 500 do.... 79¾
2300 do.... 71⅜ | 1000 do.... 80
600 do.... 71⅜ | 1000 do.... 80
300 do.... 71⅝ | 700 do.... 79⅞
800 Pacific Mail..b.c. 24⅞ | 400 do.... 79¾
300 N. Y. C. & Hud. b.c. 103⅛ | 200 do.... 80
200 Erie.....b.c. 11⅝ | 500 do.... 80⅛
400 do....b3. 11⅝ | 500 do.... 80⅜
800 L. S. & M. S. b.c. 59⅞ | 500 do.... 80⅜
100 do.... 60 | 100 T., W. & W....b.c. 6
1700 do.... 60 | 100 T., W. & W. pf. 13
520 do.... 60⅛ | 100 do.....c. 5½
2100 do.... 60¼ | 100 do.... 5½
600 do.... 60¼ | 1050 do.... 5½
800 do.... 60⅜ | 10 P. P. W. & C. G. b.c. 100¾
200 do.... 60 | 100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 62⅜
20 Rens'r & Sar. b.c. 110 | 100 Pac. R. of Mo. b.o. 4

SALES FROM 3:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 N. Y. C. 1st, R. 119½ | 200 Central of N. J.... 37¾
3,000 Un. Pac. L. G. 100 | 100 do.... 37⅝
4,000 N. W. C. C. G. 95¼ | 200 do.... 37⅜
100 Del. & Hud..... 78 | 200 do.... 37¼
100 do.... 77⅞ | 100 do.... 37⅛
50 do.... 78 | 400 do.... 37¼
200 West. Union.... 71⅝ | 400 do.... 36⅞
100 do.... 71½ | 300 do.... 36½
100 do....b3. 71½ | 100 do.... 36¾
500 Pacific Mail..... 25 | 300 do.... 36⅝
400 do....s3. 25⅜ | 300 do.... 36⅜
100 do.... 24½ | 100 North-west.... 37⅝
100 do.... 24⅝ | 100 North-west. Pref. 62
100 do.... 24⅝ | 100 do....s3. 62¼
200 do.... 24½ | 200 do.... 62⅜
100 Erie Railway.... 11⅞ | 500 do....b3. 62¾
100 do.... 11⅞ | 600 do.... 63
100 do.... 11⅞ | 600 do.... 63¼
100 do.... 11⅞ | 1000 Rock Island.... 102⅜
300 do.... 11⅞ | 200 St. L. & K. C. Pf.. 27¾
300 do.... 11⅞ | 600 Del., Lack. & W.. 80⅛
350 Mich. Central.. 47½ | 1500 do.... 80
100 do.... 47⅜ | 200 do.... 79⅞
100 do.... 47⅜ | 200 do.... 79⅝
6 0 do.... 47⅜ | 500 do.... 79½
100 do.... 47¼ | 900 do.... 79¾
100 Toledo & Wab.... 4⅞ | 300 do.... 79¾
200 do.... 4⅞ | 100 do.... 79⅞
200 do.... 4⅞ | 100 do.... 79
600 Lake Shore..... 60 | 100 do....u. r. 79
400 do....b3. 59⅞ | 300 do.... 78¼
100 do.... 60 | 800 do.... 78½
300 do.... 60 | 200 do.... 78
100 do.... 59⅞ | 100 do....u. r. 78¼
200 do.... 59⅞ | 100 do....u. r. 78⅛
100 do.... 59⅞ | 200 do.... 78
100 do.... 59⅞ | 100 do.... 78
300 do.... 59⅞ | 200 do.... 78
100 do.... 59⅞ | 100 do.... 78
100

LAW REPORTS.

THE CITY'S RIGHT TO THE BATTERY.

INTERESTING HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES IN THE SUIT OF SPADER AGAINST THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY—THE GRANTS OF FORT JAMES OR FORT GEORGE BY THE OLD CITY CHARTERS.

The trial of the suit of Jeremiah V. Spader against the New-York Elevated Railroad Company was begun before Chief Justice Curtis, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. In this action, it will be remembered, the plaintiff seeks to restrain the company from putting up its road over the Battery. John E. Parsons appears for the plaintiff, and ex-Judge James Emott, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, and E. C. Delavan represent the defendants. The suit brings up some very curious facts, of interest to antiquarians and others, in regard to the ownership and history of the Battery itself and much of the surrounding land. The plaintiff shows his right to a standing in court in a rather peculiar way, claiming to prove that, though his property does not front on the Battery, yet he has a right, by virtue of the ownership of the property in Bridge street, to prevent any use of the Battery for other than park purposes. Prior to May 26, 1812, the block bounded by State, Bridge, and Whitehall streets and the Bowling Green, constituted what was known as the Government House grounds. On the date in question an act was passed permitting the State Commissioners to sell and convey in fee simple, the Government House and the grounds adjoining, to the Mayor, &c., of this City. The property was then conveyed to the City and a survey was made of it by the latter. A map was prepared and the block laid down in lots which were sold. The plaintiff's property was known as lot No. 15 in that map. It was sold for $5,200 to one Edmund Smith, in 1815. The deed and the deed of the other lots contained a covenant on the part of the grantors, the City, "that the vacant grounds then belonging to the grantors, in the vicinity of the premises, by the said deed granted, and commonly called the Battery and the Bowling Green, should never be appropriated by the grantors or their successors, to private uses." At the time of the sale by the City the Battery was a public pleasure ground, and was a place much frequented by the wealthy burghers of the time, who were fond of promenading there with their wives and children on pleasant evenings. There it was that the fashions of the day were displayed, and that susceptible swains whispered to their sweethearts the story of their love and made their vows of constancy. The attractions of the Battery in those days were such as to cause the value of property in the neighborhood to be greatly enhanced, and so it came about that such covenants as the one above given were inserted in deeds. The City obtained title to the Battery itself from the people of the State, but in the act of 1790 conveying the Battery, it was declared that this pleasure resort was "to remain for the purpose of erecting public buildings and works of defense thereon, but without any power to dispose thereof for any other use or purpose whatsoever, and without any power of selling any part thereof." The defendants propose to construct their railroad over the Battery at a place which was principally within the strip between high and low water marks; at one point, however, touching the original upland. This strip, the defendant's claim, passed to the City by the Dongan and Montgomerie charters, and so was not within the protection of the act of 1790. The plaintiff says, however, that the Dongan charter in 1686 expressly saved to the Crown all its right, use, title, and authority in all the liberties, boundaries, extents, and privileges of Fort James." The Montgomerie charter of 1730 confirmed the grant made by Gov. Dongan, but in like manner excepted "our Fort George" and the grounds, &c., adjoining. It is not disputed that so much of the Battery as was originally upland—above high-water mark—was within the inclosure of the fort known in 1656 as Fort James and in 1730 as Fort George. The defendants claim, however, that the strip between high and low-water marks passed to the City under a general grant of all waste lands, &c., without being hampered with any conditions as to the use to which it should be put. The construction of the old charters and grants is, therefore, an important feature of the case. The company claims to have obtained the right to extend its line along the edge of the Battery, from the Rapid-Transit Commissioners, and also from the Park Commissioners. The plaintiff, however, maintains that both sets of Commissioners had no such powers. He insists further that he must be presumed to have paid an enhanced price for his premises in view of his right at all times to compel the Battery to remain as a public park. There could be no more effectual violation of this right than that a railroad, and particularly a railroad on stilts, should be built between his property and the bay. It may safely be inferred, he says, that the attempts of defendants to cross the Battery is but a prelude to the design to use the Battery for depot purposes. The principle being established that the Battery may be used by a railroad, it is for the proper authorities of the City or New-York to determine the measure and extent of such use, and private property-holders need expect no protection from the action of the corporate authorities. The plaintiff insists that he is entitled to the interference of the court to protect him in rights which rest upon contract and which are not within the control of the Legislature.

Among the documents put in evidence at the trial yesterday were Irwin's map of 1728, Rhinelander's map of 1767, Major Hull's map of 1776, Goerke's survey in 1797, the Corning map, the survey by Gerhard Bancker, and two of the Government offices, dated 1813 and 1815, respectively. The trial will be resumed to-day.

THE CITY'S LIABILITY FOR SUPPLIES.

The case of Charles A. Harrington against the Mayor, &c., tried before Judge Lawrence and a jury, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, was a somewhat singular one. It appeared that the plaintiff had a contract with the Dock Department, entered into on Oct. 1, 1873, for supplying broken stone, rip-rap, and sand for one year. The quantities, as estimated in the advertisements, proposals, and contract, were 3,000 cubic yards of broken stone, more or less; 3,000 cubic yards of rip-rap, more or less; 2,000 cubic yards of sand, more or less. Instead of these quantities, however, the plaintiff delivered, up to Oct. 1, 1874, 9,025 cubic yards of broken stone and 707 cubic yards of sand in excess of the estimates. Subsequently he delivered still further quantities upon requisitions issued by the Commissioner of Public Works. At the time of commencing his action Harrington had been paid $57,000 on a contract which had been estimated at $14,000. He sued to recover a balance due for a part of the materials furnished, the remainder having been paid for. The facts were not disputed. The City did not suggest any fraud, but claimed that the officers of the Dock Department had no authority to call for more than a reasonable excess over the estimates; that such an enormous excess as in the present case was unreasonable, and that it was, therefore, not delivered under the contract of Oct. 1, 1873, and that as no other contract was entered into according to law by sealed bids and proposals was offered to cover the excess, the plaintiff could not recover. Judge Lawrence said that he had always believed this to be the law in this State. The recent decision, however, in the Nelson case had lessened the former rule of law on this point, and the rule now is that where the City receives and uses goods furnished in good faith, at just prices and without any fraud on the part of its officers it is bound upon a *quantum meruit*, to pay the reasonable worth of the goods. He, therefore, directed a verdict for the plaintiff for $5,000 12. Messrs. Grigg and Signor appeared for the plaintiff, and A. J. Requier and E. H. Lacombe for the City.

THE CITY SUED FOR RENT.

The cases of Mary A. Schanck and the New-York Dispensary, against the Mayor, &c., were brought up before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II, yesterday. The same point being involved in both suits, only one of them—that of Mary A. Schanck—was taken up for trial. The action is to recover for rent of a portion of No. 27 Chambers street, which was leased by the Common Council, and was used by the Marine Court. The City's defense to the suit is that under the Charter the Common Council were forbidden to make a lease at any other than reasonable prices, and the rent in this instance was exorbitant. A witness was put on the stand to prove the rental value of the premises in question, but objection was made by the plaintiff to any such testimony, on the ground that the finding of the Common Council in making the lease was conclusive as to the rent being reasonable. The trial of the case was suspended and the point was argued at length, Judge Lawrence reserving his decision.

DAMAGES FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

The trial of the suit of George Newcombe against John R. Terry was had before Judge Sanford and a jury, in Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday. The plaintiff, it seems, hired a furnished house on Union square from the defendant for one year from Sept. 1, 1868. The house was to be used as a hotel or boarding-house, and it was agreed that the furniture was to be returned and articles missing were to be paid for. On Sept. 1, 1869, the plaintiff moved from the premises and a new tenant came in. At this time two letters were sent by Terry to Newcombe in which the former said that a number of articles of furniture were missing. Terry, on Sept. 20, 1869, went to Newcombe's residence and told him verbally about the missing articles. Newcombe thereupon told Terry to search the house for them. Terry began to search and found about six dollars' worth of small articles. He made some threats against Newcombe, to which the latter replied rather sharply. Terry then went out, obtained an officer, and had Newcombe arrested. The latter was indicted for grand larceny, tried, and acquitted. He then brought this action for malicious prosecution, claiming $20,000 damages. The jury yesterday gave him $500. Townsend & Weed appeared for the plaintiff, and Albert Cardoz for the defendant.

COURT NOTES.

Patrick Finnegan, of No. 322 Pearl street, was brought before United States Commissioner Betts yesterday charged with fraudulent naturalization. He was held for examination next Saturday in $1,000 bail.

John Wood, a Bowery pickpocket, who stole $33 from Mrs. Mary E. Barnes, of No. 40 West Eleventh street, on the 12th inst., pleaded guilty yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to two years in State Prison.

Cora Seymour was arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of robbing her employer, Minnie J. Brooks, of No. 576 Lexington avenue, of $2,000 worth of wearing apparel and jewelry. A dress, valued at $200, was found on her person. She admitted her guilt, and was committed for trial.

Frank Jordan, a sneak thief, of No. 225 West Fifteenth street, stole a gold watch from the store of Emil Bayer, No. 735 Broadway, on the 14th inst. In Part II of the Court of General Sessions yesterday Assistant District Attorney Russell accepted a plea of guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the thief to two years in State Prison.

On the 11th inst. Thomas Hennessy, of No. 220 Delancey street, and John Williams, of No. 226 East Forty-seventh street, stole a box containing six cloaks from the wagon of Rotnschild & Brother, No. 58 Baker street. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday the thieves pleaded guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced them to two years and six months each in the Penitentiary.

Mr. William H. Mundy, counselor at law, in his efforts to obtain a construction of the Excise law, has made complaint before the Grand Jury against the Excise Commissioners for granting licenses to saloon-keepers for the sale of strong and spirituous liquors and wines, excepting beer and ale, in quantities less than five gallons, to be drank on the premises. Mr. Mundy contends that the granting of such licenses is in violation of the law, and has therefore brought the matter before the Grand Jury.

Officer Duncan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, yesterday attempted to arrest Patrick Purcell, of No. 340 East Thirty-fifth street, who was threatening to kill his daughter with a cotton-hook, when a struggle ensued, in the course of which Purcell struck the officer in the hand with a cotton-hook, lacerating it in a shocking manner. Roundsman Martin came to the officer's assistance, and after he had inflicted several severe blows on the roundsman, Purcell was arrested. At the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday he was committed.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Russell accepted pleas of guilty from Mary Bauer, a demented woman who stole clothing and jewelry, valued at $150 from her mistress, Martha W. Ferrer, of No. 265 West Twenty-fifth street, and Ellis Henderson, a negro waiter, who stole a dress and shawl, the property of Elizabeth Dearien, of No. 254 West Twenty-first street, the lady in whose employment he was. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the woman Bauer to two years and six months, and Henderson to two years in State Prison.

Patrick Leville, of No. 74 King street, was arrested yesterday by United States Deputy Marshals Newcomb and Harris, charged with obstructing an officer in the performance of his duties. It is stated that Leville presented himself for registration in the Fifth Assembly District, handing in his certificate of citizenship. This, he alleges, was retained by Inspector Boomer, who was afterward arrested on a charge of petit larceny. The warrant in the case was issued by Supervisor Davenport, and the accused, waiving examination, was held in $2,500 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning as Mr. John A. Olsen, whose place of business is at No. 1,276 Broadway, was walking up Sixth avenue, he was accosted by Thomas Degnan, of No. 132 West Thirty-first street, who seized him around the waist, pinning his arms to his side with one hand and with the other attempted to rob him of his pocket-book. Mr. Olsen's cries for help attracted the attention of Police Captain Williams, who came to his assistance and succeeded in arresting Degnan. Yesterday the prisoner was brought before Justice Kassmire, in the Washington Place Police Court, and committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

HAVING PROPERTY BUT YET DESTITUTE.

A very peculiar case, showing how, in one manner at least, a person may be in real want while actually possessing property, was brought up by petition before Chief Justice Curtis, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. The action is brought by Sarah Bond against Susan McNiff and others. The petition referred to was presented by the plaintiff, who avers that she is a widow, upward of sixty-six years of age, and residing at Mobile, Ala., though at present temporarily in this City. The suit was begun on June 4, 1873, and is simply for the partition or sale of the house and lot at No. 358 Grand street, in this City. The trial of the action, however, involved the construction of the last will and testament of Philip McNiff, the plaintiff's father, who died in 1823. On the pleadings and trial the plaintiff claimed to be entitled to a life estate and fee in a one-quarter part and parcel of the estate of her brother Philip McNiff, Jr., which happened on July 4, 1872. During the latter's lifetime she received one-quarter of the income of the property. The case finally came on for trial before the late Chief Justice Monell, and judgment of partition and sale was entered on Oct. 13, 1875, whereby it was decided that the plaintiff was entitled to one-fourth of the property, a Referee was appointed, on the application of the defendants, to collect the rents. He had now in his hands $5,000 from this source. Of this amount the plaintiff is indisputably entitled to one-fourth, yet she has received in all only $200, that being paid her in June, 1875, in order to liquidate some disbursements in the case. After narrating these facts, the petitioner went on to say that she has no income, and has two very minor grandchildren dependent on her for support. She is largely indebted to friends for borrowed money and necessaries, and is unable to return home for want of means. She applied to the Receiver for $300, but he refused to give her any money. She asked the court for an accounting, and that her share of the funds in the Receiver's possession be paid over to her. On the other hand, the defendant, Susan McNiff, made affidavit that the action is a vexatious one, and that she had no security that the plaintiff will pay the costs of the litigation. She therefore desired the funds to remain in the Receiver's hands until the final determination and accounting in the action. Chief Justice Curtis granted an order directing the Receiver to pay the plaintiff $300.

DAMAGES FOR THE BITE OF A DOG.

A suit brought by a young and rather prepossessing girl named Julia Lynch to recover $2,500 for injuries received by the bite of a dog was tried before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The defendant was Patrick McNally, the proprietor of a store on Grand street. It appeared from the evidence that Miss Lynch, accompanied by two other girls, was on her way home at about 9 P. M. on March 1 last. As they passed McNally's store, they saw the latter's dog, a big Newfoundland, sitting in front of the door, and the plaintiff playfully patted the brute on the head. The dog immediately sprang upon her, and fastening his teeth in her arm above the elbow inflicted an ugly wound. The girl was taken to the station-house, where her wounds were dressed by a surgeon, and she was then conveyed to her home. She was confined to her bed for three months in consequence of her injuries. At the trial yesterday, Dr. Ensign, who attended the girl, gave testimony as to the wound she had received and hinted at the possibility of hydrophobia setting in. The plaintiff herself was put on the stand, and baring her arm showed a large scar still remaining from the bite. Several policemen testified that the dog had bitten other persons besides the plaintiff. The defendant claimed that the dog was of good-natured and inoffensive except when molested or worried by strangers. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict in the plaintiff's favor for $1,500. Frank J. Dunighac appeared for the plaintiff and Malcom Campbell for the defendant.

THE HOUSE OF BLAZES.

The suit of Anna Rose against the New-York Gas-light Company was brought to trial before Judge Larremore and a jury in the Supreme Court, Part III., yesterday. The plaintiff sues to recover $3,000 for damages sustained by reason of a nuisance. She is the owner of the house and lot at No. 404 East Twenty-first street, which adjoin the works of the defendant's company. The plaintiff says her premises were greatly damaged by the infiltration of water from the gas-works which was saturated with the foul gases and noxious waste products of the gas manufacture. The water permeated the walls of the building and flooded the cellar. The pools of foul water would flash up when a lighted match was brought near. The building was in great measure rendered untenable, and the rental declined from $1,600 to $800. This state of affairs continued for two years, when the Board of Health interfered and put a stop to the nuisance. The case is still on. One of the witnesses called yesterday testified that the house was known as the "House of Blazes."

A TAMMANY ALDERMAN IN TROUBLE.

A judgment was recently obtained by Messrs. Culver and Wright against Alderman Michael Tuomey, and the execution issued was returned unsatisfied, there being no property found by the Sheriff belonging to Tuomey. Supplementary proceedings were taken ont and Tuomey was yesterday examined before Chief Justice Shea in the Marine Court. Tuomey swore yesterday that he possesses no property or any kind whatsoever, and had no claims excepting one for his salary of $333 33 for the month of September. The money is still in the Controller's hands. Tuomey testified that he is engaged in no business excepting as an Alderman, and has no income other than that received for salary in his office.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The following cases have been argued in the United States Supreme Court:

No. 35. *The Chemung Canal Bank vs. Lowery et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Wisconsin. The question in this case is whether a State may limit the right of action on a judgment of another State to persons who are citizens of the State at the time the cause of action accrued. The court sustained a demurrer raising this objection, and it is here contended that this was error, and it is said that this court has recognized the right of States to limit the time within which suits may be brought on foreign judgments, and sustained such statutes when the time was limited even to two years. But this court has not sustained any law which denied to citizens of other States the same right to sue in the courts of the State enjoyed by its own citizens. W. P. Lynde for plaintiff in error; S. R. Putney for defendant.

No. 41.—*Birdsall and Saugrty vs. Coolidge.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Nevada. This suit was brought by Coolidge to recover for an infringement of a patent for an improvement in amalgamating fans, claimed by him to have been invented by Z na Wheeler, whose right he holds, the patent for which was granted in November, 1863. The defense was that the instrument used did not have the same adjuncts described in Wheeler's specification. The decision below sustained the case, and it is here claimed that the court erred in the instructions to the jury concerning the technical claims of the parties. Beaty & Denson, for plaintiffs in error; A. G. Evans for defendant.

No. 42.—*French vs. Fyan.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.—This was an action of ejectment for a tract of land claimed by French under the grant made to Missouri by act of Congress for the use of the Pacific Railroad, and which the defendant in error claims under the swamp land grant to the State in 1850. The tract is among the lands certified to the State by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in 1854 for railroad purposes. Proof was offered by the plaintiff to show that it is and was not swamp land at the date of the Swamp Land act, but the court rejected it, holding, also, the swamp land patent to show a better title than that under the certificate for railroad purposes, although of later date. It is here contended that this was error, and that the action of the General Land Office in certifying the land for railroad purposes was a conclusive decision by the proper department that the land was not swamp land, and that this decision controls the case here. D. T. Jewell for plaintiff in error, M. Barr for defendant.

No. 51.—*Ryan et al. vs. D. K. Carter et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.—This is also an action of ejectment for a tract of land in the County of St. Louis. The parties claimed from a common source or title, from one Dodier, to whom the land was confirmed in 1810, and who subsequently conveyed to one Lebourne. Lebourne died in 1821, leaving the property to his wife, through whom the title passed to the defendant in error Carter. Carter had been in possession over thirty-five years before the suit was commenced, and his title was sustained by the court. It is here contended that by the decision made the court disregarded a deed of partition, and the rights of the plaintiffs accruing under it, made between Lebourne and the heirs of Dodier in 1818, which, if properly considered, will reverse the judgment. D. T. Jewell for plaintiffs in error, M. Blair for defendants.

A WIFE-MURDERER ON TRIAL.

The trial of Francis McGuire for the murder of his wife, Ann, in which a jury was obtained on Tuesday, was continued before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. The prosecution was conducted by Assistant District Attorney Ball, and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. A. Oakey Hall and William F. Kinsling. McGuire is a brutal-looking fellow, about thirty-two years of age, and a laborer by occupation. On Sunday evening, Aug. 15, McGuire, who had been out all day, returned to his apartments on the third floor of the tenement house, No. 330 East Thirty-fifth street, where his wife kept a few women boarders, and boarded up the proceeds of her industry. Mrs. McGuire offered to get supper ready for the prisoner, but he declined the offer, whereupon she taunted him with being out enjoying himself all day, and used a remark about a woman in the basement which showed that she was jealous. He cautioned her against making use of such expressions, threatening if she did so to kill her, even though he should hang for it. A quarrel then ensued, in the course of which McGuire smashed the crockery, and in a few minutes afterward Mrs. McGuire cried out, "I am stabbed." Mary Rigney and Mary McLaughlin, the women boarders, rushed to the assistance of the injured woman, and found that she was suffering from a horrible wound in the abdomen, from which the intestines protruded. Mrs. McGuire was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she died next day. McGuire fled from the house, but subsequently returned and was arrested while rummaging the effects of his wife, and admitted that a large meat knife found concealed in the kitchen was the weapon with which he did the stabbing. He expressed no regret for his crime; but on the contrary said that he was sorry he had not cut her throat. Messrs. Hall and Kinsling contend that the prisoner's crime is no higher than manslaughter in the second degree. The case will be given to the jury to-day.

A VERDICT AGAINST THE SHERIFF.

The trial of the case of Henry C. Snebley against the Sheriff, which has occupied three days before Judge Larremore and a jury, in Part III of the Supreme Court, was concluded yesterday. The plaintiff claimed that in June, 1874 by virtue of a bill of sale from Frederick C. Lomileno, he became the owner of the furniture in the Maltby House, a hotel then kept by one George R. Nash in Great Jones street. Nash had leased the furniture from Lomileno. This furniture was sold by the Sheriff under an execution issued from the Supreme Court upon a judgment in favor of Anastasia Williams against Lomileno. The plaintiff in the present suit sought to recover the value of the furniture thus sold. In support of this claim, Snebley testified that in June, 1874, he took a transfer from Lomileno of the property in question, as part payment for certain cash advances previously made by him to Lomileno, and in behalf of the latter as counsel in the prosecution of a certain claim for insurance in Antwerp, Belgium. Lomileo, however, who had lately returned from California, after an absence of two years, was produced as a witness by the defendant, and he denied that he had ever intentionally transferred the title of the property in question to Snebley. He acknowledged his signature to the bill of sale, but stated that he had signed it simply in order to enable Snebley, as his attorney, to collect the rent up n the furniture during his absence, and not as a bona fide evidence of sale. The jury awarded the plaintiff $2,500.

THREE BURGLARS SENTENCED.

On the night of the 15th inst. the tailor's store of Jacob Ulrich, No. 492 Broome street, was broken open and robbed of clothing valued at $300. Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, went to work on the case and arrested a Swede named George Wilhams, living at No. 209 South Fifth avenue, from whom he extracted information which led to the arrest of Joseph Joralemo and Joseph Mazen, two Italians, Williams' accomplices. The Captain recovered and restored the property stolen from Mr. Ulrich, and the three prisoners were indicted for burglary in the first degree. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday the three burglars were tried and convicted. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced Joralemo, who was the instigator of the burglary, to the full penalty—ten years in the State Prison. Mazen received a sentence of eight years' imprisonment, and Williams, who gave the information which led to the arrest of the others, was sentenced to five years in prison. All three prisoners laughed outright and made a low bow to the Judge on hearing their sentence, and appeared to look upon the matter as a first-class joke.

COUNTERFEITERS ON TRIAL.

In the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, yesterday, before Judge Benedict, a further disposition was made of the arrests made at the time of the raid on the counterfeiting establishment of the Congdon brothers, in Brooklyn, several months ago. Ransom D. Warner and Edgar K. Griffin were arrested at that time and indicted for passing counterfeit money. Warner was looked upon as the principal operator, he contracting for the entire issue of the Congdon brothers and selling it at a percentage to others. Griffin was one of these agents or "boodle carriers." When called yesterday morning in this court both of the above pleaded guilty and were remanded for sentence. Another of the gang, F. W. Jenkins, alias D. A. Craig, arrested at the same time, called for a trial, and the evidence on the part of the Government was heard, after which, in order to allow the accused an opportunity of making a proper defense, the case was continued until this morning.

ONE MORE VOTE FOR TILDEN.

The term of John E. Simmons, who was convicted in February, 1874, of the murder of Nicholas Duryea, a polley-dealer, and sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison, expired yesterday. The prisoner was released in the morning, and by noon his lawyer had obtained the record of his conviction and prepared the usual papers for the restoration of Simmons' citizenship. The petition is to be presented to Gov. Tilden at once, and a favorable answer is confidently expected before election day.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Curtis.

Wyman vs. Vanderpool et al.—Defendant's motion to stay plaintiff's proceedings on judgment granted, provided the defendants, within ten days, give the security on the appeal required by section 335 of the Code, to stay execution.

Cochran vs. Gutwald.—Motion in respect to judgment granted, as far as to correct same by striking out the $177 77 costs, &c., disbursements of former trial, and making it also in the alternative as to the horses, with costs of motion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Motions Granted.—Thurber vs. Delaney; Thurber vs. O'Reilly; Simms vs. Warren.

Columbus Grain Steaming Company vs. Hetns.—Motion granted for fourth Friday.

Order Settled.—Van Volkenburgh vs. Conklin.

Rothschild vs. Hooke.—Motion granted for fourth Friday.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Chief Justice Shea.

Orders Granted.—Isaacs vs. Hirsch; Rose vs. Rinbrand; Aaron vs. Ribrand; White vs. Kassaherih; Sharpe vs. Earle; Bowling vs. Hodgkinson; Derretto vs. Doe; Irvine vs. Reid; Pforzheimor vs. Tucker; Alexander vs. Levishon; Dunn vs. Clark; Klein vs. Schunberg; Underwood vs. Stevenson; Israel vs. Newman; Fredrick vs. Francis; O'Dea vs. Irvine; Kringman vs. Schepsky; Mentz vs. Kipler; Goldzier vs. Young.

Motions Granted.—Tiemeyer vs. Kelter; Schuman vs. Buter; Bauer vs. Guardian Life Insurance Company; Furcish vs. The American School Company; Hyatt vs. Muier; Frank vs. Offenstein; Aurus vs. Schnitter; Morrison vs. Carr.

Hagnold vs. Ingraham.—Motion denied.

Wood vs. Lewis.—Lewis's bond approved.

By Judge McAdam.

The Columbia Grain Steaming Company vs. Canary.—The appointment of a Receiver does not necessarily terminate the supplementary proceedings. (People vs. Mead, 29 Howard, 360.) The examination must proceed.

Ahern vs. Liado.—Motion granted; order of arrest vacated on stipulating not to sue.

Bolendar vs. Hurbner.—Motion for judgment on commercam denied, with $10 costs. (Kelsey vs. Tremain, 29 Howard, 343.)

See Papers Filed.—Thompson vs. Clark; Young vs. Cohen.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	
96—Crary vs. Simpson.	151—Matter of Welsh.
105—Oppenheimer versus Green.	150—Matter of Gardner.
106—Newton vs. Greeh.	151—Matter of Case.
107—Steele vs. Green.	152—Matter of the Temple Beth-e.
117—Firth vs. Green.	153—Matter of the Shaari-Hasshimoian.
120—Cruser vs. Tompkins.	
141—Pruitt vs. Fox.	155—Matter of the Heb. Ben. O. Ass. Soc.
149—Boyce vs. New-York Steel Works.	156—Matter of the Female Acad. of the S. H.
155—Wormser vs. Hoffman.	157—Matter of the Central Park Bap. Church.
156—De Embil vs. De Embil.	158—Matter of the Sisters of Charity.
157 Hoppeus vs. Whitmore.	159—Matter of the Soc. of St. Vincent Ferrer.
166—Sperper vs. Sperper.	160—Matter of Church of St. Michael.
170—Gaylor vs. Gay.or.	161—Matter of Evans.
173—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Cameron.	162—Matter of Hoagland.
178—Barney vs. Barney.	163—Matter of Fox.
189—Fowler vs. Hawkins.	164—Matter of R. D. Ch of Barsenville.
191—Bucking, vs. Hause.t.	165—Matte of Auchmuty.
194—Dupignac vs. Harrison.	166—Matter of McLeay.
Assessment Calendar.	167—Matter of Gouzrega'n Bual Jeshuran.
141—Matter of the Congregation Shaari Hashmudim.	168—Matter of Magdalen Benevolent Society.
142—Matter of O'Hare.	169—Matteroi Gide sleeve
143—Matter of Reynolds.	—Matter of McCloskey.
144—Matter of Rhodes.	
145—Matter of Russell.	
146—Matter of Davis.	
147—Matter of Sloane.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, J. J.

Nos.	
196—Casserly, Receiver &c., vs. Manners.	153—Mayor, &c., vs. The N. S. S. I. Ferry Co.
198—Ahearn vs. Goodspeed et al.	161—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
206½—The St. Nicholas Nat. B'k. vs. Nat. L'k. State of N. Y.	175—Cocks vs. The N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
207—Wood vs. The Erie Railway Co.	186—The Ocean Nat. B'k. vs. Carli.
208—Gettyet al. vs. Devlin, &c. et al.	206—Whiteside vs. Hyman.
209—Chapin vs. Dobson.	132—The People, &c. vs. Tweed, Impl'd, &c.
210—Cusamus vs. The Long Island R. R. Co.	133—Same vs. Same.
211—Alexander et al. vs. Brown et al.	134—Same vs. Same.
212—Littauer vs. Goldman.	214—Hilton, et al. vs. Hussey et al.
	215—King vs. Busse.
	216—Para, Jr., et al. vs. Simmonds, Sur., &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	
98—Devoe vs. Boyd et al.	320—First Nat. B'k'g & M. L. Ass. vs. Baudmann et al.
113—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt.	547—Ferris et al. vs. Foran et al.
361—Locke vs. Locke.	548—Same vs. Same.
591—Beekman, Ex'x. vs. Van Derveer et al.	549—Waterbury vs. Bonker et al.
146—Curry vs. Witters.	551—Abraham et al. vs. Clausen et al.
334—Stevens vs. Stevens.	315—Vanderhoef vs. Tucker.
415—Auffrit vs. Schneidecke.	578—Ruzen vs. Collins.
322—Dambmann versus Schuiting.	581—Lynes vs. Bender, Jr.
474—Uhl, Rec'r. vs. Millbauser.	583—Standard Life Ins. Co. vs. Coburn et al.
477—Bruns, Jr., vs. Boehm et al.	584—Weiler vs. Weisbold et al.
479—Bresler vs. Volkemn.	711—Phelps vs. Pfitt et al.
487—Phillips et al. vs. Hyman et al.	610—Stewart vs. Boynton.
494—The Mut. Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. vs. Smith	610—Pike vs. Seltar et al.
499—The Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Trask et al.	614—Bulger vs. Bates.
577—Valentine vs. Lydecker.	615—Van Wal et al. vs.
502—Cameron vs. Mittnacht et al.	618—The Ger. Am. Bank vs. Vilmar et al.
504—Wales vs. Sherwood et al.	621½—Josephthal vs. Hayer.
506—Hall et al. vs. Scharnberg et al.	622—Josephthal et al. vs. Steffen et al.
520—O'Connor, Ex'x, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	626—Earle vs. Stuiges et al.
521—Neohaur vs. Booth et al.	628—Allen vs. Semaue et al.
524—Nicoll vs. Scrymser.	629—Gill vs. Hausner.
529—Caggey vs. Mears et al.	631—Watts et al. vs. Duncan et al.
530—Devone et al. vs. Crawford et al.	632—Knowison et al. vs. Berdan et al. Co.
	644—Bernhard vs. McCarthy.
	645—Josephthal et al. vs. Pierce et al.
	646—Patrillo vs. O'Donnell et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	
2111—De Revere vs. Prendergast.	2107—Toffey et al. vs. Williams.
1049—Bussinger et al. vs. Gould et al.	1723½—Bruce et al. vs. Norvall.
1051—Rounds, Ex. et al. vs. Gould et al.	1329—Gapeu vs. Crawford.
1859—Ames et al. vs. Smith et al.	1939—Lainbridge versus Browne et al.
1947—Marks vs. Green.	1350—Partridge vs. Thayer.
2061—Greenbaum vs. Conner, &c.	1965—Meyer vs. The Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co
2091—Carroll vs. Cassily.	1967—The Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works vs. The St. L. I. M. & S. R. Co.
1599½—Keone vs. Price.	
3247—Wynes vs. The Mayor, &c.	3663—Bates et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1148—Longaran, Jr., vs. Matthews et al.	1885—Peo'e et al. vs. Sallsbury, Jr., et al.
1941—Fleh vs. Clark et al.	1903—Fitts et al. vs. Onderdonk.
2011—Rodm an vs. King.	2027—Randel, &c., vs. Cox.
2095—Lagerowitsch vs. Monquin.	2243—Martinez vs. Del Valle.
1611—Dickinson vs. Dudley.	2175—McKernell vs. Miller.
2117—Taylor vs. Surget.	
1985—Jennison vs. Conner, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	
878—The Guardian M. L. Insurance Co. vs. the Atlantic National Bank.	937½—Wynkoop vs. The Mayor, &c.
3662—Bauer vs. Goldfinger.	938½—Touester et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1424½—Ferrigan vs. Mulhos et al.	2593—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.
2482—Mathes vs. Sharp, &c.	2892—Matthews vs. The Mayor, &c.
1248—Lendrum vs. Mead et al.	2698—Malcolm vs. Evans, &c.
3210—Gerdis vs. Kohnson.	3643—Conners, &c., vs. Titus et al.
1213—Sarnes et al. vs. Quiney, &c.	1398—The N. Y. Spring Bed Company vs. Conner, &c.
1312—Heys vs. Stern.	514—Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al.
1662—Custance vs. Burr.	248—Rogers et al. vs. Phillips et al.
2848—Hillenbrand vs. The Mayor, &c.	1234—Ritchie et al. vs. Hardy.
2854—The Harlem Gas-Light Company vs. The Mayor, &c.	1320—Fort vs. Harriott et al.
3682—Sullivan vs. The Mayor, &c.	2363—O'Gara vs. Kearney, &c.
956½—Connolly et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	
174½—Felibee vs. Hammont.	587½—Vermilye et al. vs. The North National B'of the City of N. Y.
1918—Gerdes vs. The Mayor, &c.	2283—The People, &c., ex rel. Bowne versus O'Brien et al.
2968—Isberg vs. The Mayor, &c.	1823—Seward vs. The Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.
718—Ward vs. Ashley.	1825½—Purves vs. The Mayor, &c.
657—Driscoll, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	2205—Anderson, &c., vs. Lane, et al.
3161—Donovan vs. Conner, &c.	3163—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.
1735—Henderson versus White, et al.	1071—Goodridge vs. Skidmore, et al.
1540½—Hickey vs. The Mayor, &c.	1103—The Lowery Nat. B'k vs. The Mayor, &c.
2361—The Chatham Nat. B'k vs. O'Brien, &c.	1075—Wild et al. vs. Conner, &c.
691—Van Winkle versus Whitlock.	

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 23, 1876.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by Curtis, C

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GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon

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MONTANA.....Oct. 24, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA.....Oct. 31, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Nov. 7, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26 intermediate, $40 cabin, $75 to $80, according to state-room accommodations. No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ETNA.....Oct. 21
ANDES.....Nov. 4

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....Nov. 1
CLARENDON.....About Nov. 20

Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:

*ST. LAURENT Lacheseic Saturday, Oct. 21, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Oct. 28, at 2 P. M.
ST. GERMAIN, Recuioux Saturday, Nov. 4, at 7:30 A.M.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD. (Including wine.) First cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $75; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $21; with superior accommodations, including wine, bedding, and attendance, extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class iron-screw steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Oct. 19
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 26
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 2

and every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $80, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....TUESDAY.....Oct. 17
MANHATTAN.....THURSDAY.....Oct. 19
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 21

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Vesey Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria...Oct. 21, 7 A. M. | Ethiopia....Nov. 4, 7 A. M.
California, Oct. 28, 1 P. M. | Victoria, Nov. 11, 1 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Australia, Oct. 28, noon | Anglia, Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
Hibyia, Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Utopia, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70 Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. R. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE, Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.

FOR LONDON.

FRANCE.....Saturday, Oct. 21 at 7:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Oct. 21, 7:30 A.M. | Spain.....Nov. 4, 7 A.M.
Italy.....Oct. 28, 2 P.M. | England.....Nov. 11, 1 P.M.

Cabin passage, $55, $60, or $70, currency. Return tickets, $100, $110, or $120, currency. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from $1 upward at current rates.

Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat., Oct. 28 | RHEIN.....Sat., Nov. 4
MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 28 | RHEIN.....Sat., Nov. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Oct. 28, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 4, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $25, Currency. Drafts issued at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.

H. E. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
No. 409 Broadway.

R. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, Oct. 31

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Nov. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Nov. 8

For freight or passage apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent Pier No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CRESCENT CITY.....TUESDAY, Oct. 24
COLUMBUS.....SUNDAY, Nov. 1

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Oct. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Oct. 26
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Oct. 28

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, Nov. 4

For freight or passage apply to

E. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 22 and Nov. 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....Oct. 19 | GELLERT.....Nov. 6
TEUTONIA.....Oct. 26 | POMMERANIA.....Nov. 9

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadst., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River, as follows:

NAVARINO.....Oct. 21 | OTHELLO.....Nov. 18
COLOMBO.....Nov. 4 | RHINDOO.....Nov. 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—ALLENTOWN LINE.—Ferry stations in New-York, foot of Liberty st. and foot of Clarkson st., up town. Freight station, foot of Liberty st.

Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:

5:40 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c.; connects at Bound Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

*8:45 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Williamsport, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

*1:00 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

*5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

Boats leave foot of Clarkson st., North River, at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:05, 11:50 P. M.

Connection is made by Clarkson Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *

For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, AND SQUAN.

Time-table of Oct. 2, 1876: Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M.

From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M., 4:20 P. M. Stages to and from Keyport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE, BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

For Trenton, Philadelphia and the Centennial. Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1876, trains

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 6:45, 7:45, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 5, 6:30 P. M.

Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 4:20, 6:20 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, St. and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 5, 6:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:15, 9:15 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:50, 6:10 P. M.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. trains from New-York and to trains leaving Centennial Grounds at 4:50 and 6:10 P. M.

All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.

Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.

CENTENNIAL PASSENGERS delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.

H. P. BALDWIN.
Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and North, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 8 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 2:40 and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the south, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 2:40, and 9 P. M. Sunday 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:40, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Accommodation 7 A. M., 4:10 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.

For Centennial Depot at 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, and 4 P. M. On Sunday 8 A. M. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 7:15, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 1, 1:15, 3, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6, 6:50, and 7:20 P. M. On Sunday 7:20 A. M. and 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, 6, 10, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3:15, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Sunday, 4:10, 8:10, 9:30, 11:30 P. M.

For Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 8:20 and 10:30 A. M. and 12:20 P. M. and 12:05, 1:05 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:05, 9:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 3:55, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:50, 7:55, 7:40, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices—Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and Depots foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 18, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:50 A. M., North-ru and Western Express.

2:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. E. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16 1876.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD,

After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:45, and 3:45 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. H. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 12:45 and 6 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

PURE PICKLES IN MALT VINEGAR,

RICH SAUCES for FISH, MEAT, and GAME,

POTTED MEATS and FISH,

GENUINE MUSTARD,

SUPERIOR MALT VINEGAR,

JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADES,

and other table delicacies are displayed in the Agricultural Hall, where inspection is invited, and are sold by all dealers in first-class groceries in the United States and Canada. Every genuine article is labeled

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen, Soho square, London.

TAMAR INDIEN.—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOzenge; agreeable to take; specific for constipation and its consequences. E. Grillon, No. 27 rue Rambuteau, Paris depot. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

THE TOLL GATE.—PRIZE PICTURE FREE!—An ingenious game; fifty objects to find. Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILMAN, OF PARIS.

Offers a complete and elegant assortment of finest Paris millinery, with constant renewals from new arrivals, "Courtalde's" crapes. No. 424 6th av., near 26th st. (Late Michels.)

DRY GOODS.

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS

Of Every Grade and at the LOWEST PRICES, for

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.

WHITE, COLORED, AND FANCY FLANNELS,
All Qualities and the Best Makes.
CHOICE DESIGNS IN EMBROIDERED FLANNELS.
BED AND CRIB BLANKETS,
All Sizes.
ARCTIC AND EIDER DOWN QUILTS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, COMFORTABLES, &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now open their FALL IMPORTATION of SATIN DAMASKS,
NOEL TAPESTRIES,
CHINESE and MUMMY CLOTHS.
THREAD LACE, GUIPURE,
SWISS and NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, &c.
N. B.—WINDOW SHADES, MATTRESSES, &c., made up at short notice and
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

R.H.MACY&CO.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.

UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.

CATALOGUES FREE.

BLACK DRESS SILKS

AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

"DOLLS' OPENING DAY," AT THE TOY BAZAR of LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 820 Broadway, next block above Stewart's, third door below 12th st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 21, a general exhibition of French, English, German, Japanese, Chinese, and other Dolls, Dolls' Dresses, Robes, &c. The children of New-York and vicinity are invited to attend.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

REMOVAL AND REDUCED PRICES.

WOOD BROTHERS,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Have removed the entrance of their Warerooms from

No. 740 Broadway to

NOS. 49, 51, AND 53 LAFAYETTE PLACE.

In calling notice to the change, WOOD BROTHERS invite attention to their choice stock of carefully made Carriages of new and graceful forms, manufactured expressly to the best City trade, under the personal supervision of a member of the firm of great experience, with special care to durability and strength, as well as that beauty of style and fine finish for which they have so long maintained a justly earned reputation.

Orders from a distance, by mail, receive the same faithful attention as though placed in person.

MEDAL and DIPLOMA at the Centennial Exhibition, 1876, and

PRIZE MEDAL at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

FOUR-IN-HANDS AND COACHING-CARRIAGES RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A WARrant of attachment issued out of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and also, by virtue of an order of sale granted by Hon. George C. Barrett, Justice of said Court, on the 14th day of October, 1876, I will expose to sale at public vendue, on MONDAY, the 23d day of October, 1876, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 264 West 22d st., two bay horses; said horses are closely matched, of beautiful color, stylish, and fast.

WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.

JAMES FAY, Deputy.
DATED Oct. 10, 1876.

EUREKA HORSE BLANKET COMPANY.

No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL
$20,000 WORTH OF GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.
A RARE CHANCE TO SAVE MONEY.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE horses, 16 hands high; gentle and kind in single or double harness; one is a very fine dog-cart horse; sold on account of family going to Europe; cheap. Apply at private stable, No. 124 West 50th st., before 12 o'clock, for four days.

MESSRS. POTTER & BARRETT, OF Rochester, N. Y., have just arrived at Col. Barker's, corner of Broadway and 39th st., with a car-load of the finest road, coupé, and match horses, and most superb coach and trotting teams to be found. Private sale only.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE AND TRAVELING ROBES in quantities and grades to suit buyers, largely reduced.

HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

STEAMBOATS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO CENTENNIAL TRAVELERS.

PEOPLE'S EVENING LINE.

ONLY $1 FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE ON

STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.

HUDSON RIVER R. R. TICKETS TAKEN FOR PASSAGE AND STATE-ROOM BERTH.

Centennial Excursion Tickets Taken for Passage and Cabin Berth.

Boats leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st., near Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, connecting at Albany with morning trains for Chicago, Saratoga, and all points North and West.

STATE-ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM.

MEALS ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M. NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN YEARS.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Steam-ships Electra and Galatea, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—THE VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW.—Leave Vestry Street Pier at 8:10, and 24th st. at 8:30 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Connections at Albany with new train at 8 P. M. for the West, over New-York Central, arriving at Buffalo at 7:10, Suspension Bridge 8:30, and Niagara Falls at 8:20 the following morning. Continuous trains on Lake Shore and Canada Southern Roads. To West Point and Newburg and return the same day, $1. Poughkeepsie, $1 50. After Oct. 21 landings will be made only at Newburg and Poughkeepsie.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run between New-York (foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35) and Hunt's Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tue-day, 17.... 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 17.... 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 19.. 3:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 18. 8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 21... 10:00 A. M.	Friday, 20..... 8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24.... 8:30 A. M.	Monday, 23.. 10:00 A. M.
	Tuesday, 24.... 12:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d st. E. R. 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 241 Broadway, New York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT,

Connecting with Danbury, Norwalk and New-Haven Railroads. By steamer

AMERICUS,

daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, at 4:30 P. M. Pier No. 37 East River, at 2:45 P. M., and foot of 33d st., East River, at 3 P. M.

Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer MONITOR, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine dock at 11:30 A. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
[of No. 22 East 35th st.,]
has one elegant suite, with private table, to offer, and two smaller ones and two single rooms without private table.

A LADY AND HER GROWN SON DESIRE also to lessen their expenses by taking one gentleman into their family who would desire all the comforts of a refined home, at a moderate price; highest references given and required. Address PERMANENT, Box 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY WILL let with board to adults, two furnished rooms, second story, front; reasonable; location central and desirable; reference. Address W., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMily will rent second floor; also parlor and bedroom on third floor, handsomely furnished, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,168 Post Office.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house have a second floor; also other rooms, en suite or separately, with excellent board; references.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.

Rooms single or en suite; rooms for gentlemen; private table or table d'hôte; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, hand-somely furnished rooms, large and small, suitable for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 14 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsome rooms, with excellent board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; table and service unexceptionable. F. LACHENMEYER.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR Madison square.—Elegantly-furnished parlor sleeping rooms, bathroom, &c.; private table if desired; house first-class.

MRS. FELTER, OF NO. 235 WEST 38TH St., offers, with board, suites on second and third floors; also a large room on fourth floor; moderate terms.

NO. 219 WEST 49TH ST.—TWO FRONT rooms, third story, south exposure, to rent with first-class board; house newly furnished; small private family; reference.

AN EXTRA LARGE, DESIRABLE ROOM, also two smaller rooms, with board; terms low; table satisfactory; abundance home-made bread, pastry, &c. No. 241 West 14th st.

NO. 139 WEST 14TH ST.—HANDSOME rooms, with board, on the second and fourth floors; house first class and situation very desirable and convenient.

SUPERIOR BOARD FOR SMALL FAMILIES OR GENTLEMEN.—Back parlor, second and third floor, front. Address B. A., Box No. 279 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, HANDSOMELY-FURnished room, with alcoves; also, one with private bath; family own their house. Apply at No. 116 East 30th st.

NO. 68 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Choice double and single rooms; families and single gentlemen; also, table board; $7 per week.

ONE SUITE OF NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms on second floor, and third floor hall room; also rooms on parlor floor, with private table if desired. No. 106 Madison av.

F

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MRS. HOUSE ACQUITTED.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S PLEA FOR CONVICTION—JUDGE BEASLEY'S CHARGE—THE JURY AFTER SEVERAL HOURS' DELIBERATION RETURN A VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY."

The trial of Mrs. Irene A. V. House, for the killing of her husband, Orson Alonzo House, at Trenton, N. J., came to an end last evening, the result being the acquittal of the accused. The jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty," by which it was understood that they pronounced the killing of Mr. House a case of justifiable homicide. The court-room was crowded during the morning session, when the argument of the Attorney General and the charge of the presiding Justice were delivered.

The Attorney General's plea lasted two hours, and was a fair consideration of the question whether or not the accused or her son was in danger of death at the hands of the murdered man at the time he was shot. He claimed that there was no danger of death to either. There was trouble, he would admit. A fight was in progress between House, Mrs. House, and Willie Anderson, but it was an ordinary quarrel, such as the accused herself admitted were of common occurrence. It was nothing more than one of their ordinary cat-and-dog fights. There were a half dozen witnesses of the fight. Did they believe there was any danger that Mr. House would kill either his wife or his step-son? Their actions were a sufficient answer. All of them either looked on unconcernedly or strolled away to attend to their private business. They certainly would not have acted thus if they had had any idea that Mr. House was meditating murder. Did Willie Anderson believe that his mother was in danger of death? By no means, for he did not even cry out for help to the people who were close by. There were two grown-up men within calling distance, but Willie Anderson didn't ask them to help him save his mother. Did Mrs. House think that either she or her son were in danger of death from Mr. House? Nothing of the kind. She was in no more danger of being killed than she was of going to heaven. But even if it could be proved that Mrs. House was fearful of being murdered by her husband, did she have no way of escaping? Was there no room in which she could have taken refuge? Yes, there were ample means of escape. But Mrs. House did not want to get away from her husband. It was the last thing she wanted. She was anxious for a fight. Her blood was thoroughly up. She was enraged. There could be no clearer case of murder from anger. The motive was as transparent as glass. It was rage, revenge. The defense had been trying to make out a terrible case of assault upon Mrs. House. She had been beaten and kicked and pounded against trunks. But which one of the witnesses had testified to the fact that Mrs. House was bruised in any way? Not one. The defense had not been able to show a slight bruise upon her forehead. The plea of justifiable homicide was too weak and nonsensical to be entertained by intelligent men.

Judge Beasley, in his charge to the jury, laid stress upon the duty of the jurors to act as judges under the law. They must be on their guard against the influence of their sympathies. The question was not whether Mrs. House was beaten by Mr. House, nor whether Mr. House deserved to be killed for beating Mrs. House. The question was whether the accused was justified in putting her husband to death. The abuse which Mr. House inflicted upon his wife had been considered right enough by the Grand Jury as a provocation to the crime that had been committed, and for that reason the indictment had charged Mrs. House with manslaughter rather than with murder. But the fact that Mrs. House was provoked to kill her husband was no defense. It must be shown that one or both of the persons engaged with Mr. House were in imminent jeopardy of their lives. The question was, whether the accused had reasonably the right to infer that she or her son was in danger of death? Asking the jurors to bear in mind the fact that what they must find in order to acquit the accused was that she acted under necessity, the Judge invited them to review with him the principal points in the testimony.

The jury retired at 12:30 o'clock. Soon after the court adjourned till 2 o'clock. On reassembling at 2 o'clock, the jury was still out. A new case was therefore called and put on trial, subject to interruption upon the agreement of the jury in the House case. Mrs. House remained in the court-room with her attorney from the hour of adjournment. She had grown decidedly nervous during the argument of the Attorney General and the charge of Judge Beasley. She had apparently lost the confidence which she seemed to entertain the previous evening, and when the case had been given to the jury she shared in the common impression that the most she could hope for was a disagreement of the jury. The prospect of an acquittal had been considerably lessened by the argument of the Attorney General. Soon after 5 o'clock the court adjourned and the ward-rooms was soon cleared. A few were allowed to leave, but the majority seemed to think that there was no reasonable prospect of an agreement of the jury for hours to come. At 6:30 o'clock, however, the jury sent word that it had agreed upon a verdict, and the officers of the court were summoned, as was also Mrs. House. Mrs. House came in with her father. She was met by the Clerk of the Court, who told her that she had probably been acquitted. She said "I knew it; God told me so in my prayers." The Judge arrived at 7 o'clock, and the jury were at once summoned.

"Gentlemen of the jury," asked the Clerk, "have you agreed upon a verdict?" "We have," was the reply.

"Who shall say for you?" asked the Clerk.

"The foreman," replied the jurymen.

"Mr. Foreman, what say you of the prisoner at the bar, is she guilty or not guilty?" "Not guilty," said the foreman.

A murmur of applause ran through the court-room as the verdict was given. Mrs. House then arose from her seat and stepped forward to greet the jurors as they passed from their places. She took each by the hand and breathed out a fervent expression of thanks. Five minutes later the court-house lights were all out and the news of the acquittal had gone all over the City of Trenton.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

GENERAL ORDER OF THE POLICE BOARD TO THE CAPTAINS OF THE VARIOUS PRECINCTS.

The Police Board yesterday instructed Superintendent Walling to issue the following general order to the Police Captains concerning the forthcoming election:

"Tuesday, the 7th day of November, is assigned for holding an election in the City of New-York. The polls of election are required by law to be opened at 6 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. On that day you will order the whole of your command on duty. Except those who are specially detailed by the Superintendent for that day, excuse no member of your command who is able to do patrol duty. You will detail two members of your force to duty at each of the polling places from 6 o'clock A. M. until the completion of the canvassing of votes and counting, with such tours of duty as you shall deem proper. You will instruct the members of your force to keep order in the streets, and especially in the vicinity of the polls and about the election booths or boxes; to promptly arrest all persons violating the provisions of the election law, and charge them with the offense committed; to enforce the observance of the provisions of the Excise law, prohibiting the selling or giving away of intoxicating liquors on the day when any election is held" within a quarter of a mile of the place where the election is held. You will see that your telegraph instrument is in order, and in charge of a competent officer, subject to your order to work it, from 6 A. M. until the completion of the canvass. In case you require assistance on election day, call on the adjoining precincts for their reserve, and furnish the required aid when called on by any police precinct. If you can spare the force; and if the disorder assumes a serious aspect, telegraph to this office. You will see that your ballot-boxes, locks and keys are in order, the ballot-boxes made of or panelled in maple, and properly distributed to the several police places in your precinct, and delivered to the Inspectors of election at 6 o'clock on the morning of election day. You will notify this office promptly of the absence of Inspectors of election of your precincts from the police places in your precinct.

You will instruct the members of your force to protect all persons who may be legally acting in an orderly manner as challengers at any poll or election within your precinct, and to prevent the crowding of, and to remove if erected, any box, booth, or structure for distributing ballots within 150 feet of any polling place. Your attention is particularly called to section 47 of the election laws of 1872, which provides that "each candidate for any office to be filled at the election, may by certificate in writing signed by him, designate one person for each election district in which he is a candidate, to be present at the canvass of the ballots containing the names of the persons designated for that office. The Inspectors of election and the Police or other officers attending at such election district specified in said certificate, shall make a passage for such person to the said Inspectors, and the said Inspectors shall permit him to be present at the canvass of all the ballots in the box containing the ballots for the office specified in the said certificate, and to see if to him that he can see that such canvass and the statement required of the votes found in each box are correctly made. And no Inspector of Election, or Board of Inspectors, or police or other officer, shall allow such person to be molested or removed during the canvass of such ballots, or until such statement has been made, completed, and signed, unless he shall be personally guilty of fraudulent or disorderly conduct." Inspectors of election are now by law canvassers of the votes cast at elections. You will, therefore, under all circumstances, protect them in the undisturbed possession of the ballot-boxes, and repress all improper interference with them while canvassing the votes and completing the canvass.

"The United States Supervisors of election have also the (Section 5) right to be present at all times after the polls are opened until the canvass be wholly completed, and the proper returns made; and to personally scrutinize, count, and canvass each and every ballot cast in his or their respective election districts for Representative in Congress, whatever may be the endorsement on said ballot, or in whatever box it may have been placed or found, 'to the end (as the act of Congress declares) that each candidate for the office of Representative in Congress shall obtain the benefit of every vote for him cast.'

"When the canvass has been completed, you will take charge of the ballot-boxes and keys, and return them to the station-house."

The Superintendent also directed to promulgate the subjoined order:

"It is an offense against the laws of the United States to obstruct or interfere with the Supervisors of Elections, or United States Deputy Marshals, in the performance of their duty, or to refuse proper aid or assistance when required by them. They are about to verify the lists of persons who have registered, and have the right to verify them by proper inquiry and examination at the respective places assigned by registered persons as their residences, and to call upon you for proper aid or assistance."

THE MAYORALTY.

A DEPUTATION OF COLORED CITIZENS WAIT UPON CONTROLLER GREEN AND PROMISE HIM THEIR SUPPORT.

Controller Green was visited yesterday by a committee representing the independent colored citizens of the Eighth Congressional District, consisting of George W. Myers, D. K. Jackson, Samuel Cook, John J. Butler, Andrew Parker, Aaron Riley, John Augustus, Augustus Jeffery, and A. A. Luca, who presented him with the following resolutions.

Resolved, That in the selection of a candidate for the chief magistracy of this Empire City we, the representatives of the political spirit of the colored voters of the Eighth Congressional District, recognize the peculiar fitness of Andrew H. Green as the one most deserving our suffrage, and we hearty indorse his nomination by the independent voters of the City at Cooper Institute, Oct. 7, as a candidate eminently fitted to give the citizens an honest administration.

Resolved, That during his occupancy of the Controllership he has demonstrated fully the possession of those qualities necessary in conducting the complicated machinery of our City Government, and his well-known integrity, coupled with a superior experience, places him far in advance of any other claimant for our votes.

Resolved, That, in the event of his accepting the nomination, we pledge ours lives to the most earnest effort to secure the election of Andrew H. Green as Mayor of the City, ignoring, in so doing, all partisan or party feeling, but hoping simply to put the right man in the right place.

In presenting these resolutions, Mr. George W. Myers, the Chairman, said: In tendering you, Sir, these resolutions, although we represent a body of voters who have been but lately identified with the politics of the City, yet we feel and have always felt a keen interest in all that appertains to the good government of the City. We have scrutinized your conduct since you have been in office, and most heartily indorse the course you have pursued. You succeeded one who had prostituted his official position, and who, with others, had injured the City credit by fraud and robbery of the Treasury. You have faithfully endeavored to correct their wrong-doing and restore the City credit, which today stands in the highest estimation. We are not partisans, but simply citizens who desire good government, and we feel assured that this will be secured by your election to the Mayoralty of this City.

The Controller responded as follows: I feel very grateful for your very kind resolutions and for the complimentary remarks that have been addressed to me by your Chairman. Few of the delegations which have called upon me with respect to the office of Mayor have given me more gratification than the delegation, so respectable, of colored citizens of New-York. I am well aware what trouble and what trials have surrounded your struggle to reach the full enjoyment of American citizenship, local, in the State, and in the nation. The restrictions upon your actions as citizens have fallen away, and we stand together in the common rights of American citizenship, all being desirous to do our duty to the country and the City. In times past, in a very quiet way, when no persons were particularly observant of my modest calling, it fell to my lot to be instrumental in fostering certain enterprises that involved to a very eminent degree at that time very much of interest and very much of opposition. It fell to my lot to be the means of establishing some institutions here in which the whole of the colored population of the City took a very great interest. That was more than twenty years ago. I had almost forgotten it myself until somebody kindly reminded me of it, and it has given me at any rate some right to a friendly recognition on the part of the colored people of the City. You have your business and interests here like all of us, and are deeply concerned in the election of a man who would as Chief Magistrate of the City recognize your rights to their fullest extent, and you know that about these election times politicians are quite ready to recognize your rights and to extend the right hand of fellowship to secure your votes. I have never been a demagogue myself, and while it is not essential to my happiness to be Mayor, I am glad to see this expression of your interest in the nomination and election of a good man. If elected I should endeavor to discharge my duties satisfactorily with due respect to the rights of all classes.

HOW PARDONS ARE SECURED.

A CONVICT WHO WAS SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT RELEASED AFTER A FEW MONTHS—THE PARDON PURCHASED BY THE PRISONER'S RELATIVES.

Among the many outrageous cases of convict-pardoning which have occurred during the past few months, none has created more general indignation than that of Otto Hupfeldt, a druggist doing business at No. 122 Forsyth street. The history of Hupfeldt's crime is as follows: From December, 1874, to March, 1876, Samuel O. A. Murphy, wholesale druggist, of No. 56 Barclay street, missed property, consisting of drugs, medicines, perfumes, &c., to the amount of over two thousand do lars, and failed to discover the thief. Finally he was compelled to invoke the aid of the police, and Detective Pullip Reilly, of Police Headquarters, was detailed to work up the case. After watching for some time, the detective became convinced that the thief was a young man named Andrew Cassidy, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Murphy. A watch was kept on Cassidy's movements, and he was seen on different occasions to convey parcels from the store of his employer to that of Hupfeldt, who invariably secreted them beneath the counter. After he had, in his opinion, established a case against Hupfeldt, Reilly arrested both him and Cassidy. The latter admitted that he had been robbing his employer for years, and had sold the stolen property to Hupfeldt, who agreed to pay him about half the market price for them. On these facts three indictments for receiving stolen goods were found against Hupfeldt, and he was brought to trial on one of them on June 20 last. The case had been carefully prepared by Assistant District Attorney Russell, and after hearing the testimony of Cassidy, the thief, who was used as State's evidence, Detective Reilly, and the other witnesses for the prosecution, the jury promptly rendered a verdict of guilty. On this conviction Recorder Hackett sentenced Hupfeldt to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison, and great satisfaction a the result was expressed by merchants and others interested in the punishment of receivers, who, as a rule, are held to be even more guilty than the thieves. No steps were taken to appeal the case, but the friends of the prisoner commenced working in another, and what has since proved to be a more successful, direction, to obtain his release. On Aug. 24, but two months after the conviction, District Attorney Phelps was astounded to receive a letter from Edward Miggael, the Pardon Clerk at Albany, asking that the Governor had received an application for the pardon of Hupfeldt and requesting information in relation to the case. Mr. Phelps replied immediately, setting forth the facts, and stating in language that could not be misunderstood that Hupfeldt had been properly convicted on one of the three indictments against him, and that there could be no question as to his guilt. These representations, however, appear to have had no effect, for in a little more than a month Mr. Phelps received another letter from the Pardon Clerk, stating that Gov. Tilden had pardoned Hupfeldt. A day or two afterward the ex-convict resumed his accustomed place behind the counter of his drug store, and on being asked by his neighbors how he had obtained his release, said without the slightest reserve that the operation, though unusually speedy, had cost him a large sum of money.

The case, of course, elicited general comment, and from the facts which came to the surface it was evident that money had been used to secure the pardon of Hupfeldt. It appears that ex-Assistant Alderman George J. Kraus, living at No. 124 Orchard street, represented to the mother of Hupfeldt that he was the Private Secretary of Senator Joan Morrissey, had great influence at Albany, and could secure the pardon of her son if his terms were agreed to. The lady, it is stated, promptly paid him a large sum of money, and he set about fulfilling his portion of the contract. He ordered a copy of the fee money in the case from the stenographer of the Court of General Sessions, obtained the record of the conviction, and drew up a petition to the Governor. He then mined a horse and wagon, drove through the thickly-populated German districts on the east side, and had no difficulty in securing an imposing array of signatures to the petition. It is also stated that he obtained the signatures of Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, ex-Assemblyman Thomas Cooper Campbell, and other influences in the trade of Gov. Tilden. The petition was presented in due season, and judging from its success the friends of the convicted druggist can have no reason to regret the manner in which their money was expended. They admit having paid a large sum, but decline to state who was the recipient of it. The neighbors of Hupfeldt assert that $1,000 was paid to Kraus, a considerable portion of which, however, they are of opinion he had to divide with others whose co-operation was necessary to the success of the scheme. It is also stated that the division of the money has not been fairly made, and that the dissatisfaction of some of the parties may lead to a thorough exposure of the discreditable transaction.

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.'S ARREST.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday heard a motion by Joseph Larocque, who appeared for Messrs. Duncan Sherman & Co., for a stay of proceedings in the suit of Roebling and others, pending an appeal to the Court of Appeals from the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court denying the motion to vacate the orders of arrest obtained against the members of the bankrupt firm. The counsel argued that he desired the determination of the highest court in the State on the question whether, when a person is insolvent and has knowledge of the insolvency, but has not made any disposition of his property or closed up his business, his conduct in not disclosing the true condition of his affairs is such a case of fraud as to sustain an order of arrest. Judge Barrett granted the stay.

THE SCANTY WATER SUPPLY.

LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER ALLAN CAMPBELL—CAUSES OF THE PRESENT SCARCITY OF CROTON—ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES PROCURED DURING THE SUMMER—A NEW AQUEDUCT AT A COST OF $20,000,000 ADVOCATED.

The following letter on the subject of the scarcity of Croton water has been addressed to the editor of THE TIMES by Mr. Allan Campbell, Commissioner of Public Works:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE Oct. 13, 1876.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I am induced by the numerous complaints of citizens and the comments of the public press, in regard to the limited supply of Croton water in this City, to make an "official statement" on the condition of the water supply and the causes of its present limitation. In my report to the Mayor for the quarter ending June 30, the general question of the water supply was discussed and a statement made of the works completed and in progress at the sources of the Croton, for storing water in order to meet the demand when the natural flow of the Croton, by reason of drought, fails to furnish a sufficient quantity. In that report it was stated, first, that the aqueduct has sufficient capacity to afford a liberal supply to the present population, if inexcusable waste can be avoided; and, second, that the water-shed of the Croton valley has an area adequate, with proper storage of its drainage, and by the aid of additional conduits to meet the demands of the City for generations to come. Also stated that the steady and rapid growth of New-York would soon call either for the early construction of a new aqueduct, the maximum capacity of the existing one having been reached, taking the rate of present consumption as a guide, or a resort to meters to restrict the use, the latter remedy being in my opinion objectionable in many respects. Although the public generally are aware of the unusual drought during the past Summer, it is probably not known that from June until the present time, a period of over four months, the drought in the Croton Valley and its tributaries has been unexampled within the past fifty years. Since the 22d of June no water has run over the Croton Dam, except for the short space of two days. The Croton River itself has dwindled to the dimensions of a mere brook, and resort has necessarily been had to the artificial reservoirs at Boyd's Corners and to the natural lakes of Westchester and Putnam Counties. During this period of unprecedented drouth, 4,470,000,000 gallons of water have been drawn from the water-shed up in these basins, through which every one of the benefits it will afford, provided they can be assured that the money will be honestly expended.

From what has now been stated, the cause of the present short supply of water will be apparent. The ordinary daily consumption at this season would be 100,000,000 gallons, whereas the present supply is but 70,000,000 gallons, more than one-half of which is drawn from the reservoirs in Putnam County and Westchester County. This supply is under the control of the department, and it is deemed prudent, in view of the limited quantity still in store, and the possibility of a continuance of the drought, to restrict the supply to the amount stated, although it is to be hoped, and there is reason to believe, that relief will come from rains at any day. It is better by economy to suffer at present partial evil, than by extravagance to run the hazard of a still greater infliction. The department is now engaged in securing additional present supplies from the lakes by further purchases and by depressing still more the outlets of those which will bear it, and, notwithstanding the grave aspect of the question, I am in hopes, that the serious evil of a total failure will be averted. That the water does not rise as high as usual in many houses is due to the lower level of the City reservoirs, consequent upon the reduced supply from the Croton River and Valley, and can only be remedied by copious rainfalls. The high service supply, which is intended to accommodate elevated parts of the City, is very beneficial and useful. I have caused an examination to be made of the whole City, and I propose to extend the high service system to other elevated portions not now thus accommodated. The expense will be insignificant in comparison with the advantages to be attained.

It is proper to add that the question of a new aqueduct was in connection with the present limited supply, as the existing aqueduct is now only limited to about two-thirds of its capacity. The deficiency arises from the extraordinary drought, and not from defficiency of conduits. The views I have presented on the subject of a new aqueduct have reference to the necessities of a growing population and an increase in commerce and manufacture.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of Public Works.

MEXICAN VETERANS.

The regular annual meeting of the New-York Association of Veterans of the Mexican War was held yesterday at the Armory, corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth street, Col. William Lyna Tidball in the chair. Several notable persons were present. The election resulted in the choice of the following officers: President, Col. William Lyne Tidball; Vice Presidents, Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, Gen. Horatio G. Gibson, Gen. John C. Robinson, Capt. S. B. H. Vance, Vice Admiral S. C. Rowan, Rear Admiral Henry Walke, Col. John L. Broome, Gen. Thomas W. Sweeny, Gen. Francis E. Pinto, and Gen. Mansfield Lovell; Treasurer, William Colligan; Corresponding Secretary, Col. G. W. M. Leonard; Recording Secretary, James Van Duser; Financial Secretary, William H. Maxwell; Marshal, Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward; Sergeant at Arms, Capt. William Wade. After the election a beautiful gold badge or medal was presented to the President elect by the members of the association.

GOLD BADGES FOR ALDERMEN.

One feature of the case of Warren A. Sillcocks against the Mayor, &c., argued on appeal before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, was rather amusing. The plaintiff sues to recover $4,900 for gold badges furnished the members of the Common Council in 1870, in accordance with a resolution of the municipal legislators. In the court below the complaint was dismissed on the ground that the materials should have been supplied by contract, and also that there was no appropriation set aside from which to pay the claim. The counsel for the plaintiff in his argument yesterday claimed among other things that these objections applied only to contracts for improvements. The natural inference, though not so stated by counsel, seemed to be that the badges could not be considered an improvement in any sense—in inference that may possibly be a true one. Decision was reserved by the General Term.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

"W. M. S." is informed that he is entitled to vote in New-York.

Neil McKenna, who gave his residence as No. 24 Jackson street, was arrested yesterday for a violation of the Registration laws.

John Meyers, aged forty-eight years, of No. 291 West Sixtieth street, dropped dead yesterday at the foot of West Sixty-first street.

David Mosher, an engineer, No. 515 Ninth avenue, who was injured by machinery a few weks ago, died yesterday at the Chambers Street Hospital.

George C. Tamlyn, merchant tailor, of No. 268 West Thirty-fourth street, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to William C. Heath yesterday.

Archer White, a Scotchman, residing at No. 16 Suffolk street, fell into the hold of the steam-ship Caledonia, lying at Pier No. 21 North River, yesterday, and received a fracture of the skull.

William A. Butler, the Receiver of the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, was another sad yesterday to begin the payment of a second dividend of twenty per cent. to depositors of the institution.

Owing to the heavy Centennial travel the Hudson River day boats will run until the close of the Exhibition. As the foliage is now undergoing a change, this can be seen to its greatest beauty.

The new Columbia College boat-house on the Harlem River will be formally opened to-morrow afternoon. A students' regatta, consisting of six-oared and four-oared shell and single-scull races, will be held, beginning at 3 o'clock.

Burglars on Monday night forced an entrance into the basement of the Church of the Redeemer, at Eighty-second street and Fourth avenue, through a basement window, and stole the carpet from the floor, a clock, and several other articles, valued in all at $45.

At a meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday, specifications and plans were ordered for a new iron bridge to span the Harlem River, about two blocks above the railroad bridge. Messrs. Decker & Quinard were awarded contracts for improvements on Riverside avenue.

A novel feature at the fair in progress at St. Peter's Church, Barclay street, will be a rifle match this evening be ween twelve young ladies. The prizes are an elegant silver cake basket, a solid silver cup, and a silver napkin ring. The ladies have been practicing for some time, and are said to be capital shots.

THE TIMES has received from Mr. C. James $1, to be used in relieving the sufferings of Gustave Ballion, the French gunsmith, of No. 16 Spring street, who, on Sunday morning last, was stabbed in the abdomen while endeavoring to prevent the escape of John Sullivan, a sneak thief. Ballion is in almost destitute circumstances.

A regular meeting of the Fire Commissioners was held yesterday, at which a resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to prescribe the condition under which 20,000 feet of hose could be procured for the use of the department. Quite a number of transfers were made, and several firemen of different companies were fined for misconduct.

The steam-boat Black Bird, of Starin's Ferry Line, while on her 2:30 P. M. trip yesterday from New-Brighton, Staten Island, struck on a spile off the Jersey Shore, between the light-house and Bedloe's Island, knocking a hole in her bottom. She was beached south of Bedloe's Island, where she now lies, with two tugs in attendance. Her passengers were transferred to the steamer H. M. Wells and brought to the City.

The Ladies' Fair for the benefit of St. Stephen's Church, now in progress in the basement of the church, East Twenty-ninth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, is highly successful. There is a brilliant display of useful and ornamental articles, a cellar, refreshment, and art department, and a promenade concert every evening. Next week the Dions will play a match game of billiards in the interest of the fair.

BROOKLYN.

There were 158 deaths in Brooklyn last week, which is ten less than the total number reported the week before.

The trial of William A. Fowler, the suspended President of the Brooklyn Board of City Works, was yesterday further postponed till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Naturalization papers have been granted to 4,000 persons this Fall by the Naturalization Bureau of Kings County. About one-third of these are Germans.

The Third Congressional District Democratic Convention met last evening in the rooms of the Democratic General Committee on Court street, and after calling the roll adjourned until Monday evening.

A bar-tender named Adam Kramer, residing at the corner of Scholes and Leonard streets, Eastern Division, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday, while under the influence of liquor, by cutting his throat with a razor.

The Church of Our Father, (Universalist,) in Clermont avenue, near Atlantic, was entered by thieves yesterday morning, who stole thirty yards of the best carpet they could find. They gained admission by prying open a side window.

Mrs. Phillips, of No. 258 Tompkins avenue, was awakened on Tuesday night by the noise made by a burglar who had gained an entrance to her room. The fellow, finding himself discovered, fled from the apartment and escaped from the house without taking any property.

The tenth annual session of the Long Island Baptist Association was continued yesterday in the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Eastern District. The Centennial Baptist Church, which was organized in January last by Rev. Justin D. Fulton, was yesterday admitted into the association.

August Bragman, a German, forty-one years of age, of No. 370 Eighteenth street, attempted to commit suicide, last night, by taking Paris green. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where the physicians in attendance gave it as their opinion that he cannot recover. Domestic trouble is given as the cause of the act.

An illicit distillery, of 200 gallons capacity, was seized yesterday in a shed at No. 119 Imlay street, South Brooklyn, by three deputies from United States Marshal Harlow's office. The apparatus was nearly new, and was taken charge of by the officers. The mash, barrels, and 1,000 gallons of mash were destroyed. No arrests were made.

James Kelly, a private watchman, and Thomas Laird, a bartender in the saloon of Stephen Kratzenberg, No. 204 Fulton avenue, had a quarrel yesterday morning, during which Kelly pulled a revolver out of his pocket and shot at Laird. The ball missed Laird's head and passed through the snow window. The watchman was arrested and locked up.

George, the Count Joannes, yesterday argued before Judge Gilbert, in the Supreme Court of Kings County, in support of a motion asking that the plaintiff in the suit of William Hilderbrand against William B Ogden, for criminal conversation and $100,000 damages, be allowed to sue *in forma pauperis*. Judge Gilbert was of opinion that the case in its present form was only a repetition of another suit already before the court in another shape, but the Count politely informed the court that it was mistaken, and the order was granted.

NEW-JERSEY.

The property and franchises of the Newark and Clinton Railway Company will be sold at auction on Friday morning.

The annual fair for the benefit of St. Joseph's Church, Jersey City Heights, will be opened this evening in the spacious basement of the church. Several gentlemen from neighboring cities have kindly offered their services in "off-rent entertainments, consisting of readings, rehearsals, and musical receptions.

A rifle match between selected teams of the New-York and New-Jersey Schuetzen Corps took place yesterday in the Schuetzen Park at Union Hill. Each team consisted of twenty-two men and they had ten shots each. New-Jersey won by a score of 3,493 to 3,379 for New-York. A banquet was given after the match.

The Episcopal Convocations of Newark and Jersey City met in joint session yesterday in Christ Church, Newark, Dean Abercrombie, of Jersey City, presiding. In the morning the sacrament of the Holy Communion was administered, and the time after that was taken up with the transaction of routine business. In the evening "The Evil Effects of Congregationalism on the Church" were discussed.

Samuel Hartley, one of the three boys who are accused of having committed a highway robbery on a boy named William Clements, had an examination yesterday morning before Justice Keese, in the First District Police Court, in Jersey City, and was committed for trial. Clements was attacked by Hartley and two other boys, named respectively Johnson and Bell. Hartley took a $2 bill out of his pocket, and Johnson snatched it and ran away. Bell was discharged, there being no evidence that he had participated in the robbery.

Thomas Ryan was arraigned in the First District Police Court in Jersey City yesterday morning, on a charge of disorderly conduct. On Tuesday night Ryan forced his way into the basement of Gov. Bowe's residence, in Sussex place. He demanded money, and on being refused acted in a very disorderly manner. He finally went up stairs, where he was met by Mrs. Bedle, who ordered him out. His violent language and demeanor caused Mrs. Bedle considerable alarm. Mrs. Bedle's son summoned a policeman and the intruder was taken into custody. Justice Reese committed him to the County Jail for ninety days.

John McGaw, a contractor on the Bull's Ferry Road, Guttenberg, has been missing for two weeks. He and James Johnson had taken the contract to construct one section of the road and had almost completed the work. Two weeks ago he collected $2,000 in cash and $4,000 in improvement certificates, and in addition to this he had $3,000 in improvement certificates in his possession. The last seen of him he was on his way to New-York to negotiate some of the improvement certificates, and it has since been ascertained that he succeeded in converting about one-half of them into cash. Opinions as to the cause of his disappearance are varied. Some think that he ran away with the money, while others are under the impression that he has been waylaid, murdered, and robbed.

Catharine Stanton, residing on Third street, Hoboken, is lying at the point of death from burns received a few days ago. Her child died on Saturday, and Sunday night the casket containing the remains was placed on a table and surrounded by lighted candles. Mrs. Stanton was sitting by the side of the body, and when it grew late she became drowsy and fell asleep. She was awakened by a burning sensation, and starting up found that she was all on fire. She had fallen over against the candles, the flame from which communicated with her clothing. Mrs. Stanton lost her presence of mind and ran out, thus fanning the flames. Some neighbors caught her, and wrapping her in blankets, succeeded in putting the fire out. She attended the funeral of her child next day, but on returning home she was obliged to go to bed. She has since become so much worse that she has been taken to the hospital.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Appleton, two children and nurse, W. S. Green, C. H. Bellow, Capt. Count Benkendorff, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bishop and five children, Miss Fenton, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, C. Bulness, W. J. Burnside, Francisco Campbell, J. Bonham Carter, Hon. R. J. Cartwright, E. Chetwynd, Mrs. A. Coutes, Mr. Coultas, Mr. Cunningham, Miss J. Day, W. R. Docrell, Dr. J. J. Duignan, A. F. Eccles, Thomas Eccles, Rev. Mr. Farrington, J. M. Fay, A. J. Field, E. Frieman, W. Friedman, G. Gaulhiur, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Gordon, Robert Hall, Jr., Edward Hay, Dr. and Mrs. Hess and child, James Hughes, Mrs. J. Ives Jones, Miss Jones, Rev. Hugh Jones, J. P. Hodgson, Mrs. Warren Holt, Frank S. Isselin, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, F. Lucas, Leyser Levin, Mrs. G. R. Lewis, Miss Lewis, Edward Lloyd, Miss Helen M. Lutz, J. G. Lyness, Rev. A. Scott Matheson, Master McCutcheon, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Dr. E. F. Montague, Rev. Mr. Moore, Rev. James Yorke Morrell, Wolfram Oetler, P. Pachino, Miss Jane Pilkington, J. G. Pinter, Mrs. Pitt, Mrs. Reed and child, Mr. Porter and son, John Richardson, D. Samayan, Mr. Samayan, wife and child; Miss Scott, Alfred Sells, R. J. Sells, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stanickson, Jr., Miss C. H. Slocomb, Miss Slocomb, P. B. Steele, J. H. Stott, Miss Tod, F. H. Touge, Mr. W. Topham, Miss Walker, H. B. Watson, A. Weinberg, A. B. Whiting, William Wirkhaim, William McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brandy and daughter.

In steam-ship Colon, for San Francisco.—Charles S. Houghton, Henry B. Houghton and children, Samuel Cooper and wife, Mrs. H. J. Potts, Mrs. John Reed and two daughters, Mrs. G. W. Gifford, J. O. Whitehouse, wife, son, and two children, John F. Cooley, Miss S. E. Brown, Miss M. Rengold, W. F. Says, Robert Emslano, Mrs. A. A. Walsh and two children, Mrs. Lowery and child, Henry A. Schmitz, George W. Cowles, R. O. Stebbins, Charles A. Block, Jose Sanman and wife, James Otis Watties, Mrs. C. M. La Borsdais, Mrs. S. Lockhart, Rev. T. C. Jemeson, S. D. Burbank, wife and child, A. J. Gonzalez, C. A. Arrington, Mrs. W. Gloss and infant, for Central and South America.—E. S. Wetshaw, Camilo Cruzat, Miss Schuyer, Mrs. Capt. Gifford, Mrs. Sola Greenwood and son, Mrs. Wild, Mr. Weems, C. A. Martine, P. C. Post, Mrs. Crompton, Dan L. Alfrey and three sisters, W. S. Carberry, J. D. Olivan, John Dillin, Maria Spolterin, J. Serkowicz, wife, and servant, Jose Eados 1, Edwardo Sp lorini, J. H. White, H. Marquez, wife, and child, S. Bellatone, F. Bausch, Capt. Cunnington, wife, and niece, Gen. T. B. Bunting, J. Boyd, Lieut. Hoare, N. V. Bos, S. T. Alvarez, A. B. Pac, F. G. Y. G reia, Prof. James Orton, William Owen, Dr. Williamson, J. D. Kidlinge, Henry Huse, Mrs. G. Wilson and child, C. R. Clifford.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Montana, from Liverpool.—C. B. Cottam, Abraham Seurles, J. Zimmer and wife, Fritz Frantzen, wife, child, and infant, Henry Fitzpatrick and wife, Jo n Miller and wife, Miss Grace Milner, W. H. Welsh, Miss Kate Ford, W. J. Thomas, A. W. Lane and wife; Mrs. E. A. Robinson, Mrs. Thomas Brown, Dr. G. W. Press, Rev. H. Parry, Capt. C. Wasshand wife, Miss Maria Wass, Mrs. Stone and child, James H. Baxter, George B. Thompson, Mrs. Nicholson and two children, J. Doyle, wife, and two children, Gustav Shoor, A. L. Crosby, Rev. James A. Matthews, J. Barker, wife, and daughter, Mr. Lamb, John Scott, William Scott, Capt. Smith, Henry Symms, John J. Barnett, wife, and four children, Miss Gou den and two children, George Cocke ill and wife, Miss Mary Cockerill, Miss Sarah Cockerill, Miss Elizabeth Cockerill, Master Albert G. Cockerill, Mrs. Caunt, Joseph Anderson, George Quinn, Jam s Leonard, George Doughty, Denis Mu phy, wife, and child, John Hosking, John Godyer, James McNab, Mrs. Loose, Mrs. J ne Meek, Mrs. Ann ley, Miss Lizzie Augerson, George C. Flavell, James McClellan, Thomas Riddell and child, Digby Wright, Timothy Sweeney, Miss Sarah Goulder, Mrs. nurses and infant, James Martin, Matthew Moore, James Moyle, Mrs. Jane Oats and child, Michael Daly, J. B. O'Connor, Mrs. Yates and infant.

In steam-ship City of Dallas, from Fernandina, &c.—Capt. E. E. Vail, J. Krowa, Capt. M. K. Wilson, James Hart, Mrs. P. Baker, H. C. Baker, M. C. and Mrs. Alexander, Hamilton, T. L. Benson, T. Goddard, R. Miller, R. K. Loud, Jr., S. Valls, William Boyd, W. A. McKinley, James S. Smith, N. H. Wilbur, John Nills, James Walker, Eugene Lange, S. O. Morse, S. E. Stoddard, E. Lamparter, C. Kraemer, Charles H. Wright.

In steam-ship France, from London.—W. D. Wallidge, W. Durant, W. Mansfield, C. W. Blake, Robert Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Presugod, Mr. and Mrs. Beasley, Dr. Kemp, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Boddy, Mr. Freadman, Mrs. Cushmen, Miss Armitage, Mrs. Hall and infant, Mrs. Mills, R. Mills, R. Cope, Miss A. Barwelough, Miss M. Kemp, Miss M. J. Kemp.

*In steam-ship Clyde, from

The New-York Times.

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THE SHOT-GUN CANVASS.

ANOTHER ENCOUNTER BETWEEN BLACKS AND WHITES.

A SPEECH URGING THE ELECTION OF HAYES AND WHEELER AND HAMPTON—FIGHT BETWEEN A PARTY OF WHITES AND BLACKS—ONE MAN KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 19.—The Democratic shot-gun policy which was inaugurated in Edgefield resulted yesterday in another murder. A Democratic mass-meeting was held during the day and addressed by Gen. Hampton and Judge Mackey, the latter urging the election of Hayes and Wheeler and Hampton. The people laughed at him. In the evening, after the meeting, a party of six white men started for their home, which was at some distance from the Court-house. On the way they fell in with a party of negroes. A difficulty ensued; two negroes were wounded and one of the white men was killed. His friends went back to the Court-house and reported the affair, and immediately several hundred members of the rifle clubs were under arms and preparing to "clean out the niggers," as they expressed it. Gens. Butler and Gary advised them to keep the peace, however, and they obeyed. Major Klein, who is in command of the United States troops at Edgefield, sent a squad of men to the scene of the disturbance, and no further trouble is anticipated. Eight companies of United States troops will be sent into the State next week. Their presence will doubtless be sufficient to keep the peace.

THE RIFLE CLUBS "DIVIDING TIME."

GEN. BUTLER'S FORCES AT A REPUBLICAN MEETING—WHAT THEY DID AND WHAT THE MEETING PROVED—THE POWER OF UNITED STATES TROOPS—THE MEN WHO SHOUT FOR TILDEN AND REFORM.

From Our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Sunday, Oct. 15, 1876.

Since Gov. Chamberlain issued his proclamation disbanding the South Carolina rifle and sabre clubs, which were organized since the opening of the political campaign, the Democratic newspapers of this State have been filled with inflammatory articles calling upon "the brave men of the South" to protect their honor; to preserve their organization; never to obey the orders of "the upstart from the North," and to "defy the power of the Radical usurper." At the same time these same journals have tried to prove by repeated assertions that the clubs which the Governor has ordered to disband had done nothing to disturb the peace of the State; that they had not been organized for political purposes; that they never attended political meetings, and that they were not armed and drilled like regular soldiers. A meeting of Republicans held at Edgefield Court-house yesterday proves beyond all question that these assertions were false in every particular. As it is perhaps unnecessary to state at this late date, Edgefield County originated "the shot-gun policy" in South Carolina. The man who is known as "Hamburg Massacre Butler" lives in Edgefield—in short, it is inhabited by some of the most desperate and lawless Democrats in the whole South. In every fair election held since the war the county has gone Republican by very large majorities, but this year because of the slaughter at Hamburg, and the many acts of intimidation and violence which followed, and which are still continued, the leading men of the Republican Party who lived in the county were obliged to leave their homes, caring for their lives, and the negro voters became disorganized and disheartened. Wade Hampton's friends, seeing their advantage, continued their violence, and declared that the Republicans should hold no more public meetings in the county. In spite of these threats, however, the Republican Executive Committee announced that a meeting of Republican voters and all those who sympathized with them would be held at Edgefield Court-house on Saturday, the 14th inst. Upon this the Edgefield *Advertiser*—Wade Hampton's organ—published an order for the postponement of all the Democratic meetings which were to be held in the county upon that day, and all the rifle clubs were directed to assemble at the Court house to attend the Republican meeting. It was under these circumstances and with a full knowledge of these facts that Robert Smalls, the brave colored Congressman, Col. Fillebrown, Mr. Brayton, and other Republican speakers, together with a few friends, left Columbia for Edgefield. Gov. Chamberlain desired to accompany them, but at the earnest solicitation of a number of friends and of a few Democrats, who warned him that his life would be in danger, he did not go. The event proved that this action on his part prevented a repetition of the bloody massacres at Eleuton and Hamburg.

Soon after the train containing Smalls and his friends came within the confines of Edgefield, "the county that has never been reconstructed," it was met by a party of about one hundred men on horseback, who were uniformed in red shirts and black slouch hats. As the train passed this company it was saluted by "the rebel yell" and by the firing of guns and pistols. I must state that these were discharged in the air, not at the train. When the train stopped at the little station called Ridge Spring fourteen men, uniformed in the same way as those who had first saluted the train, and armed with at least two and in some cases three or four heavy navy revolvers, came into the car where the Republican speakers were seated, and one of them who appeared to be the leader cried out, "Where is that dirty little dog, Dan Chamberlain? We have come to shoot his bald head off." Then the whole party drew their pistols and passed down the car until they came to where Congressman Smalls was seated. Here they paused for a moment, and one of them exclaimed, "Hello; here's that yellow pup, Smalls." "Yes," said another, "and if he knows what's good for a half-blood nigger he won't go to Edgefield." Finding that Gov. Chamberlain was not in the car, they contented themselves with cursing and abusing the other Republicans in the most approved fashion of the Southern chivalry, and then, as they could find no one foolhardy enough to answer them, they left the train. Scenes like this were repeated at every station until Pine House was reached. Here the party was unexpectedly met by two companies of the Second United States Infantry, who were on their way to Edgefield. Declining, for obvious reasons, the company of the military, Smalls and his party proceeded in wagons to the Court-house. Here they were met by at least two thousand white men in red shirts, armed with rifles and pistols, and all well mounted. They were in command of Gen. Butler, and at the order from him, "Now, boys, give the Radicals a cheer," greeted the little band of Republicans with oaths, hoots, jeers, and yells of the most offensive—and, to people with weak nerves, of the most terrifying—description. This demonstration was, of course, intended to keep the negroes from attending the Republican meeting, and for a time it seemed as if it would be entirely successful, for the colored men and women stood in groups by themselves on the side of the street opposite the rifle clubs. They had no word of welcome for their friends, and leaders, they were silent and afraid. Suddenly, however, they saw the two companies of United States troops marching toward the barracks, with the flag of the Union at their head, and then, almost as if by magic, they began to dance and cheer and shout. I have never seen so sudden a change in a crowd. It seemed for a time as if the poor people would go wild with joy. They knew that no harm could come to them in the presence of the troops, and their gladness knew no bounds. They acted just about as they do at a camp-meeting, and among the shouts for Hayes and Wheeler were mingled the cries of "We'll vote, now, honey!" "Our Jesus have come!" "Uncle Sam boys am da!" "How is you, Mr. Rifle Club!" and "To be sure, dat's a fact, no more nigger killin' now." The rifle clubs were almost equally excited. They pretended to be very glad to see the troops, however, and then quietly rode away at the word of command. The soldiers went to their quarters, where they were kept under arms during the day, and the negroes, secure in a knowledge of their presence, proceeded to a large open space just out of the village and prepared to hold their meeting. At the same time the rifle clubs and a vast crowd of Democrats gathered about the Court-house and were addressed by Gens. Butler and Gary, both of whom said that as Chamberlain was afraid to come to Edgefield and as additional United States troops had arrived in the town, it would be best not to attempt to "divide time" with the Radicals. Butler's words were: "Gentlemen, the chief of the Radical thieves—the man who may be Governor of South Carolina, but who is not the ruler of Edgefield—is afraid to come among us; he is not here, and we do not care to interfere with such inferiors as Smalls and Brayton. We will not attempt to divide time with them."

While these speeches were being made by the Democratic leaders, the Republicans opened their meeting. While it was in progress, Gen. Butler rode up to United States Marshal Low, who was present, and said, "My men want to march around your meeting and give it a cheer, just to wake it up, you know; I suppose you have no objection." Col. Low replied, "Our objection would be to no purpose, Sir. You must act upon your own responsibility." At this Butler rode away, and shortly after the head of the rifle club column could be seen coming down the hill from the town. The men rode four abreast and were evidently well disciplined and drilled. Gen. Butler rode to a point near the Republican meeting, and the men, passing in review saluted their commander in the military fashion. Then they rode slowly around and around the Republicans, cheering for Tilden and Hampton, and yelling at the top of their voices. In this way the meeting was broken up for nearly an hour. It adjourned soon after, and on the way to the town the Republican speakers were again subjected to the vilest insults at the hands of the rifle clubs. On the way to Columbia the scenes of the morning were repeated. At Ridge Spring a large party of uniformed roughs came into the car in which Congressman Smalls was seated and said they wanted a lock of his hair, he was "such a nice nigger." One of these pleasant gentlemen said to Mr. Brayton, "You may carry South Carolina, but by —— we will get Edgefield in spite of your nigger majority and all the Yankee troops in the world." After many insults of the same character the party arrived in Columbia.

The events of the day proved a number of things. In the first place, they demonstrated that the rifle clubs of Edgefield are thoroughly armed and disciplined. They obey their leaders without question. If Gen. Butler had ordered them to fire upon the negro meeting, they would have done so without a word. He commanded them to refrain from personal violence, and they obeyed. These men, two thousand strong, assembled in direct defiance of the State authorities. They held those authorities in contempt. In Germany, England, or France they would be treated as insurrectionists. Even in Mexico Gen. Butler's command could only be regarded as a revolutionary army, but in South Carolina they are called "reformers." They shout for Tilden and Hampton.

H. C.

OPINIONS IN WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT REGRETS THE NECESSITY OF SENDING TROOPS TO SOUTH CAROLINA—NO INTERFERENCE WITH VOTERS INTENDED—THE PRESIDENT AND SENATOR ROBERTSON HOPEFUL OF A PEACEFUL ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, had an interview with the President to-day in relation to affairs in that State. In reply to Senator Robertson's inquiries, the President informed him that he had heard of no new developments in the situation, and expressed gratification with the intelligence that the rifle clubs and other armed organizations have disbanded. The President said he regretted the necessity which required him to order troops to South Carolina, and in taking this step his purpose was simply to assist the State authorities in enforcing the laws and according to every citizen a full measure of protection. He assured Senator Robertson that the troops will not be permitted, in any manner, or under any pretense, to interfere with the election in South Carolina, or to be used to influence any class of voters in the expression of their feelings by means of the ballot. A sufficient force will be sent to the State to insure the public peace and to protect alike Democrats and Republicans against all attempts at intimidation or undue interference. He further assured the Senator that no law-abiding citizen has anything to fear from the presence of United States troops, and whether the troops will be required to leave their garrisons will depend entirely upon the conduct of the people of South Carolina themselves. The troops are sent to South Carolina to protect all the people of that State, and not to oppress any class or to interfere with any party.

Senator Robertson will leave here for South Carolina in a day or two, and sought this interview in order that he might be able to inform his constituents authoritatively of the views and purposes of the President. The Senator says he apprehends no collision between any portion of the people of South Carolina and United States troops, and expresses the conviction that the election will be orderly and quiet. He speaks of United States Marshal Wallace as a very discreet and cool-headed man, who is not likely to perform any act calculated to work injustice to any party. The Marshal is a native of South Carolina.

Democratic newspapers have labored to create the impression that a high state of feeling prevails here in consequence of the President's proclamation. There is no excitement whatever here over the matter. The proclamation receives only passing discussion, and is generally regarded as a simple act of executive duty which the formal requisition of Gov. Chamberlin imposed upon the President. The report that Judge Black and other Democrats held a meeting here and denounced the action of the President is not true. No such meeting was held nor was such a meeting contemplated.

THE CAINHOY RIOT.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 19.—A company of the Eighteenth United States Infantry proceeded to-day to Cainhoy and encamped at the village, relieving the guard from Charleston, who have remained there night and day since Monday last.

TROOPS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Batteries I and L, from Boston Harbor, and a battery from Portland, ninety men in all, leave to-day for Columbia, S. C.

OSWEGO, Oct. 19.—Company F, Third Artillery, stationed at Fort Ontario, has been ordered to South Carolina, and will leave to-night.

THE CENTENNIAL SOUTHERN DAY.

THE "SOLID SOUTH" AT PHILADELPHIA—THE GREAT TILTING TOURNAMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—This was another of the great days of the Centennial Exhibition—made so by the fact that Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia held their State celebrations, the latter in spite of the protest made by Gov. Kemper. As far as Virginia and West Virginia were concerned, it was merely a house-warming, where the residents of the State here present marched into the building, registered their names, and made quick exits. Delaware did better, for Gov. Cochrane, accompanied by the American Rifles, of Wilmington, marched into the Centennial grounds about 10:30 and proceeded to the Delaware State building. A half hour later Gov. Carroll, of Maryland, and staff, accompanied by the famous Fifth Maryland and the Sixth Regiment of National Guards of that State, was admitted at gate A, and marched to their building, where a reception was held. Gen. Hawley making an address of welcome, to which Gov. Carroll responded, after which S. W. L. Findlay, of Baltimore, delivered an address, prospective and retrospective, Thomas Wilson, of Washington, speaking afterward for the District of Columbia, which was included in this celebration. The little Diamond State authorities also held a reception, when Gen. Hawley did the welcoming honors, and Gov. Cochrane responded, thanking the commission for their courtesies and calling attention to the fact that this day was the anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown, and to the part that Delaware soldiers bore in that battle. An oration was delivered by Hon. W. G. Whiteley, after which the vast audience dispersed to view the more amusing portion of the day's ceremonies. This consisted of a tilting tournament by the Knights of the Red Cross, they being gentlemen of the South, experienced in the art, who caused the country people to gape in wonderment at their skill, both in horsemanship and in the use of the lance. This was a new idea here, and attracted an immense crowd, the admissions for the day numbering not less than 170,000, making this the second largest day so far, as regards attendance, exceeding New-York day by about twenty thousand.

The ceremonies took place on the plateau at the foot of George's Hill, and were in charge of Col. S. Taylor Suit, of Maryland. The hurdle and tilting arches erected were on a roadway some six hundred feet in length. The arches were about fifteen feet in height, and pendent from the centre was an iron bar, at the extreme end of which was placed a ring, one and one-eighth inches in diameter, suspended on a wire. The arches were placed about ninety feet apart, there being three of them. The test of skill consisted in the riders passing through the arches at a good speed and catching the ring on the tip of their lances, lifting it from the wire which supported it. In the evening the judges' pavilion was well filled to witness the crowning of the Queen of Love and Beauty by the Knight who won the first prize. The ceremonies were preceded by a great deal of pomp which was pleasing, and an oration by J. J. Stewart, of Baltimore. The queen was Miss Parke P. Perkins, of Virginia, a tall, handsome dark-blonde, who bore her honors with ease and grace. After the Queen had been crowned, the remaining four Knights conferred the same honor upon the Maids of Honor. To give effect to the scene, a party of plantation darkies rendered a song in true Southern style, in salutation to the Queen, after which the audience paid their respects to her Majesty and concluded the evening's enjoyment by dancing, at the conclusion of which the prizes were awarded.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

INDIGNATION OF BRITISH RESIDENTS OVER THE SETTLEMENT OF THE MARGARY AFFAIR—THE CHINESE INSURRECTIONS—JAPANESE NOTES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—The Pacific Mail steam-ship Alaska, from China and Japan, arrived last night, bringing advices from Hong Kong and Shanghai to Sept. 17.

Much indignation is expressed by British residents in China at the terms agreed to by Sir Thomas Wade, the British Minister, for the settlement of the Margary affair. The result is generally pronounced unsatisfactory to English feeling, and as a triumph for Chinese diplomacy.

The insurrections are spreading in various provinces. Yakub Beg is reported to have crossed the extreme western boundary of China proper, the imperial troops retreating before him to Lan-Chan-fu, capital of the Province of Kansuh.

The United States steamer Alert arrived at Hong Kong Sept. 11 to replace the Saco in Asiatic waters.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Sept. 27.—The great demand for silk continues, and 3,000 bales have been exported since July 1.

Three ships of war are about to sail for England, with crews for the iron-clads just built for the Japanese Government.

The Mikado will visit the old capital, Kioto, at the end of October, and will preside at the opening of the railway between Kioto and Osaka.

Applications have been received by Japanese officials and private Japanese capitalists, from the Chinese Government, for loans and for advances of produce.

An arsenal is to be founded at Hakodadi.

The codification of the criminal laws is proceeding by a commission, under the superintendence of the imperial Prince Arisugawa.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States falling barometer, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and rainy weather, extending north-eastward to the southern portion of the latter, with southerly or easterly winds in the latter, and increasing north-east to south-east winds in the former.*

THE CHARLEY ROSS ABDUCTION CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions to-day the case of Samuel Beuners, charged with being concerned in the abduction of Charley Ross, was brought to the attention of the court, a writ of habeas corpus having been taken out for the accused by his counsel, who charged that Beuners had been arrested without a warrant, had not been permitted to see his counsel, and that the prisoner was illegally held. The Judge said that counsel had the right to have an interview with his client, and the writ was thereupon withdrawn. What information the authorities have concerning Beuners' connection with the Ross case has not yet been learned, but it is believed that there are good grounds for his detention.

THE NATIONAL MILITARY HOME.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 19.—The veterans of the National Military Asylum, near Hampton, having seen some articles in Northern papers reflecting on the management of their home, held an indignation meeting to-day, and after a full and free discussion of the matter adopted a series of resolutions indorsing the management of the Home under Gov. Woodin, and pronouncing the statements which have been published false in every particular.

PEACE OR WAR IN EUROPE?

ACTION OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY CONSIDERED UNAVOIDABLE — INTERFERENCE BY ENGLAND NOT DEMANDED BY THE RELATIONS OF THE BELLIGERENTS—NO PROSPECT OF RESISTANCE TO RUSSIAN POWER FROM AUSTRIA OR GERMANY—THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Cabinet met yesterday. All the Ministers were present. The *Times* says the meeting was rendered necessary by the critical state of affairs in Europe, for the negotiations which have occupied the last twelve months are virtually at an end and war between Russia and Turkey is supposed to be unavoidable. Every resolution at a time like this is momentous. Even the conclusion that nothing remains to be done is one which a single Minister might decline to be responsible for. The Ministers met only to confirm by common accord the conclusions at which the country had arrived. If the result be only negative as far as present action is concerned, this only represents the almost unanimous desire of the nation. There is to be no ultimatum or contingent declaration of war. There will, moreover, be no Autumn session of Parliament. The Cabinet did nothing which can justify prevailing fears of British participation in the war. It will be understood this result does not involve a positive decision respecting events which are still uncertain, and the position will change continually. It amounts only to this: that the existence of virtual war between Russia and the Porte does not create a state of things calling for our interference; that we are not called upon either by the text of treaties or by moral obligation to defend one of those Empires against the other. The nation reserves full liberty of action should the compromising of her interests ever call for interference. All we can see at present is that a war of race and religion, sufficiently formidable, is likely to ensue in Eastern Europe. If it was permissible policy to wait and see what would come of the struggle between the Turks and their rebellious subjects, it is not now wrong to stand aside and see the development of the same contest. England has never undertaken to interfere in the concerns of the Continent without Continental allies. There is no good ground for believing that we should have real support from any power in a war for the defense of the Turkish State. Effectual resistance to Russian power must proceed from Austria and Germany. It appears unlikely that either of them will take a hostile position toward Russia, all having finally returned to the triple alliance.

The Queen will hold a Council next Monday.

WHAT TURKEY MUST SUBMIT TO.

ACCORD BETWEEN AUSTRIA, GERMANY, AND RUSSIA—INDEPENDENCE OF SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO AND ADMINISTRATIVE AUTONOMY OF BOSNIA AND OTHER PROVINCES—NO PROSPECT OF EUROPEAN AID FOR TURKEY.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs: It is understood that the Austrian reply to the Czar's second letter while promising neutrality in the event of a Russian invasion of Bulgaria, practically reserves for Austria the right of operating in any other part of Turkey.

The *Times'* correspondent at Paris says there is no doubt of complete accord between Russia, Germany, and Austria. It can be easily seen that England and France will not break their neutrality. Therefore Russia only has Turkey to face. The only Minister of the Ottoman Cabinet who believed that Turkey might defend herself and receive European aid has fallen. The Cabinet are now convinced that Turkey cannot count on the accord of Europe in her favor, and that Turkey cannot longer maintain complete dominion of the Balkan Peninsula. If they hesitate about the six weeks' armistice it is because they wish to know the conditions to which they will have to submit. What Russia wants is now known, and the Ottoman Cabinet will probably resign themselves to it. Russia wishes the absolute independence of Servia; the recognized independence of Montenegro, with an extension of territory, and the annexation of the port of Spissia and the political and administrative autonomy of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria. She wishes to strip off Bessarabia, taken from her in 1856, and to have the liberty of the Dardanelles established.

RUSSIA HESITATING TO ACT ALONE.

DIFFERENT VIEWS AMONG THE POWERS ON THE QUESTION OF THE DURATION OF THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE—THE CZAREWITCH TO VISIT VIENNA, BERLIN, AND LONDON TO PROMOTE UNANIMOUS ACTION OF THE POWERS IN SOLVING THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—It is impossible to draw conclusions from the mass of conflicting telegrams about the intention of Russia and the position of the other powers. The correspondents who are usually the best informed are at fault now, and any assertions of pretended facts which may find their way to the United States should be regarded with great caution. Every capital in Europe is telegraphing to every other capital the inquiry, "Is it peace or war?" and nobody who will is able to answer the question. The news of the reconstitution of the triple alliance is unconfirmed, but as yet it is uncontradicted. The publication of Russia's note refusing to agree to a six months' armistice, in the Berlin *Imperial Advertiser*, which is Germany's official gazette, is considered an indication of Germany's resolution to agree with Russia. On the other hand, the correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna, usually a most trustworthy authority, especially on diplomatic matters, repeats the assertion that England, France, and Italy declared to the Porte their acceptance of the six months' armistice, and that Austria expressed herself from the first in its favor. She refrained from promising definitely before knowing the views of Russia and Germany, but has frankly informed them that, in her opinion, Turkey's proposals are such as can be accepted. The correspondent confidently believes that in view of public opinion, which is decidedly in favor of the longest possible armistice, and the probable attitude of the Austro-Hungarian Parliament, it will be very difficult for the Government to reject the Turkish proposal. Now that England, France, and Italy have accepted it officially in Constantinople, Austria can scarcely remain behind them long. Austria's interests and antagonisms are such as to render these statements of the *Times* correspondent highly probable, but not more probable than an agreement with Russia and Germany for putting an end to the war. In the latter case the question of peace or war depends upon England. If the *Times* correspondent is right the question of peace or war depends upon Russia.

A Reuter dispatch from Berlin says: "At the present moment the great powers are supporting the proposals which Russia has made to the Porte in exactly the same terms as previously adopted by England. Russia prefers to avoid isolated action as long as possible, and in reply to all overtures intended to weaken the triple alliance, has intimated her intention to adhere thereto, and has further pointed out to one power that the supposition that a misunderstanding might arise between Austria and herself is in no way justified by the state of affairs."

A Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador to Russia, will shortly proceed to Livadia. This is regarded as a symptom of a possible understanding between England and Russia."

A dispatch from Berlin, says the semi-official *North German Gazette*, this evening announces that it learns from a good source in St. Petersburg that the Czarewitch will shortly leave Livadia for Vienna, Berlin, and London for the purpose of personally promoting unanimous action of the great powers in the interest of a satisfactory solution of the Eastern question. According to assurances given in St. Petersburg circles, the Czar still adheres to his resolution not to act singly or abandon his alliances.

The Vienna *Tagblatt* announces that Servia and Montenegro have resolved to accept no armistice.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople announces that Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, who had been on leave of absence, returned to that city last night.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* yesterday published an article violently attacking Lord Beaconsfield, the British Premier. The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* to-day expresses regret for the unseemly character of the article.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

GREECE PROPOSING TO CALL OUT 60,000 MEN AND TO CONTRACT A LOAN—BRITISH TROOPS FOR INDIA TO AWAIT ORDERS AT GIBRALTAR OR MALTA.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Vienna newspapers publish intelligence from Athens announcing that the Greek Government will submit to the Chamber of Deputies proposals for calling out 60,000 men and demanding a credit of 50,000,000 drachmas, and authority to contract a loan of 10,000,000 drachmas.

Her Majesty's Indian troop-ship Jumna left Portsmouth yesterday, for India, with 934 artillerymen, and upward of seventy officers, surgeons, &c. She will embark another battery of artillery at Plymouth. The departure of the troops from Woolwich, for Portsmouth, was witnessed by vast crowds, and the excitement displayed was the greatest since the Crimean war. The *Times* announces that the Jumna has been ordered to call at Gibraltar and Malta for orders in case circumstances should necessitate a change in the destination of the troops.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 19.—The latest addition to the English Navy, the Bacchante, an iron steam corvette cased with wood, 3,932 tons displacement, and 5,250 horse power, was launched at the Royal Dock-yard here to-day. The Bacchante will mount sixteen guns.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 20.—Orders have been received at the Devonport Dockyard to complete the repairs on the four-turret steam-ships Cyclops, Hydra, Gorgon, and Hecate, each carrying four guns, and on the ironclad steamer Agincourt, carrying twenty-eight guns. Three composite gun vessels are building here, and two others in private yards are being prepared for commission.

THE EFFECT ON BUSINESS.

WAR RISKS DEMANDED BY INSURANCE COMPANIES—THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE CONTINENTAL BOURSES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—This morning's *Financier* says: "A war risk of five shillings per cent. was required yesterday by Lloyds and various insurance companies on British vessels trading between England, Australia, and the East. No business is yet reported in risks on Russian, Austrian, and Italian vessels, but the rates on these would, of course, be higher."

The Stock Exchange this morning opened freer from a panicky feeling than yesterday, and most stocks were slightly firmer. Consols were at last night's closing price. Russians and Egyptians were about one per cent., and Turkish fractionally higher, but Hungarians were one per cent. lower. The absence of definite news merely checked sales. There were no indications of a recovery of confidence. At 6:30 P. M., however, the stock market and the Continental Bourses closed more settled. Prices were slightly firmer, but there was no marked recovery.

EFFECT ON THE AMERICAN LOAN.

OUR FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENTS FIRM IN LONDON—HOW A RUSSIAN LOAN MIGHT IMPEDE REFUNDING WITHOUT AFFECTING PRICES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The threatening aspect of the Eastern question has excited much interest here for two days, but has caused no intense excitement as in cities where commercial affairs are more dependent upon peace or war. The Treasury officers have anxiously watched the news and carefully scanned the prospects. They ask two questions: Will there be war? and if there should be war how will it affect the sale of our four-and-a-half per cent. bonds abroad? The prevalent opinion as to the first question seems to be that there will be no general war. By some, the independence of the Turkish provinces is looked for through the intervention of Russia, without opposition from the other powers. It is pointed out that Germany and Austria seem to have an understanding with Russia; that France is indifferent and England undetermined, and that none of the powers show a disposition to defend Turkey. But, of course, opinions are various. The Treasury Department is gratified at the fact that the four-and-a-half per cents have maintained their highest quotations in London in spite of the general unsettling of values in European securities. There is hope that this condition might continue through a European war. In that case, only one cause of interruption in the refunding of our bonds can be discovered. If there is war some of the powers must raise money by loans. This is notably true of Russia. It might happen that to dispose of bonds Russia might make such attractive inducements that capital would be diverted in that direction. It might seem better to wealthy money-lenders to buy Russian bonds at seventy-five or eighty, or even ninety, than American bonds at par. Thus the character of American securities might remain unimpaired, and yet the subscriptions stop because of the absorption of capital, for a time, in lower-priced bonds of other countries.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT IN CHICAGO.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN GRAIN AND PRODUCE — TWO FAILURES — OPERATORS IN THE "SHORT" INTEREST SUFFERING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—On 'Change to-day, during the early session, Wheat opened with a rush at $1 15, cash, or seller October. It speedily rose to $1 16 on same terms. It ranged from $1 15⅝@$1 18¾, selling down to $1 16 and a fraction for seller November, and from $1 17¼@$1 19¾ for seller December, closing at $1 17¾. Corn kept pace with wheat in its quotations, selling, No. 2, at 48⅞ cents to 45¼ cents, cash, an increase of 1 to 1½ cents. Oats advanced ½ cent and rye 1 cent. Flour went up 12½ to 25 cents per barrel, with no anxiety to sell. Mess pork advanced 20 to 25 cents per barrel; lard, 10 cents per 100 pounds, and cut meats, ¼ cent per pound.

The war bulletins from New-York appeared to have a quieting effect upon the market, but the general admissions from Liverpool, London, and New-York, that war with Russia was inevitable, kept up the excitement. Should to-morrow's telegrams indicate that England will throw her sword into the scale for Turkey, the excitement will rage at fever heat, and the news of the last few days will be quiet compared to what may then be expected to follow. Everybody appears to agree in one thing, that a general European war would be a godsend to us.

Late in the afternoon the telegraphic dispatches showing the war feeling to be still unabated in the Old World, pork and lard took a flight upward, but gradually settled down to their former condition. Early in the day it was announced that the firm of Whitney & Dutch had failed. This is a large firm, with extensive Eastern correspondence, and a branch in Liverpool. Later in the day the commission house of H. J. Sheldon was forced to suspend business by reason of their "short" dealings.

THE FEELING IN COMMERCIAL CIRCLES.

The excitement in the Produce Exchange caused by the rumors of a general war in Europe was much less yesterday than on the day before, although more or less irregularity was reported in prices. In breadstuffs and provisions there was not so much disposition on the part of export buyers to purchase at the higher rates claimed, but the sales for the home trade were comparatively liberal. The tendency to indulge in speculation was also less apparent in the general market. At the close of the day the feeling was of firmness, apart from wheat, which left off tamely and rather weak on most qualities.

INTOLERANCE IN SPAIN.

PERSECUTION OF PROTESTANTS — LORD DERBY APPEALED TO—THE BRITISH MINISTER TAKING STEPS TO SECURE LIBERTY TO PROTESTANTS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The missionary societies connected with Spain sent an address to Lord Derby, representing to him the dangers to which the Protestants in Spain were exposed in consequence of the intolerance of the clergy and authorities, and suggesting that he should invite the cooperation of other powers, especially Germany and the United States, to protest against the continued persecution of Protestants, and to afford them protection. In reply Lord Derby says: "Our Minister at Madrid is taking such steps as he properly can to induce the Spanish Government to put a lenient construction on the eleventh article of the Constitution so as to secure full religious liberty to Protestants in Spain."

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

AN APOLOGY FROM THE HOLY SEE TO SPAIN—THE LOSS OF THE EGYPTIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A special dispatch from Rome to the *Daily News* says: Cardinal Antonelli's Secretary has apologized to the Spanish Ambassador for the discourtesy shown him by the committee which superintended the reception of the Spanish Pilgrims by the Pope on Monday last, in refusing to admit him and his attachés, but the Ambassador having telegraphed an account of the affair to Madrid has received instructions to demand an explanation from the Holy See.

The *Post* says it hears from a trustworthy source that the Egyptians altogether lost 2,700 men in the recent Abyssinian campaigns.

A rumor was circulated here yesterday that the Duke Decazes, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, was about to resign, to be succeeded by Count de Chandordy, but it is to-day pronounced to be without foundation.

Silver was quoted at 4:30 P. M. to-day at 52½d. per ounce.

ANTWERP, Oct. 19.—A collision occurred to-day off Flushing between the steamers Switzerland, from New-York, and Grebe, from Liverpool. The latter was so badly damaged that she sunk. The Switzerland has two holes in the bow above the water line; she is otherwise uninjured.

VIENNA, Oct. 19.—The Austrian Reichsrath reassembled to-day.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

BONDS DEPOSITED BY NATIONAL BANKS TO SECURE CIRCULATION—THE COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE CAUSE OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS—THE TRANSPORTATION OF UNAPPRAISED DUTIABLE MERCHANDISE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The aggregate amount of four and one-half per cents thus far deposited with the United States Treasurer by national banks to secure their circulating notes is $9,408,300, of which amount the banks of the State of New-York have deposited only $826,000. The following statement will show the amount of these bonds deposited by the various national banks of New-York:

First National, New-York City	$50,000
Phœnix, New-York City	300,000
Mutu National, New-York City	100,000
First National, Rome	20,000
First National, Yonkers	10,000
First National, Greenport	20,000
First National, Ellenville	150,000
Canastota National	40,000
National of Pine Plains	29,000
Vilas, of Plattsburg	42,000
Manufacturers', of Amsterdam	60,000
National, of Granville	5,000

Prof. John D. Runkle, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the chairmanship of the United States Commission appointed to inquire into the causes of steam-boiler explosions. Prof. Runkle succeeds Prof. Bernard, of Columbia College, New-York, who resigned. The board now consists of Prof. Runkle, Charles W. Copeland, of New-York; Isaac V. Holmes, of Ohio, and J. R. Robinson, of Massachusetts. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Prof. R. H. Thurston, of New-Jersey, has not yet been filled. Owing to the lateness of the season and the fact that the appropriation made by Congress to enable the board to make experiments has been nearly exhausted, it is not probable that further tests will be made until next Spring. The experimental operations of the board will be submitted to Congress in a report.

THE UNIVERSALISTS' CONVENTION.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 19.—The General Convention of Universalists convened in this city yesterday. Rev. H. W. Rugg, of Providence, R. I., was elected President, and J. L. Grant, of Auburn, Vice President. The principal business of the afternoon session was the reading of the report of the Board of Trustees. The receipts for the year were $20,655 88, and the disbursements for missionary and other purposes were $19,639 34. The debt of the convention was reduced during the year by $4,000. Rev. Dr. Rexford, of San Francisco, preached in the evening to a large audience in the Universalist Church. The occasional sermon was delivered this morning before the convention by Rev. Dr. T. J. Sawyer, of Tufts College Divinity School, to a crowded audience, and was a very able production.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE—THE SATISFACTORY RESULT OF THE FALL ELECTIONS—THE NATIONAL CANDIDATES THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BEST SPIRIT OF REFORM.

HEAD-QUARTERS REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1876.

The Republican National Committee congratulate the party which they represent and the country upon the result of the Fall elections already held. In Maine, a Republican majority of less than five thousand has been increased to nearly sixteen thousand. In Vermont, the old ascendency has been fully maintained. In Colorado, a Democratic majority of two thousand has been overcome, and a Republican Governor and both branches of the Legislature elected, securing two United States Senators and three Presidential Electors. In Ohio, a Republican majority of 5,500 has been increased to between nine and ten thousand, and five Republican Congressmen have been gained. In Indiana, a Democratic majority of 17,000 has been reduced to 5,000, with a gain of four Republican Congressmen and the Legislature upon joint ballot. These highly gratifying results have been obtained in the face of frauds at the ballot-box and an unparalleled use of money by the opposition. They show the drift of popular sentiment, and clearly indicate a national victory for the Republican Party in November.

All that is now necessary is to continue the vigorous prosecution of the canvass, to secure protection for all citizens in the right of the ballot, to bring all legal voters to the polls, and to practice the utmost vigilance upon the day of election.

Fortunately for the country, our candidates represent the best spirit of reform, to which they are pledged by every act and utterance of their lives. Their success alone will insure honest administration and preserve the Government from the unfriendly hands of those who recently sought to destroy it, and who now seek to prey upon its resources.

Z. CHANDLER, Chairman.

R. C. MCCORMICK, Secretary.

AN IMMENSE MEETING IN BUFFALO.

THIRTY THOUSAND REPUBLICANS ASSEMBLED TO HEAR JAMES G. BLAINE AND BENJAMIN K. PHELPS—FIVE THOUSAND BOYS IN BLUE WITH TORCHES—EIGHT IN EARNEST FOR HAYES AND MORGAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 19.—The Republican me

DEATH OF FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

SKETCH OF THE VETERAN POLITICIAN AND JOURNALIST.

HIS EARLY LIFE—A SUPPORTER OF HENRY CLAY AND THEN OF GEN. JACKSON—THE ORIGIN OF THE WASHINGTON GLOBE—BLAIR A MEMBER OF JACKSON'S "KITCHEN CABINET."

Francis Preston Blair, father of the late Gen. Frank P. Blair and of Hon. Montgomery Blair, died on Wednesday night at Silver Spring, Md., five miles from Washington, after a long illness. Mr. Blair, who was born at Abingdon, Washington County, Va., April 12, 1791, was descended from a prominent Scotch family, of which the author and divine, Hugh Blair, was a member. Francis in early life moved to Kentucky, and was educated in the Transylvania University. He followed the legal profession for a time, became Clerk of the State Circuit Court, and was elected by the Legislature President of the Commonwealth Bank, a State institution at Frankfort. He was naturally a politician, and was ardently enlisted in the question of State taxation of the United States Bank. Blair was a contributor to the Frankfort *Argus*, the leading Democratic paper in Kentucky, edited by Amos Kendall. Kendall had been a tutor in Henry Clay's family, and both he and Blair supported Clay for President in 1824. When Jackson triumphed, however, the *Argus* went over to "Old Hickory." Mr. Blair owned a farm and a few slaves, but was heavily in debt and living narrowly upon his salaries as Court Clerk and Bank President, when a mere accident put him on the road to fame and power. The South Carolina Nullification war was waxing fierce, and Jackson was growling back at Calhoun in ominous thunder. Organs were the fashion in those days, and every party looked to its recognized newspaper for wisdom and guidance.

THE ORIGIN OF THE GLOBE.

The story of the origin of the *Globe*, (which was the making of Blair's fortunes,) as told in Benton's *Thirty Years*, is not quite correct. The real facts are elaborately set forth in Amos Kendall's autobiographical notes, and he knew more about it than any other man—more even than Blair himself. When Jackson was elected the *Telegraph*, published at Washington by the redoubtable Gen. Duff Green, was the leading Democratic organ. But Green was an uneasy and somewhat slippery man, and even before Jackson's Administration was organized the *Telegraph* was looked upon by many of Jackson's friends as untrustworthy. A majority of the Jackson men in the Senate of 1828-9 were averse to electing Green to be their printer. Amos Kendall, then and for sometime previous the editor of the Frankfort *Argus*, the State paper of Kentucky, was in Washington looking for an office. Major Eaton, who was Gen. Jackson's keeper and man of all work, told Kendall that he could have the Senate printing if he would take it. Amos toyed lovingly with this office; he could not think of accepting unless he first had Green's consent, but he would not see Green himself. Eaton saw Green and got a flat refusal. Then Kendall as flatly refused to be Printer—so he says. Congress met, and this strife of editors for office (Green for the printing, Kendall for Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and Isaac Hill, of the New-Hampshire *Patriot*, for any good thing he could get) induced a combination against the whole lot of editors. Jackson had already appointed Kendall and Hill—the latter to be Second Controller of the Treasury and the former to be Auditor. Green told Hill that the refusal to confirm him was due to the Eaton-Van Buren influence in the Cabinet. This led Kendall to suspect that Green meant to kill off Van Buren and press Calhoun into the succession, as he was an ardent friend of the great South Carolinian. Green's plan was to have the editors rejected and sent home under the impression that Jackson's friends had sacrificed them, when they would be ready to sing praises to Calhoun. But Kendall told Green that he should not go back, though he should be rejected. To keep Kendall right he was confirmed by the casting vote of Calhoun, who was then Vice President. But Jackson saw that Green was secretly against him, and a more subservient organ than the *Telegraph*, which was already embarrassing the Administration, was imperatively needed. Jackson meant to have a second term, and to that end his friends wanted a special organ. It is said that when the project was laid before Jackson he disapproved of it, as he feared, doubtless from Green's known pugnacity, that the papers would go to fighting each other, and spoil the whole business. Kendall and the others, however, brought him over, and in the office-holders were canvassed to know which of them would give patronage to a new paper. Favorable responses were given, except by Van Buren, (Secretary of State,) who said he would not give the concern a dollar's worth of pap, because, whether he did or not, he would be charged with the responsibility of starting an opposition to Green, and he meant to be able to say that he had nothing to do with it.

But Jackson's friends were resolved, and William T. Barry, of Kentucky, the Postmaster General, suggested that Francis P. Blair, who was then doing most of the editorial work on Kendall's paper, at Frankfort, should be called to edit the new organ. Kendall wrote to Blair; Blair protested, but at last—on an assurance that Kendall would assume an equal share of the responsibility—he agreed to remove to Washington. Neither Kendall nor Blair put in much capital to invest in such an undertaking, and Blair stipulated that the project should be kept secret until he could compound with his creditors, and particularly with the United States Bank, to which he was heavily in debt. To make the paper self-sustaining, subscriptions were paid in advance, and a subscription list was secured by Kendall, so that when Blair arrived he would have only to say "yes" to everything, and go ahead. Only the name of the paper and some significant motto—as was the fashion at that day—were unsettled. Kendall and Blair concurred in calling the unborn baby the *Globe*, and Kendall worked out from his inner consciousness the motto: "The world is governed too much." Thomas Ewing, a Kentucky giant who was amazed on being told that the little man sitting in a corner and writing upon his knee was the great editor.

He arrived in Washington in sorry plight, almost penniless, with only one presentable coat, and that of the long-tailed frock pattern, and furthermore adorned, or rather disfigured, with a gash on his head, got in an upset of the stage-coach. When he entered the President's office Major Lewis could hardly conceal his disappointment. For weeks Mr. Blair had been the "coming man" to all the near friends of the Government, and whenever the *Telegraph* came out in attacks upon any of the Cabinet or party the reply was "Just wait till your head man Blair gets here; he'll give Duff Green a tartar." And now here was the Western wonder—a thin, mild-looking little man, in frock coat and court-plaster. "Mr. Blair," said Major Lewis, with a glance at the patch of plaster, "we want stout hearts and sound heads here."

Jackson took to Blair at once, and he returned the feeling most cordially. The President revealed to his protégé the state of affairs without reserve or hesitation. The difficulties in his own household; the machinations of the nullifiers; the devices of that arch-demon, Henry Clay; the social combination against Mrs. Eaton and her husband—all were set forth. The President also invited his prospective editor to dinner. When the time came the bashful Blair was horrified to find a large company of ambassadors and other great men in the East Room, all in full dinner costume. Ashamed of his frock coat and general unfitness for such company, he shrank into a corner as far as possible from sight; but Jackson found him out, made him take the seat of honor at his own right hand, and completed the conquest of Blair's fluttering heart. From that day until his death Jackson found not only a champion, but a loving and admiring friend in Francis P. Blair, who really believed, with Colbert, that Jackson was the greatest man that ever lived.

There are many anecdotes about Blair's lack of beauty, such as having the historical jack-knife presented to him by a stranger, and others. Rives, a gentleman used to say he thought they were the ugliest pair in the country. The fun-loving Major Noah, in recording a visit of editors to President Jackson, said: "We counted twenty-one editors, all prepared to sally out to visit Gen. Jackson, in February, 1829. Isaac Hill (a weasened, lean, and lame specimen) proposed that Noah should lead the squad. 'No,' said Noah, 'I'm too fat; if old Hickory sees me he will think we editors require no office. Our deputation must be headed by the worst-looking—the lean, the halt, and the blind.' Saying this the Major put Blair, Kendall, and Hill at the head of the procession."

The *Globe* became a power in politics, of course. Its editor was the confidant-priest of Jackson when that headstrong leader was in the height of his power. He was a daily visitor at all hours, and wrote or revised or took down at the President's dictation the whole body of Democratic law and gospel. Blair was soon known as the real keeper of the elephant, and his power was conceded and confirmed. The *Globe* was bold, aggressive, and given to plain speaking in very Jacksonian diction. Its violence of language was something unusual, and it became much talked about and quoted.

MR. BLAIR'S POLITICAL POWER.

Mr. Blair figured largely in political events thenceforward until Jackson's death. He was one of four men who managed the Democratic Convention of 1832 at Baltimore. The other three were Mayor William B. Lewis, Jackson's nearest old friend and supporter; Isaac Hill, the leading Democratic editor of New-Hampshire, and Amos Kendall, afterward Postmaster General. Mr. Blair was conspicuously hostile to the United States Bank, and even more bitter against it than was Jackson himself. The *Globe* urged the removal of the deposits, utterly regardless of the disastrous effect that such an act would have on business, and Jackson was equally inaccessible to reason in the matter. Nullification was fiercely opposed, the more vigorously because of Calhoun's political and personal hostility to Jackson. All the measures of the party were first submitted to Blair, and drafted in the *Globe* until ready for proposal. Mr. Blair was not only a member, but he was the member, of the famous personal body-guard of the President known as the "Kitchen Cauinet." He had keys to all secrets, and all doors were open to him. All ideas of personal advancement were unlelt, or at least suppressed, if felt, and everything was subordinate, in Mr. Blair's actions, to fidelity to his friend and idol, Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Blair was a firm believer in Van Buren, and utterly scouted the idea that the Little Magician was in any sense an intriguer. When Jackson was cramped for money, in 1842, he applied to Mr. Blair for a loan of $10,000. It is needless to say that the money was sent at once, but we must add that the old General would not accept it except upon conditions that would secure its return. Mr. Blair and his partner really desired to present the money to the General, but such a thing was not to be attempted with impunity. Gen. Jackson was always interested in Mr. Blair and the *Globe*. The time came, however, when the sacrifice of Blair was demanded by party necessity. The Democratic Party got along very well until the reverses following the panic of 1837; it was considerably shaken then in 1838, and quite overthrown in 1840 by the election of Harrison. Tyler, however by his double-dealing, revived the hopes of the party, and tried himself to wheedle from it the regular nomination for President. Failing in this he got himself nominated, and proposed to run, with not the ghost of a chance for a single electoral vote. He was a stumbling-block in the way of Polk, and Polk's friends were desirous of getting him out of the way. Calhoun was still a bitter enemy of Blair, and it is recorded that he, through a special messenger, agreed to secure the vote of South Carolina to Polk if Polk's friends would turn Blair out of the *Globe*. [South Carolina chose her electors by legislative ballot, and no doubt Calhoun could do as he said.] Polk agreed to get Blair out only on condition that Tyler should withdraw. Blair was obnoxious to Tyler because of the *Globe*'s opposition to his administration and to himself personally. There was a great deal of underhand planning and bargaining, correspondence with Gen. Jackson, pleas of good of the party, of the necessity for a united front to beat Clay, and all that. The result was an agreement whereby Mr. Blair retired, selling the establishment to Thomias Ritchie and John P. Heiss for $35,000, the consideration being allowed for the "good will." Thus the *Globe* was wheeled off the track, and was two weeks afterward superseded by the *Union*. The *Madisonian* (Tyler's organ) came out for Polk, and Tyler abandoned the field. Blair had the offer of a foreign mission to Spain, but he declined. As soon as he found that Gen. Jackson had agreed to the sale of the *Globe* he made no question as to himself. Some of Jackson's letters on the subject are very spicy, and his opinions of certain political lights of the day were far more plain than complimentary.

These events made a great stir at the time. Independent newspapers were rare and of little account. Party organs were necessary, and such a transformation could not fail to excite interest. Mr. Blair's editorial life closed here, though he and his partner long continued to print the *Congressional Globe*, and amassed fortunes thereby.

MR. BLAIR BECOMES A REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Blair retired to his farm, called "Silver Spring," in Maryland, about five miles from Washington. There he spent long years in comparative retirement, though occasionally heard from in print or otherwise. He meddled very little in politics until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise signaled the end of the Democratic organization. Mr. Blair was alive to the coming danger, and was an early and zealous member of the Republican Party, in the formation of which he made his great experience and natural tact of much value. The notions of indissoluble union that he advocated in 1832 in opposing Calhoun's nullification were unchanged when the late rebellion came, and he labored firmly and actively on the loyal side, aiding with voice and pen and means in sustaining that Union which his great friend Jackson said "must and shall be preserved." His home at Silver Spring was long a sort of shrine whither wended long lines of Democratic pilgrims; but when the party fell out of its old traditions their visits fell away also. A more desirable class, however, of personal friends and old acquaintances made frequent journeys to the hospitable mansion, and spent pleasant hours in admiring the comfortable and elegant establishment and its surroundings.

Mr. Blair's two sons are well known to the public. The elder, Montgomery, was educated for the Army as West Point, but resigned and took up the law. He has been United States District Attorney for Missouri, and a Judge of the State courts. He was a Democrat until the Missouri Compromise, when he became a Republican, and was removed from his office of Solicitor for the Court of Claims by President Buchanan. He was Mr. Lincoln's Postmaster General from 1861 to 1864. Francis Preston Blair, brother of the preceding, who died July 8, 1875, was a soldier in the war with Mexico; was a Free Soil Democrat and supported Van Buren for President; edited the Missouri *Democrat* for a time; seated to Congress as a Republican in 1856, and again in 1860 and 1862; was appointed Brigadier General, and served in the Vicksburg campaign and Sherman's march to the sea. He went back to the Democrats in 1868, and ran for Vice President on the Seymour ticket in that year. He was Senator from Missouri to fill a vacancy from 1871 to 1873.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The valuable real estate, consisting of two lots on the north-east corner of Fifth avenue and Sixty-first street, with a front of 54.9 feet by 100 feet deep, will be sold on Monday, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, by Mr. R. V. Harnett, under the direction of William S. Kieley, Referee. Under the direction of the same gentleman, two other lots on the north side of Sixty-first street, 100 feet from Fifth avenue, will be sold by Messrs. A. J. Bleecker & Son at the Sales-room on the same day at 12 o'clock. The latter lots together have a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 100.5 feet. Maps of the above may be had at the office of the auctioneers. The property is to be sold by order of the Supreme Court.

THE FIRST CRADLE CABLE IN POSITION.

The "cradle" cable, placed in position on the East River Bridge towers on Wednesday, was yesterday released from the carrier cable from which it was suspended. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon two "buggies," each containing two men and controlled by messenger lines, were simultaneously lowered along the carrier from the summit of each tower, the men releasing the cable as they descended. The operation was concluded in twenty-five minutes, the buggies meeting in the middle of the river. They were then lashed together and drawn to the New-York side. A very large number of persons witnessed the operation.

ADOPTION OF AN ACROBAT.

J. B. Wright, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, having been appointed guardian of the little interesting boy, only four years of age, rescued from California, is desirous to find parties, highly respectable, who would be willing to adopt him. For particulars inquire at No. 860 Broadway.

JOHN KELLY'S CONVENTION.

TAMMANY'S COUNTY TICKET.

THE "SLATE" AS PREPARED BY THE BOSS ADOPTED WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ONE NAME—RICHARD FLANAGAN DEFEATS ONE OF KELLY'S NOMINEES FOR CORONER.

The great centre of interest among all the Democratic politicians in the City yesterday was the proceedings in the Tammany Hall County Convention which had been called for 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Long before the hour fixed for opening the convention the bar-rooms in the vicinity of Tammany Hall were filled with thirsty Democrats discussing the situation, and wondering whether Kelly would feel strong enough to nominate Calvin for Surrogate and Croker for a Coronership. Their doubts were soon removed, however, when it leaked out that these men were certainly on the "slate" and would be "put through with a hurrah." In private rooms connected with the liquor-saloons were most of the candidates who had been "slated" by Kelly, and who were thus within easy distance of the hall, so that they would be able at a moment's notice to respond, if it should be deemed desirable, and give their thanks for the "unexpected, flattering, and spontaneous nominations tendered them by their indulgent fellow-citizens"—through the medium of John Kelly. It had been believed by many Tammany and Anti-Tammany Democrats, who thought that they had opportunities for correct information, that Kelly would certainly put two or three Anti-Tammanyites on his ticket, in order to repay Morrissey and his friends for their treachery to Anti-Tammany, and it was supposed Walsh might be the nominee for County Clerk, Koch for Judge of the Marine Court, and Shannon for a Coronership, but Kelly had evidently thought that it would be more prudent to reward the Anti-Tammany renegades in some other and more covert manner, as it would look less like a "sell out" by them, and so, in making up his ticket, he omitted to put the name of any Anti-Tammany man upon it. The Anti-Tammany adherents who had gathered at Irving Hall seemed well satisfied on learning that the following would be the "slate" presented by Kelly for ratification by his convention, saying that it would be easy to form a combination that would defeat it:

Mayor—Smith Ely, Jr.
Surrogate—Delano C. Calvin.
Judge of the Superior Court—John J. Freedman.
Justice Marine Court—James P. Sinnott.
Sheriff—Bernard Reilly.
County Clerk—Henry A. Gumbleton.
Coroners—Richard Croker, Henry Woltman, and Anthony Eickhoff.
Aldermen at Large—Samuel A. Lewis, Henry D. Purroy, Patrick H. Keenan, and William L. Cole.

It was generally thought that the "slate" would be strictly adhered to, but the Irish element proved too strong for Eickhoff as Coroner, and he was slaughtered to make room for Richard Flanagan. The following are the proceedings in detail.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The convention met at 3:30 o'clock P. M. in the large hall of the Fourteenth street head-quarters, and was called to order by the Chairman, Henry L. Clinton. There were 849 delegates present, and 449 votes were necessary to make a choice. A resolution was offered by John Kelly, as follows:

Resolved, That the Assembly districts and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards be called in their numerical order, and that the delegates representing the same proceed to nominate their candidates for the offices of Mayor, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, one Justice of the Superior Court, one Justice of the Marine Court a Sheriff for the City and County of New-York, a County Clerk, three Coroners, and four Aldermen at Large, and that when three nominations are made that then the delegates of the convention proceed to cast their votes by Assembly districts, and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards in their numerical order, voting as a unit or in parts of a unit, for the several candidates named.

Resolved, That the nominees receiving a majority of the votes of the whole number of the delegates of the convention shall be declared the candidates thereof and of the regular Democratic Party of the City and County of New-York.

Resolved, That in order to enable the members of the convention representing each of the Assembly districts and of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards to confer, the convention do now take a recess for one-half hour.

This resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice, and it became very evident during the recess that the slate had been made before the meeting, and that it was to be one of the most striking examples of a "cut-and-dried" convention that had ever been held in this country. While the question was being taken on the adoption of the resolution of Kelly, a communication was received from Hon. William R. Roberts, who had been mentioned for some time as a candidate for County Clerk by a large number of Democrats, but no action could be taken upon it, under the ruling of the Chair, until after the recess.

When the convention reconvened the communication of Mr. Roberts, dated at the head-quarters of the Central Roberts Club, No. 7 West Third street, was read. It stated that delegates from 240 assembly districts pledged to the support of William R. Roberts for County Clerk were outside and desired to be heard in his favor. The request of Mr. Roberts' friends was laughed at by a large part of the convention, and the communication was laid on the table, although there were several stentorian shouts of "no!" in opposition to such a disposition of it.

Nominations being declared in order by the Chairman, Patrick G. Duffy, of the First Assembly District, who was destined to make his mark during the rest of the proceedings by placing in nomination nearly every candidate on the present ticket, arose, and in a long eulogistic speech named Augustus Schell for Mayor. Cheers were given for the "old war-horse of the democracy," and the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society was forced to take his stand upon the rostrum. He said that he would do injustice to himself if he failed to respond to the honor which had been conferred upon him by a nomination for Mayor. He was greatly indebted to the kind friends who had for some time mentioned his name in connection with the office, but believed he was worthy of the ambition of any man. He could not accept the candidacy, however, if he was unanimously nominated. Business and other engagements would positively prevent him. There were distinguished men in the party who would fill the office with credit. He then went on to speak of the necessity of harmony and union to the Democratic ranks to insure success in the November elections, and assured his hearers that he would do all in his power to help the Democratic cause. [Applause.] Mr. Duffy again arose, and stated that he was instructed to say that his delegation regretted the declension of Mr. Schell, and he then proceeded to deliver an extended eulogy on the public character and services of a man he was about to nominate for Mayor, that man only second to Mr. Ely. The nomination was received with cheers, and the delegations from the rest of the Assembly districts and wards each named in succession Smith Ely, Jr., Timothy J. Campbell, of the Sixth District, promising 2,000 votes for the entire ticket in his own district.

The nomination of Surrogate was next in order, and Mr. Duffy again sprang to his feet, and placed in nomination for Surrogate, after a speech of eulogy, Delano C. Calvin. He was named by all the delegations as they were called successively, except by that of the Seventh, which named Frederick Smyth.

The next nomination made was that for Sheriff. Mr. Duffy named Bernard Reilly as the candidate of the First District, his announcement being followed by a shout from the centre of the hall, where the delegates from Reilly's own district, the Fourteenth, were seated. Duffy, who seemed to be eager to make himself conspicuous, did not lose the opportunity offered for a speech, and loaded Reilly with eulogiums which must have appeared irksome to his friends. The calling of the districts was then proceeded with, and when the Fourteenth District was reached Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan made a speech in favor of Reilly, and the districts and the two wards called afterward gave him their entire votes.

The nomination of a County Clerk was next in order, and P. G. Duffy's deep-toned voice was heard again. This time he named Henry Gumbleton, in behalf of the First District, and William Walsh for County Clerk, and when the Fifth Assembly District was called Peter Mitchell took the floor, and delivered a eulogy on the young candidate so flattering that it would have made him blush if he had been present. William A. Butler was nominated along with Gumbleton by the Seventh District, and all the other districts voted for the latter. A few delegates in other districts seemed to be in favor of Butler. After the vote had been declared by the Secretary the names of Walsh and Butler were withdrawn.

Next came the nominations for Coroners, and just here it became evident that there was to be a contest. The votes were cast for Richard Croker, Henry Woltman, and Anthony Eickhoff. The convention seemed to breathe a sigh of relief that everything was not to be conducted in the machine-like fashion which had so far characterized its proceedings. There was a bustle and commotion and a general anticipation of heated excitement, and it was a moment of almost breathless suspense, when Patrick G. Duffy, of the First Assembly District, arose to his feet, and after a long eulogy of Nick Muller, nominated him, Richard Flanagan, Eickhoff, Croker, and Woltman, in behalf of his delegation for Coroners. The calling of the rolls of the remaining districts and the two wards demonstrated the fact that there was another candidate in the field desirous of sitting in inquest on the bodies and the stray limbs and members of the dead that might be found in the limits of the City. The candidate named by the different delegates in addition to those mentioned—Muller, Eickhoff, Croker, Woltman, and Flanagan—was Isaac Somers, and he appeared to have an enthusiastic and considerable following. Ambrose E. Purdy, of the Twenty-third Ward, in nominating Richard Flanagan made a telling speech in his favor, and it had subsequently considerable influence on the voting. After the roll of districts and wards had been called for Coroner, Louis C. Waebner moved that the resolution adopted at the opening of the convention requiring that it should proceed to ballot after nominations had been made be so far modified that the candidate for Mayor could be nominated by acclamation. This motion was carried, and Patrick G. Duffy, of the First Assembly District, moved that Smith Ely, Jr., be declared the unanimous choice of the convention for Mayor, and it was done.

Orlando L. Stewart then moved that the resolution be modified in the same way to allow of the nomination of all candidates except those for Coroner by acclamation. John H. Freedman was thus nominated on motion of Mr. Stewart; James P. Sinnott on motion of Judge Quinn, and Bernard Reilly on motion of another delegate.

A dispute arose at this stage of the proceedings in regard to what the actual vote of the Twenty-first Assembly District was, several delegates, notably William A. Boyd, appearing to doubt the statement made in regard to it by the Chairman of the district. It was decided that the roll of the district should be called and each delegate record his vote. Flanagan scored a victory, and his friends cheered. Meanwhile the name of Isaac Somers had been withdrawn from the candidacy.

The vote for Coroner was finally announced as follows:

Richard Croker	658
Henry Woltman	595
Richard Flanagan	414
Anthony Eickhoff	350
Nicholas Muller	352½

John Kelly moved that, as Croker and Woltman had majorities, they were nominees of the convention; but as Richard Flanagan had not received the number of votes necessary to a choice, namely, 449, he moved that there be a ballot taken for the third Coroner to be nominated. The motion was carried, and there was great anxiety manifested by the friends of Flanagan, Eickhoff, and Muller, and there was a lively time. There was a row in the Fourteenth Assembly District delegation between the friends of Eickhoff and Flanagan, and it was found necessary by the Chairman of the convention to have the roll of that district called, despite the statement of its chairman that it was solid for Eickhoff. Flanagan scored another victory by a large vote in this delegation, and his friends were wild with enthusiasm. The vote on this second ballot was announced, and showed that Flanagan had received 510 of the votes of the convention, and Eickhoff only 338. The nomination was then made unanimous.

Samuel A. Lewis, Henry D. Purroy, Patrick H. Keenan, and William L. Cole, who were nominated by all the districts and the two wards for Aldermen at Large, were declared, on motion of George C. Dessar, to be the unanimous choice of the convention.

It was then moved that a committee of twenty-three be appointed to make arrangements for a grand mass-meeting to Tammany Hall to ratify the national, State, and County tickets, and that representatives from each district and ward be appointed to act as such committee. This motion was carried.

Henry R. David then moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chairman to tender the nominations of the convention to the candidates selected. Henry R. David, Orlando L. Stewart, P. G. Duffy, Menzo Diefendorf, and John I. Gorman were appointed. The candidates, with the exception of Messrs. Cole, Lewis, Keenan, Croker, and Flanagan soon after appeared upon the rostrum, Smith Ely, Jr., Delano C. Calvin, Henry A. Gumbleton, Bernard Reilly, Henry D. Purroy and Henry Woltman returned thanks, all promising to discharge their duties well, and do honor to the party.

KELLY DEFENDS CROKER.

Before Mr. Gumbleton spoke, John Kelly was called for vociferously, and made a long speech, in which he eulogized the candidates selected, and said that they would be an honor to the convention which had nominated them. Referring to Croker, some people had said that Croker's nomination would injure the success of the ticket. It was due that the charges made against Croker should be now explained. In 1874 O'Brien was a candidate for Congress against Hewitt. O'Brien brought a crowd of roughs into the district to influence the election. Information reached Croker that old men were knocked down and the attendants at the polls driven away and the tickets destroyed. Most men would have stood back and shuddered sooner than to have come in conflict with these roughs. Did Croker do it? No. With two or three men he went to the polls and said to one of the gang, "You do not reside in this district," and told him to go home. While in conversation, O'Brien came up and struck him. "Would you," he said to his hearers, "not strike back? In the melee a man was killed. Is there a man in the hearing of my voice who believes that Croker shot that man? Gentlemen, Mr. Croker never carried a pistol in his life. The testimony in the case showed that he was not the man who fired the shot. The man who did was fully described. When Croker was arrested he charged O'Brien with assault, and O'Brien charged him with shooting the man. All the proceedings relating to Croker's prosecution were infamous. Kelly concluded by eulogizing Croker "as one of the noblest works of our Maker."

The convention soon after adjourned.

THE TICKET.

The following is the ticket nominated:

Mayor—Smith Ely, Jr.
Surrogate—Delano C. Calvin.
Judge of the Superior Court—John J. Freedman.
Judge of the Marine Court—James P. Sinnott.
Sheriff—Bernard Reilly.
County Clerk—Henry A. Gumbleton.
Coroners—Richard Croker, Henry Woltman, and Richard Flanagan.
Aldermen at Large—Samuel A. Lewis, Henry D. Purroy, Patrick H. Keenan, and William L. Cole.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

SMITH ELY, JR.

Smith Ely, Jr., the nominee for Mayor, was born in the State of New-Jersey in 1825. He was educated for the Bar, and was admitted to practice in 1846, but never pursued his profession, preferring to enter into mercantile pursuits, in which he has been engaged in this City during nearly twenty-five years. He was elected School Trustee in 1856, to the State Senate in 1857, and became a member of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York in 1860, retaining the position until the board was abolished in July, 1870. It is a notorious fact that that board opened the way for the prodigious robberies perpetrated by Tweed and his accomplices. Mr. Ely claimed that he was selected for the sole purpose of watching his colleagues in the board and protecting the City, but he was distinguished for his absence at the meetings where authority was given to make raids on the City Treasury. Here is an official record of Mr. Ely's attendance at and absence from the sessions of the Board of Supervisors in 1868, 1869, and 1870:

1868.—Jan. 2, present; Jan. 11, present; Jan. 18, absent; Jan. 27, absent; Feb. 19, present; March 30, present; June 10, present; June 22, absent; June 25, absent; June 30, present; July 6, present; Sept 9, absent; Sept. 10, present; Oct. 19, absent; Dec. 5, absent; Dec. 24, absent.

1869.—Jan. 7, absent; Feb. 13, absent; April 19, absent; May 13, absent; May 31, absent; July 5, absent; Sept. 17, absent; Nov. 24, present; Dec. 27, present.

1870.—Jan. 1, absent; May 26, absent.

These extracts from the minutes of the Ring Board of Supervisors need no comment.

Mr. Ely was a Commissioner of Public Instruction during the years 1873 and 1874, was a member of the Forty-second Congress, and is the present member of Congress from the Sixth District of this City, having received but a small majority over Col. Charles S. Spencer, the Republican candidate, in a strong Democratic district. He is Chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures of the Treasury Department. Mr. Ely is a partner in the leather firm of Ely, Vanderpoel & Kitchel, in the "Swamp," is a bachelor, and has a country residence at Livingston, N. J. He possesses an intimate acquaintance with the political machinery of the Tammany Hall party, and, although he recently announced that he was a candidate at the coming election for no other office than that of member of Congress, he has bowed to the decision of John Kelly, and consented to be his nominee for Mayor. No movement in his interests was made among the rank and file of the Democracy in the districts, until it became known that he was John Kelly's man, and then, although he is by no means popular with the Democratic masses, they immediately discovered that he was the "best man for the position," and they abandoned the previous choice of John Kelly, Grand Sachem Schell.

DELANO C. CALVIN.

Delano C. Calvin, the nominee for Surrogate, was born in Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y. After filling the positions of County Judge and District Attorney in that county, he came to this City about ten years ago. At his home he was a warm personal and political friend of Horatio Seymour, through whose influence he was nominated for Surrogate of this County last Fall, but was badly defeated at the polls. On the death of Surrogate Van Schaick, the Board of Supervisors, at the instigation of John Kelly, selected Calvin to fill the vacancy until the last of next January. The election of Kelly excited a good deal of adverse criticism, on account of the unpopularity of Calvin, and later developments in reference to his questionable proceedings as a Referee, in allowing outrageous claims, did not increase his standing as a lawyer or as a judicial officer. He is disliked by the rank and file of the Democracy, who look upon him as an interloper, foisted upon them by John Kelly to gratify prominent Democrats in the interior of the State.

JOHN J. FREEDMAN.

John J. Freedman, the nominee for Judge of the Superior Court, is a German, who came to this country in his youth, and entered the law office of ex-Recorder James M. Smith, with whom he subsequently formed a law partnership. He was elected to a Judgeship of the Superior Court in the early days of the Tweed régime, when disgraceful incumbents of the Bench found it an easy matter to command enough of the votes of the "boys" to insure their election. Last Fall he was John Kelly's candidate for re-election, but was badly beaten. His manner toward counsel while he was on the bench was of the most brusque and supercilious nature, and he was very much disliked by many members of the Bar who suffered from this treatment. Before and since his judicial career he has been counsel for the liquor dealers in their attempts to override the provisions of the Excise laws, and he has done all in his power to enable them to succeed in their efforts.

JAMES P. SINNOTT.

James P. Sinnott, Kelly's nominee for Marine Court Judge, was born in this City, and graduated from the Free Academy, now known as the New-York College. He entered Gov. Tilden's office as a law clerk, and being thoroughly acquainted with all the private law business of Mr. Tilden, the latter knew his value, and made him his protégé, and used his influence to advance him by causing John Kelly to nominate him for Marine Court Judge last Fall, but Sinnott was defeated. On the death of Judge Spaulding, however, Gov. Tilden saw an opportunity of appointing Sinnott to fill the vacancy, which chance he hastened to improve with almost indecent celerity. The other Judges of the Marine Court, however, did not approve of this summary action of Gov. Tilden, and manifested their opposition in such a vigorous manner that it was not until a fierce legal battle had been fought that Sinnott secured his seat on the long-coveted Bench.

BERNARD REILLY.

Bernard Reilly, the nominee for Sheriff, was the only one of the Tammany nominees who seemed to have a real hearty following among the rank and file, who all know him as "Barney," and with all of whom he is "hail fellow well met" on all occasions. His nomination was actually forced by the "boys," and Kelly deemed it prudent not to refuse them one candidate. "Barney" was born in Ireland, and came to this City in 1846, when he was seventeen years old. After serving an apprenticeship at wood carving and working in a grocery store, he engaged in business for himself in 1849. He served in the Board of Councilmen in 1855 and 1856, and was subsequently Deputy Sheriff under Kelly, and continued in the Sheriff's office over twelve years. He was elected Alderman in 1866. He has resided in the Seventeenth Ward since 1847; has been a member of the Tammany General Committee since 1854, and is the Tammany leader in the Fourteenth Assembly District.

HENRY A. GUMBLETON.

Henry A. Gumbleton, Kelly's nominee for County Clerk, was born in this City and graduated at the Free Academy. When he was twenty-two years of age he entered the County Clerk's office under County Clerk William C. Conner, and served as Deputy Clerk under County Clerks Loew and Walsh until he was recently appointed Deputy Commissioner of Public Works. He is quite a young man, of pleasant address, but apparently has not force of character enough to act on his own judgment. His speech and manner before the convention conclusively showed that he was dazed by the greatness that was about to be thrust upon him, and that he believed that he owed more to the influences which had secured his nomination than to his ability to command it. He cannot afford to act independently, and must necessarily reflect John Kelly's wishes in all he does in the event of his being elected.

RICHARD FLANAGAN.

"Dick" Flanagan is the only nominee of the Tammany Convention who was not "slated." He is exceedingly popular with the "boys," who dislike Eickhoff, and thought that "one Dutchman was enough to nominate for Coroner;" and they went in with a will and broke the "slate," much to the disgust of Kelly and his prescribed henchman. "Dick" was born in this City, and is a power in the Thirteenth Assembly District. He was sent to the Assembly in 1870 and 1871, and in 1872 was elected to the Board of Aldermen, when most of the other Tammany nominees were defeated. He does not owe his nomination to Kelly, and will not be apt to submit to him.

HENRY WOLTMAN.

Henry Woltman, another of Kelly's nominees for the office of Coroner, was born in Bremen in 1831, and came to this City in 1846. He was elected a member of Assembly from the Twelfth District in 1866, and re-elected in 1868, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1869. He was a candidate for Senator in 1871 and for Coroner in 1872, and was defeated on both occasions by the combinations then existing against Tammany Hall. In 1873 he was elected to the position of Coroner, which he now holds.

RICHARD CROKER.

The notorious "Dick" Croker is peculiarly Kelly's nominee for Coroner. Kelly stood by him during the whole time that Croker was placed in jeopardy on a charge of murder, and eventually, as the "boys" said, "pulled him through." Kelly paid particular personal attention to Croker's nomination being made unanimous, in the first instance, by all the districts, and the result showed his power in commanding unity of action. Not a delegate in that hall dared vote against the nomination of a man who had been charged with a capital offense, and Croker, the Coroner's ticket, and was afterward eulogized by Kelly in the warmest terms possible for a human being to employ. Croker was born in New-York, and has been a resident of the Twenty-first Ward for many years. In his youth he was a machinist in the employ of Commodore Vanderbilt. He embarked in politics, and was soon made Deputy Collector of City Revenue under Col. Thomas Dunlap by the influence of Mr. Kelly, and was subsequently elected to the Coronership, which he now holds.

SAMUEL A. LEWIS.

Samuel A. Lewis, one of Kelly's nominees for Alderman at Large, is a disappointed aspirant for the Mayoralty nomination, having gotten up all sorts of organizations to force the nomination, but without success. Mr. Lewis was born in this City, is of Hebrew parentage, and occupies a good social position. He has been a School Commissioner, has been twice elected an Alderman at Large. He is the present President of the Board of Aldermen, and is the editor of the *Hebrew Leader*. He is undoubtedly a candidate "with a grievance," being excessively annoyed at his failure to be nominated for Mayor.

HENRY D. PURROY.

Henry D. Purroy, another of Kelly's nominees for Alderman at Large, is, like William A. Boyd, one of the supple and pliant tools of Kelly who stood by him when he "reorganized" Tammany and ejected Morrissey and Hayes and their friends, who are now begging to return. Boyd was made Public Administrator, and Kelly has resolved to endeavor to have Purroy re-elected Alderman.

WILLIAM L. COLE.

William L. Cole, another of Kelly's nominees for Alderman at Large, was born in Ireland, is editor of the *Irish-American*, and has been Alderman two years.

PATRICK H. KEENAN.

Patrick H. Keenan, another of Kelly's nominees for Alderman at Large, was born in this City and brought up in the Eleventh Ward. He has been in the Assembly one year and the Board of Aldermen two years, and is one of Kelly's most faithful servants.

HOW THE NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED.

The nominations made by the Tammany County Convention are considered very weak by many members of the party, but they had to obey John Kelly's orders and carry them out. Old-time Democrats are wrath at the recklessness in the face of public opinion which nominated Barney Reilly for the important office of Sheriff. Harry Gumbleton for County Clerk, and Dick Croker, Woltman, and Flanagan for Coroners. The record of these

LAW REPORTS.

THE TWEED CASE ON APPEAL.

ARGUING AGAINST THE VERDICT IN THE $6,000,000 SUIT BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM—DECISION RESERVED.

The appeal in the $6,000,000 suit against Tweed was argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. The action, it will be remembered, was brought in the name of the people of the State under the act of 1875. The complaint set up an act of April 26, 1870, which provides that claims against the City of New-York should be audited by the Mayor, the Controller, and the President of the Board of Supervisors. To this it adds that the defendant Tweed and one James Watson conspired together to have fraudulent claims set up, allowed, and paid; that pretended claims to the amount of $6,198,957 85 were certified to have been audited, which were all false, fictitious, and fraudulent, and did not represent any real or actual liabilities, and that the defendant and Watson obtained warrants for that sum, received the money thereon, and converted it to their own use. The amount demanded was $6,198,957, with interest from Sept. 1, 1870. The answer denied the conspiracy and the conversion of the money, but admitted the auditing of the County liabilities under the act. In addition to this it set up the pendency of the other suits against Tweed; the alleged settlement with persons who, it was claimed, had been sharers with Tweed in his ill-gotten gains; the collection of part of the stolen money from Keyser and the Watson estate; and the criminal punishment of Tweed. A struck jury was had, the array was challenged, and the challenge was found untrue. The jurors were all separately challenged. Ten only were accepted, and a tales was then ordered. To this an exception was taken. There was a challenge to the array upon the tales which was found untrue, and then these jurors were separately challenged, but two of them were accepted. The trial which followed resulted in a verdict in favor of the people for $6,537,177 38, being $4,719,940 35 of principal and $1,817,177 03 of interest. A motion for a new trial was made on the minutes and was denied, and an extra allowance of $60,000 was granted to the plaintiffs. Tweed's appeal is from the order denying the motion for a new trial, from the order granting an allowance, and from the judgment itself. On the argument before the General Term yesterday, Dudley Field, who appeared for Tweed, argued in favor of every one of the numerous objections made at the trial of the suit—the incompetency of the jurors, the summoning of talesmen, &c. Mr. Peckham argued in opposition, and the court took the papers, reserving its decision.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The following cases have been argued in the United States Supreme Court:

No. 47.—*Steamboat Atlas vs. Phenix Insurance Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—The principal question in this case, upon which it was heard, is whether the owners of the cargo lost in this case of collision, to whose rights the libelants were subrogated, who, it was conceded were in no wise chargeable with the neglect imputed to the vessel at fault, and were innocent parties, could recover the entire loss sustained from them by the mutual fault of the vessels colliding. The court below ruled that by the Admiralty law apportioning damages in case of mutual fault they could recover only one-half of the actual loss sustained. This ruling is contested here and is argued as error. W. A. Butler for appellants; W. R. Beebe for appellees.

No. 34.—*United States vs. Ferrany et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Tennessee.—This was an action against Ferrany and his sureties upon a distiller's bond, conditioned to comply with all the requirements of the law in relation to distillers and distilleries. A second survey of his distillery was made, and the question was whether it was brought to his knowledge so as to bind him as on the bond. The court instructed the jury that if the second report of survey was not actually made by the Assessor, or his designated assistant, in like manner with the original survey, then it was invalid; also, that if made and a copy of it was not furnished to the distiller, then the verdict must be for the defendants. The jury so found, and the verdict was in accordance with the instruction. This ruling of the court is assigned as error, the Government insisting that any knowledge of the survey had by the distiller was sufficient; and it is insisted that he did have a knowledge of the second survey, a copy of which was brought to his notice. Assistant Attorney General Smith for the Government; E. C. Camp for defendants.

SENTENCE OF A WIFE-MURDERER.

The trial of Francis McGuire for killing his wife Ann, in their apartments at No. 330 East Thirty-fifth street, was concluded yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. At the opening of court Assistant District Attorney Bell commenced his summing-up address for the prosecution, and spoke for an hour and a half in support of his assertion that the prisoner had willfully taken the life of his wife. Mr. Bell concluded an able argument by calling upon the jury to do their duty in stemming the appalling tide of homicides, and convict the prisoner of the offense charged. Judge Sutherland delivered a charge in which he defined the law and pointed out the duty of the jury in the case. The jury then retired, and after a short deliberation returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree—the offense charged in the indictment. Mr. William F. Kintzing, counsel for the defense, said, in answer to the usual questions, that he had nothing to say why judgment should not be pronounced upon the prisoner. Judge Sutherland said that it gave him great satisfaction to see the jury return the verdict they had, and sentenced McGuire to State Prison for the term of his natural life. The prisoner, who looks every inch a murderer, received his sentence without moving a muscle. It was lucky for him that the jury agreed upon a verdict, for had they disagreed he would have been indicted for the higher offense of murder in the first degree, the facts disclosed by the evidence on the trial having shown that it contained all the elements of that crime.

ODD SUIT FOR THE VALUE OF LUMBER.

A rather unusual series of facts was disclosed in the trial of the case of Henry Royce against Charles Watrous and others before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a jury in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The plaintiff bought a lot of lumber from the defendants, giving therefor notes made by a third party. The defendants claimed that the notes had been merely left with them for investigation as to the standing of the maker. The plaintiff insisted that the notes were accepted by the defendants after investigation, and that they gave him a receipt but did not give him the lumber. At any rate the defendants had the plaintiff insisted for the missing property on false pretenses, thereby admitting the sale of the lumber. The plaintiff was tried on the indictment and was acquitted. He then brought the present action to recover the value of the lumber. The defendants on the stand as witnesses yesterday testified that the plaintiff had made false representations as to the standing of the maker of the notes. On cross-examination, however, the defendants said they had not believed such representations. On this testimony the plaintiff's counsel moved for judgment in his client's favor, and the motion was granted by the court, which directed a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,139 18.

A CHILD'S PREMATURE BIRTH.

A case that promises to give great glee to enthusiastic medical experts and to disclose some facts at present recondite, so far as the great mass of the people is concerned, was brought up before Judge Barrett yesterday. The action in question is brought by John J. Showler for a divorce from his wife, Adele L. Showler, on the ground of the latter's adultery. The wife returned to her husband's home on Feb. 27, 1876, after a prolonged absence. The parties lived together for 176 days, at the end of which time Mrs. Showler was delivered of a child, which was apparently of natural age at the time of its birth. On this Mr. Showler charged his wife with adultery, claiming that the child could not be his. He separated from her and began the present action for divorce. He still maintains his objection to her wife and provides her with $6 per week for her support, out of his own salary of $15. Mrs. Showler stoutly insists that she is innocent of all infidelity, and her counsel claimed on the hearing yesterday that the birth was a case of "early viability." By consent a reference was ordered to obtain the testimony of accoucheurs and medical experts in the matter.

THE BURGLARY AT H. B. CLAFLIN'S.

On the night of the 15th inst. two burglars effected an entrance into the warehouse of H. B. Claflin & Co. at Church and Leonard streets, and were in the act of robbing a case of rich silks and velvets when the burglar alarm attached to it sounded and notified Officer Cashman, of the Fifth Precinct, that something was wrong. The officer procured the key of the premises, entered noiselessly and surprised the burglars in the midst of their operations. The burglars' tools were also secured by the officer. The prisoners gave their names as John Williams, of No. 672 First avenue, and Henry P. Smith, of No. 213 Third street. When the case was called for trial by Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell yesterday, the prisoners pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the thieves to four years each in State Prison. The activity of the Police officer prevented the thieves from securing a rich harvest.

A SWINDLER SENT TO STATE PRISON.

On the 7th inst. James Fields, a swindler, who gave his address as 124th street and Second avenue, called at the apartments of John Johnson and his wife, at No. 23 Bleecker street, and represented to the girl in charge of the premises that Johnson, who at that time was an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island, owed him for a pipe and revolver which he would find in the bedroom. Believing his statement the girl allowed him to take the property, and while her attention was otherwise directed he stole a quantity of jewelry valued at $150. The girl subsequently missed the property, and had Fields arrested. The case was called for trial by Assistant District Attorney Russell yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. On being arraigned Fields pleaded guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to two years and six months in State Prison.

COURT NOTES.

John Haight, charged with obstructing registration, was brought before United States Commissioner Davenport yesterday and held for examination.

L. F. Post, counsel for Van Hoven, the alleged Belgian forger, recently held for extradition, took out a writ of habeas corpus yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, returnable to-morrow before Judge Blatchford, when the proceedings in the case will be reviewed.

George W. Johnson, alias James Mitchell, a sneak-thief, who was detected on the 12th inst. in the act of stealing a valise from the room occupied by James W. Lawson in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, pleaded guilty yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the thief to five years in State Prison.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday Assistant District Attorney Russell accepted a plea of guilty from Michael Hogan, of No. 119 Baxter street, who snatched a pocket-book from Marcella Turner, of No. 162 West Twenty-fifth street. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the prisoner to two years in State Prison.

The case against F. W. Jenkins, alias D. A. Craig, charged with passing counterfeit money, was concluded yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, the case being given to the jury early in the afternoon. At 5 o'clock they had not agreed upon a verdict, and were lott in charge of the Deputy Marshal, with leave to return a sealed verdict should they agree upon one during the night.

The "crooked whisky" indictments in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, were removed from the calendar of this term yesterday on motion of District Attorney Foster, he stating that on account of the resignation of District Attorney Roger, M. Sherman the bill of particulars required could not be immediately furnished.

The bankrupt case of Duncan, Sherman & Co. was brought up for examination yesterday at the office of Register Ketcham. F. N. Bangs, counsel for the defendants, moved for an adjournment of the proceedings, acting on the suggestion of Edward F. Brown, counsel for the creditors, the examination was adjourned to Wednesday next at 3 P. M.

Algernon S. Sullivan brought suit against the City in the Supreme Court, to recover the amount of the reduction of his salary while Assistant District Attorney. The reduction in question was made by the Board of Apportionment, and amounts to twenty per cent. The case came on for trial before Judge Lawrence and a jury in Part II. of the court yesterday, and a verdict was directed in favor of the plaintiff for $1,553 66.

The case of William D. Lent against the Mayor, &c., was brought to trial before Judge Lawrence, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday. The plaintiff brought his action to recover the value of coupons due on $2,500 of bonds issued for street improvements by the town of West Farms prior to its annexation to this City, and which by the act of consolidation were made chargeable to this City. The City claimed, however, that the bonds were not properly issued. Judge Lawrence directed the jury to find for the plaintiff in $230 15.

Officer Wilson, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning accosted John Lowgensen at the corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. Lowgensen had in his possession a quantity of lace trimmings, buttons, &c., which he could not satisfactorily account for. The officer took him to the station-house, where he learned that a burglary had been committed at No. 336 Sixth avenue, in the fancy-goods store of Thomas C. McRea. A pane of glass in the window had been broken and the goods drawn out. Yesterday, before Justice Kasmire, the prisoner, in default of $2,000 bail, was committed to answer at the General Sessions.

The suit of William H. Lendrum against Erastus F. Mead and Thomas Clark was tried before Judge Lawrence and a jury, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The plaintiff sued to recover the value of three Wallkill Valley Railroad bonds bought by him from the defendants on Aug. 6, 1872, but not delivered to him, they being at the time in the possession of the Brooklyn Trust Company, by which they were held as collateral for a loan. The question involved was as to which of the defendants could be held responsible, and the court decided that both should be, and directed a verdict for the plaintiff for $785 73.

The suit of Martin Kobner against Joseph O. Higgins was brought to trial before Judge Sanford and a jury, in Part I. of the Superior Court, yesterday. The parties it appeared had made an agreement to exchange property, each piece of property being subject to mortgages. When the time came to complete the exchange Kobner tendered a deed, but the exchange fell through because Higgins' property was incumbered with a restriction as to nuisances. Kobner, therefore, brought the present action to recover damages for Higgins' failure to complete the bargain, but was nonsuited yesterday because the deed which he had offered contained a covenant that Higgins "assumed the payment" of the mortgages on the property, whereas in the agreement he merely covenanted that the property should be "subject to the mortgages."

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Myers vs. Fay, &c.—Guardian appointed.

Begg vs. Ohave.—The pleadings are wanting.

Heidiger vs. Schlachter.—Writ of inquiry ordered.

McKenzie vs. Cutter.—Motion granted for fourth Friday.

Motions Granted.—Llano vs. Jora and Knauss vs. Williams.

Eets vs. Judkins.—Motion granted and substitution ordered.

References Ordered to Compute.—Perkins vs. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company and Morris vs. Martin.

Kreizler et al. vs. McAulife.—Default opened on payment of the costs taxed in the judgment and $10 costs of motion within five days, and stipulating to try the cause before a Referee or upon the Special Circuit calendar, as plaintiff may elect.

By Judge Donohue.

Olivia Airey vs. Thomas Airey.—Referee's report confirmed, and decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

By Judge Lawrence.

Richards vs. Richards.—Memorandum for counsel.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Chief Justice Shea.

Hobart, Jr., vs. Kearney.—Motion to make complaint more definite denied, $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event.

Reed vs. Farley.—Motion for new trial on my minutes denied; an allowance of two and a half per cent. granted to defendant.

Cohen vs. Simmons; Loughran vs. Matthews.—Decisions of these two cases are filed with papers.

Motions to Open Defaults Granted.—Roche vs. Allen; Roche vs. Leonie.

Motions Granted.—Herslg vs. Friday; Wertheimer vs. Stevens; Clark vs. McDermott.

Orders Granted.—Ramscar vs. The New-York Juvenile Guardian Society; Church vs. The Mayor, &c.; Dalton vs. The Mayor, &c.; Taylor vs. Baxter; Miner vs. Miner; Matzdorff vs. Matzdorff; Heath vs. Knap; Bland vs. Vennis; Bellman vs. Burgess; Connor vs. Hogan; Lyddy vs. Strong; Reynolds vs. Ingraham; Bleakley vs. McVeanay; Frost vs. McVenney.

By Judge Sinnott.

In the matter of James Parker, &c.—In this case I hold that I have jurisdiction, and that it is my duty to exercise it. The matter must proceed on adjourned day.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	
74—French vs. Gearty.	196—Bryan vs. The Paoli Belt Co.
88—Bell vs. Conover.	198—George, the Count vs. Miller.
126—Wynkoop vs. Haslett.	203—Stein vs. Carr.
142—Whirltzer vs. Schultz.	214—James vs. Simonson.
143—Cronin vs. Fay.	215—Shea vs. Shea.
153—Church, &c., vs. Jennings Bowling.	238—Master of Bennett.
155—Wormser vs. Hoffman.	238—Cohen vs. Cohen.
189—Fowler vs. Hawkins.	254—Handrew vs. Booker.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Case on, No. 199—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt.—No-Day Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
2325—Clark, Jr., vs. Ball.	3279—Matthews vs. Webb, Jr.
3090—Root vs. Avery.	3509—Sturgis vs. Stoughton.
3439—The N. Y. & R. Lime and Cement Co. vs. Smith.	3563—Thurber et al. vs. Delaney.
2460—Horton et al. vs. Nouss.	3635—Thurber et al. vs. O'Reilly.
1835—Smith et al. vs. Color et al.	3672—MacMurrie vs. Coulter et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
2744—Frankel et al. vs. Fitzpatrick.	3408—Cook vs. Noe et al.
3378—Vibbard et al. vs. Cole et al.	3575—Bruce et al. vs. Conger.
3606—Van Brunt vs. Decker.	2596—Wolff et al. vs. Strasburger.
1968—Fullerton vs. Fisk.	3680—Bechet vs. Odell et al.
3592—Frank vs. Fruchtnicht et al.	2138—Griffith, &c., vs. Darnell et al.
3490—Titus et al. vs. Noe.	3504—The Del., L. & W. R. R. Co. vs. Daly.
1190—The Union Trust Co. of N. H. vs. Phipps et al.	3506—The Del., L. & W. R. R. Co. vs. Leisz.
3184—Cook et al. vs. Granger et al.	3514—The Del., L. & W. R. R. Co. vs. Daly.
1780—Odell et al. vs. Hannigan.	3518—Harvey vs. Harvey.
2840—Bloomingdale vs. Siegel.	3440—Hervy et al. vs. Harway.
3624—Hamilton et al. vs. Fowler.	3426—Cole et al. vs. Kissam et al.
3656—Waters vs. Decker.	148—Jarvis vs. Furman et al.
3440—Christy vs. Mace.	1264—Farley vs. Martin.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 M.K.& T.S.F.	59	600 N. Y. C. & Hud.	103
100 Del. & Hudson C.	75	300 do.	103⅛
200 do.	810. 73¼	30 do.	103⅜
50 do.	74½	300 North-western	38¼
200 do.	74	400 do.	38⅝
100 do.	74¼	400 do.	38⅝
1000 Western Union.	71½	300 North-west. Pref.	62¾
15 do.	71⅝	1000 do.	63
200 do.	71¾	300 do.	63¼
400 do.	71⅝	200 do.	63⅜
100 do.	b3. 71¾	100 do.	63⅝
100 Pacific Mail.	c. 24½	300 do.	63⅝
200 do.	s10. 24½	200 do.	63⅝
400 Mich. Central.	47¼	200 do.	63⅞
100 do.	47⅝	33 Morris & Essex.	91¾
100 do.	c. 47⅝	100 do.	b3. 95
300 do.	47⅜	100 do.	c. 95
600 do.	47⅞	600 St. Paul.	29¾
100 do.	47⅜	600 do.	s3. 30⅛
3000 Lake Shore.	69½	100 do.	30⅜
2600 do.	69⅝	300 St. Paul Pref.	58⅜
400 do.	69⅞	100 do.	60⅜
500 do.	69¾	400 do.	60¾
600 do.	69½	200 do.	61
1200 do.	69⅝	100 do.	61⅛
100 do.	b3. 69½	100 Del., Lack. & W.	78
1100 do.	69⅞	100 do.	77¾
15 do.	69⅝	620 do.	77⅝
1100 do.	69⅝	15 do.	77⅝
1000 do.	69⅞	100 do.	s3. 77¼
1000 do.	b3. 69	200 do.	77¼
500 do.	s3. 69	40 do.	77¼
200 do.	68¾	200 do.	77¼
200 do.	s3. 68¾	100 do.	u r c. 77⅜
700 do.	69	100 do.	77⅜
700 do.	68⅞	320 do.	77⅞
100 Central of N. J.	85	300 do.	78
100 do.	s2. 86¾	100 do.	78¼
200 do.	86¾	100 do.	78¼
1516 L.S.& M. So. b.c.	60⅜	200 do.	79⅛
3100 do.	60¼	700 do.	80
500 do.	60⅜	100 do.	79⅞
500 do.	60¼	100 do.	79⅞
500 do.	60⅜	300 do.	79⅜
600 do.	60¼	100 do.	79⅛
700 do.	60	200 do.	s30. 77
1900 do.	59⅝	100 C., M. & St. P. b.c.	30⅝
1700 do.	59⅜	do.	30⅜
100 do.	59⅝	100 do.	30⅜
200 do.	59½	200 do.	30⅜
100 do.	59⅝	800 do.	30⅜
600 do.	59⅜	100 do.	30⅜
1400 do.	59⅝	100 do.	30⅜
2300 do.	59⅜	200 do.	30⅜
2300 do.	59¼	400 do.	30
300 Chi. & R. I. b.c.	102½	500 do.	29¾
900 do.	102⅛	200 do.	29⅞
200 do.	102⅝	2.0 do.	29¾
400 do.	102⅜	300 C., M.& S.P.Pf.b.c.	61⅞
200 do.	102	100 do.	61¾
100 do.	102	200 do.	61¾
600 Ohio & Miss. b.c.	12	200 do.	61⅜
300 do.	11⅞	100 do.	61¼
25 do.	11⅝	100 do.	61¼
100 do.	11⅞	100 do.	60⅞
400 do.	11¼	250 Tol., W. & W. b.c.	4½
100 Morris & Essex.	95	100 do.	4½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 N.W.,C.C.G.B.	95⅜	800 North-western	39¾
1,000 Lou. & Nash. C.	92⅝	200 do.	39⅝
1,000 M. & St.P.C. F.	89½	100 do.	39⅝
200 Del. & Hud.	103	300 do.	40
100 Pacific Mail.	24¾	300 North-west. Pref.	63⅝
10 Western Union.	71	100 do.	64
600 do.	70⅝	100 do.	64⅛
700 do.	70⅞	400 do.	64⅛
600 do.	71	100 Ohio & Miss.	13
100 do.	71	200 do.	11⅜
100 do.	b3. 71⅛	100 do.	11⅜
100 do.	71	100 Central of N. J.	86
400 do.	70⅞	100 do.	86
100 do.	70⅞	100 do.	86¼
100 do.	b3. 71	100 do.	86⅜
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.	104⅜	50 Rock Island.	102⅜
100 Erie Railway.	11¾	100 St. Paul Pref.	60¾
100 do.	s3. 11¾	600 do.	60⅝
200 do.	11⅜	100 do.	60⅞
100 do.	b3. 11¾	400 do.	60⅝
100 do.	11⅝	100 do.	b3. 61
100 do.	s30. 11¾	400 do.	s3. 61
100 Mich. Central.	47½	100 do.	61¼
100 do.	s3. 47⅝	300 Del., Lack. & W.	79
700 do.	47⅜	2000 do.	78½
100 do.	47⅝	100 do.	s4. 77⅞
100 do.	c. 47⅝	300 do.	s3. 78
200 do.	47⅜	200 do.	78⅜
1300 Lake Shore.	69½	300 do.	78⅝
100 do.	c. 69¼	100 do.	s15. 77⅜
100 do.	69⅜	100 do.	78⅛
200 do.	s3. 69⅜	700 do.	78⅞
400 do.	69¼	300 do.	79
700 do.	69⅜	100 do.	79⅛
200 do.	s3. 69⅜	200 do.	79⅜
100 do.	69⅜	100 do.	79⅜
800 do.	69⅝	100 do.	79⅜
300 do.	69⅜	200 do.	79⅜
500 do.	c. 69¾	100 do.	79⅜
500 do.	69¾	200 do.	79⅜
100 do.	69⅝	100 do.	80
100 N. J. Southern.	1	300 do.	80
100 Kansas Pacific.	4¼	200 do.	79¾
200 St. L. & Iron.	15		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$3,500 U. S. 6s, '81	c. 119¼	10,000 U. S. 5-20, '65, R.	110¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 U. Pac. S. F.	91½	100 C.&N.W. Pf. b.c.	64¾
5,000 Can. S. 1st c.c.	85	do.	b3. 64½
1000 N.W.,C.C.G.b.c.	95⅜	200 do.	64
1000 N.Y.C.& St. L. b.	100¼	300 do.	63¾
6 Bank of Com.	169½	200 C., C. & Ind.	b.c. 41
100 D. & H. C. Co. b.c.	77⅜	300 C. R. & N.	b.c. 83½
19 do.	77⅜	200 do.	83¼
100 Mariposa.	b.c. 6⅝	10 do.	38
400 West U. Tel. b.c.	71	100 do.	38⅛
100 do.	s3. 70⅞	300 do.	38¼
1000 do.	b3. 71	200 C. & R.	b.c. 41½
1000 do.	71	100 do.	102½
250 do.	70⅞	100 St. L. I. M. & S.	b.c. 13
100 do.	70⅜	300 C., M. & St. P.	b.c. 30⅜
100 do.	70⅜	do.	30⅜
200 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	b.c. 24¾	100 do.	30⅛
200 Erie Railway.	b.c. 11¾	100 do.	30
800 Mich. Central.	b.c. 47½	50 C., M. & St. P.	Pf. b.c. 61½
500 L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 69⅝	100 do.	61⅜
2100 do.	69⅝	1100 do.	61
500 do.	c. 69⅝	300 do.	60⅞
3500 do.	69⅜	100 Del., L. & W.	b.c. 79¼
50 C. & N. W.	b.c. 39⅝	200 do.	79⅛
50 do.	40	100 do.	79⅛
100 do.	40¼	100 do.	79½
100 do.	b3. 40	100 do.	79⅜
200 do.	s3. 40	100 do.	79⅜
200 do.	39⅞	100 do.	79¼
200 Tol., W. & W.	b.c. 5	5 Alb. & Susq.	b.c. 86
200 do.	5¼		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$3,000 Del. & H. R. '84.	105	300 Mich. Central.	47¼
100 Western Union.	70⅞	500 do.	47⅛
800 do.	70⅝	100 do.	47¼
600 do.	70⅝	200 North-western.	39¼
100 do.	s5. 70⅝	200 do.	39⅞
600 do.	70¾	200 North-west. Pref.	63¾
200 do.	70⅝	100 do.	63¾
100 Pac. Mail.	s3. 25⅛	300 do.	63
10 do.	24⅞	100 do.	63⅝
200 Erie Railway.	11⅝	200 do.	63¾
100 do.	11¾	100 C., C. & I.	s3. 40
100 Illinois Central.	85	300 Central of N. J.	86
70 do.	84¾	200 do.	87⅛
2000 Lake Shore.	69¼	500 do.	87¾
100 do.	b3. 69¼	100 do.	87⅜
600 do.	s3. 69¼	100 do.	b3. 87⅜
500 do.	69⅜	200 do.	88
500 do.	69¼	100 St. Paul.	b3. 30⅜
200 do.	69⅜	100 Tol. & Wab.	b3. 5⅜
300 do.	69⅜	200 Morris & Essex.	95
500 do.	s3. 69½	2600 Del. L. & W.	79¼
300 do.	b3. 69⅜	400 do.	79⅛
100 do.	s15. 69⅜	400 do.	79
200 do.	s3. 69⅜	300 do.	78⅜
200 do.	b3. 69⅜	100 St. L. & K. C. Pf.	27¾

THURSDAY, Oct. 19—P. M.

The upward movement in values on the Stock Exchange made further progress to-day, notwithstanding the large sales of yesterday to realize profits. The course of stock to-day shows that the market has a very firm undertone and elements of strength hardly anticipated even by those who have been steadfast believers for some time in an advance in prices. The favorable progress made in the negotiations for the settlement of the railroad war, in connection with the rise in breadstuffs and the active movement of grain at the West, is bringing into Wall street more outside buyers for stocks. The business for the day reached 172,135 shares, of which Lake Shore figured for 57,115, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western for 33,595, Western Union for 16,025, Northwestern for 13,700, St. Paul for 12,350, and New-Jersey Central for 11,700 shares. During the morning the market was buoyant, and prices advanced from ½ to 6 ₱ cent., the coal stocks leading, followed by New-York Central and North-western. After mid-day there were frequent reactions and rallies, but in most cases the market closed at an advance of ½ to 2 ₱ cent. over the latest official figures of yesterday. The widest fluctuations were in Delaware and Hudson Canal, which ranged between 74 and 80, closing at 77@77½. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 77¼ to 81⅞ and closed at 78¾. New-Jersey Central advanced from 36½ to 39¼, with closing sales at 38. New-York Central rose from 103 to 105½ and reacted to 103⅞, the dealings in the stock being confined chiefly to the earlier hours of the day. Lake Shore ranged between 59½ and 60⅜, and closed at 59½@59⅝, the transactions having been large throughout the day. The North-western shares were more prominent than for some time past, the common rising from 38¼ to 40¼ and the preferred from 62¾ to 64¾. The former closed at 39⅞ and the latter at 63¾. St. Paul common advanced from 29¾ to 30¾, preferred from 60⅜ to 61⅞, the improvement being afterward partially lost. Erie rose from 11 to 12⅛, and reacted to 11⅜. Rock Island rose to 102¼, Michigan Central to 47⅞, Pittsburg to 89, and C., C., C. and I. to 41. Pacific Mail, after advancing to 25⅜, fell off to 24¾@25. Western Union was weak, and declined from 71½@71¾ at the opening to 70⅝. Illinois Central sold at 85, and Morris and Essex at 94¾@95. Express shares were quiet and firm.

In the money market to-day Stock Exchange borrowers supplied their requirements at 3@4 ₱ cent. until near the close, when loans were made at 2@2½ ₱ cent. The market has a hardening tendency in consequence of the continued remittances of currency to the West and South to move the crops, and the activity of general trade. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 5 to 6 ₱ cent. The national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day aggregated $720,000. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York to-day: Savannah, ¼ off; Charleston easy; ¼@5-16, ⅛@ par; Cincinnati steady, moderate demand; 100 discount; New-Orleans —Commercial, ⅜; bank, ¼; Chicago, 80 to 100 discount; St. Louis, 100 discount.

The feverishness which characterized the London market yesterday gave place to a steadier tone to-day, although the course of prices was irregular, and there is evidently still a feeling of apprehension over the present condition of affairs in Europe. The fact that the Bank of England Directors, at their regular weekly court to-day, made no change in the minimum rate of discount contributed, no doubt, to the firmness of the market in the early dealings. British Consols opened at 94⅜@94½, against 93⅞@94 at the close yesterday, but the final quotations were 94@94⅛. United States bonds were a fraction higher for old 1865s and new 5s, the former closing at 102⅞ and the latter at 105½; 1867s fell off to 107⅜@108, a decline of ⅜ ₱ cent.; 10-40s opened at 108¼@108⅜, against 107¾ yesterday, but subsequently were reported at 107⅛. Erie at the opening sold down to 10, but afterward advanced 1 ₱ cent. The preferred was ½ ₱ cent. higher, being quoted at 17½@18. The specie in the Bank of England decreased £738,000 for the week ending yesterday, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being 54⅜ ₱ cent., against 54½ last week. At Paris Rentes opened at 104f. 05c., against 103f. 22c. at the close yesterday; but fell off late in the day to 103f. 70c. The specie in the Bank of France increased 20,577,000 francs during the past week. At Frankfort there was a decline in United States new 5s to 101⅞.

The Sterling Exchange market opened quiet, with rates at $4 84½ for bankers' 60-day bills, and $4 86½ for demand, but a reduction was soon made to $4 84 and $4 86. The supply of bills steadily increased, and in the afternoon the asking rates were again lowered ½ cent, with business at $4 83 and $4 85. Commercial bills sold as low as $4 79½@$4 80. The active movement of produce to Europe has materially increased the supply of exchange, and the market closed weak.

In the Gold Room there was less activity than on yesterday, the partial recovery in securities at London, in connection with the weakness of exchange, had a depressing effect on the market at the opening, and sales were made from 110⅞ to 110½. The subsequent decline in Consols to an advance in gold to 111¼, but the price afterward fell off to 110⅞@111, which were the ruling quotations during the afternoon. Cash gold was less dear than on yesterday, and most of the business was done flat to 1-64 ₱ cent. ₱ diem for use. Some exceptional transactions were made at 1 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were firm and prices were well maintained, but the transactions were small. In railroad mortgages the dealings amounted to only $103,000. The Western issues were generally firm, Milwaukee and St. Paul selling at 102¼ for LaCrosse Division, and at 89½ for Consolidated Sinking Funds, and Chicago and North-western at 104½ for Consolidated and at 95¼@95½ for do. gold coupons. New-York Central registered firsts brought 119½, and do. Sixes of 1887, 106¼. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible fell off to 78¾. Sales of Union Pacific sinking funds were made at 91½@91¾. State bonds were dull and nominal.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW YORK, Oct. 19. 1876.

Gold receipts	$1,285,521 77
Gold payments	207,172 96
Gold balances	47,046,142 59
Currency receipts	484,449 79
Currency payments	443,962 94
Currency balance	40,862,339 86
Customs	295,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 19.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	111¾	110⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	111	111
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	115	115
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	116	116⅛
Bills on London	¢4 84	¢4 83
New-York Central	103	103⅞
Rock Island	102⅜	102¼
Pacific Mail	24½	24⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	30	30⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred	61½	61
Lake Shore	59⅞	59⅝
Chicago and North-western	37⅜	39⅞
Chicago and North-western Pref	62¾	63¾

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 20, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORBIDDEN FRUIT—Mr. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LIPS—Mr. C. P. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Fawsitt, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BABA—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Eliza Weatherby, Miss Minnelli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SARDANAPALUS—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

PARK THEATRE.—SWEET HEARTS and TOM COBB.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LADY OF LYONS—Miss Louise M. Pomeroy.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MARMALS, STATUARY, &c.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS, AND MENAGERIE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. C. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton.

EAGLE THEATRE—MINSTRELSY, COMEDY, BURLESQUE—Messrs. Sheridan and Mack, Miss Kate Castleton.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Minstrels.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Day and evening.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND COMICALITIES.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

STEINWAY HALL.—POPULAR CONCERT—Mr. William H. Sherwood, Mr. George Werrenrath, and Swedish Lady Quartet.

CHICKERING HALL.—PRESTIDIGITATION—By Commandeur Caseneuve.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The address of the Republican National Committee has the merit of brevity and clearness—qualities which place it in creditable contrast to the turgid rhetoric and untruthful bombast employed by Mr. TILDEN'S committee in a similar connection. The gains in Maine, Vermont, Colorado, Ohio, and Indiana are mentioned, not in terms of undue exultation, but as evidence of the drift of public sentiment, and as a foretaste of the victory which awaits the Republican cause next month. The call for continued vigilance and activity on the part of Republicans will not go unheeded. A glorious triumph is within reach, but to make sure of it, the details of work in every district must be attended to as sedulously as though on its vote the whole issue depended.

What freedom of discussion means, in the estimation of WADE HAMPTON'S "rifle clubs," the letter of our special correspondent in South Carolina, descriptive of proceedings in Edgefield County, sufficiently proves. This is the "unreconstructed county" of the State, and a delightful place it must be for law-abiding citizens who dare to think differently in regard to politics from the chivalrous ruffians who obey the hero of the Hamburg massacre. Imagine the scene transferred to New-York, and then say what measures could be too stern to break up the lawless organizations which do the work of the Democratic Party, and to insure the punishment of the responsible leaders. Railway trains are entered by armed men, who wait for but one word of provocation to commit wholesale murder. A public meeting is held under the cover of rebel pistols, the speakers being insulted and the crowd intimidated with impunity. The whole affair proves a nice commentary upon the protests of gentlemen hereabout, who would leave a whole State to the tender mercies of armed gangs, disciplined, and under the command of unscrupulous men. It is some consolation to know that, with all their bravado, they are not reckless enough to defy Federal troops.

We have no doubt that the *Sun* will duly appreciate the delicate attention paid to its counsel by Mr. JOHN KELLY. Last week the *Sun* reminded Mr. KELLY that it would be "injudicious to nominate for a Judicial office a man who has decided in favor of a clearly fraudulent claim," and the advice has been repeated several times since then. Mr. CALVIN, who is the man in question, has, nevertheless, been nominated by Mr. KELLY for Surrogate, and the *Sun* will probably conclude that its proper place this year is that which it occupied last year—a position of unwavering hostility to the one man dictation in City politics. It is just possible, however, that the *Sun* may take this rebuff as meekly as it did the disregard of its advice about the "nincompoops."

Mr. DONN PIATT has written a letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* relating to his connection with the fraudulent moth-exterminator contracts. Mr. PIATT thinks that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S contract and receipt of money is injurious to his father-in-law, Gen. MARCY. But he also considers it a shame that THE TIMES, in uncovering this business, should be so free in its allusions to DONN PIATT, and so reticent concerning Gen. INGALLS, who was a member of the military board which passed upon the merits of the moth-exterminator. The fact is that Mr. PIATT'S share in this business was proved by his own testimony. If there was any evidence against INGALLS, it was only by implication. Mr. PIATT, after exhibiting on the witness stand a disinclination to damage anybody's reputation but his own, now declares that INGALLS and MARCY ought to be court-martialed, and that COWLES and BREGA should be indicted. This is business-like. Mr. PIATT was in the ring, and knows what he is talking about. If he will make a clean breast of it, and furnish all the evidence in his possession against officers who corruptly used their influence in behalf of the moth-exterminator people, THE TIMES will stand by him in that laudable undertaking, no matter who is hurt. "The Metropolitan journal in favor of the highest reform," as Mr. PIATT accurately describes this paper, does not hesitate to expose fraud, whether it incidentally exposes MARCY, INGALLS, PIATT, or anybody else.

The Baltimore *Gazette* is a dreadful example of what happens to a newspaper too much addicted to using the "news" of the Tilden Literary Bureau. Only yesterday that journal announced that the official count of the vote of Indiana had been made public, and that it showed a Democratic majority of "a little over seven thousand." The official count shows nothing of the sort. WILLIAMS has 5,119 votes more than HARRISON; but the combined votes of HARRISON, Republican, and HARRINGTON, Independent, are greater than that of WILLIAMS, Democratic; and WILLIAMS is therefore elected merely by a plurality. From the same ingenious newspaper we learn that "the Democrats also had a plurality in the Congressional districts, from the First to the Thirteenth inclusive, with a single exception, the Eleventh." There are thirteen Congressional districts in Indiana. Of these, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth chose Republican Congressmen. How the bureau can possibly figure out a Democratic plurality in those districts is a problem which its misguided customers must solve for themselves. It is evident, however, that the policy of disseminating misinformation is to be kept up by the Liberty street "nincompoops" until after November.

PARTY PROSPECTS AND PUBLIC CREDIT.

There is nothing improbable in the report that foreign members of the funding syndicate refer with apprehension in their correspondence to the possible contingency of Democratic success and its effect upon the public credit. The report harmonizes so well with what was previously known upon the subject, that it cannot excite any reasonable surprise. So far, the success of the funding process has exceeded expectation. It operated slowly at first, because the conditions of confidence were not, in all respects, assured, and because, as a consequence of this, the arrangements were more or less experimental. The more complete understanding which has since been established between the Treasury and influential bankers and capitalists indicates not so much their own more perfect faith in our financial future as the growth of trust which is apparent among the investing communities of Europe. In Great Britain, in Holland, in Germany, the demand for our securities is best proved by the rapid absorption of the four-and-a-half per cent. loan, and by the recognized ability in due time to place the four per cent. bonds. The circumstance is rendered more striking by the acknowledged inability of the best houses to float in the European markets other securities yielding much higher rates of interest. We look in vain for signs of a demand for six or seven per cent. bonds issued in behalf of ordinary enterprises. The increase of confidence applies wholly to the loans of the Federal Government, which derives its improved financial ability from Republican administration and from the steadfast adherence of the Republican party to the policy with which it is honorably identified. About our ordinary partisan differences, foreign capitalists give themselves little or no concern. What does concern them is the fact that the Republican Party is by its acts pledged to the maintenance of the national credit unimpaired; that in hard times, as well as in prosperous times, it has continued the reduction of the debt; that it has committed itself irrevocably against repudiation or tampering in any form with the details of the contract between the country and its creditors, and that it recognizes as an urgent duty the making provision for an early resumption of specie payment. These features of the party's policy are too often underrated among ourselves. Abroad they are appreciated as proofs of the sagacity and integrity by which, in the main, its policy has been shaped. They have led foreign observers to the conclusion that its continued ascendency is essential to the public credit.

We cannot wonder, then, that the mere chance of the Democratic Party acquiring power impels European friends of the United States to pause in their financial operations and to point out the inevitable effect of the event upon the national securities. Any change which introduces uncertainty into great questions of policy necessarily awakens uneasiness. Capital shrinks from the risks of any political upheaval, and is apt to exaggerate risks which cannot be nicely weighed and adjusted in advance. There can, however, be no exaggeration of the possible consequences of the overthrow of the financial fabric built up by the Republicans. The dangers are specific and easily understood. The substitution of one party for another would in ordinary circumstances produce only a temporary increase of caution. The wheels of Government might be checked momentarily, but they would soon again run smooth as before. Not so in the present instance. The contest to be decided eighteen days hence involves the continuance or the reversal of the policy on which the public credit altogether depends. The issue between the parties upon this question is clearly defined. With a Democratic triumph would come, in the first place, a stoppage of all preparations for resumption in 1879. To so much the party is pledged. It would prolong indefinitely a depreciated and inconvertible currency. In the next place, it would reopen controversies looking to a further inflation of the currency; to the taxation of the Government bonds, in spite of the provision exempting them; and to the payment in paper, instead of gold, of portions of the outstanding debt. The latter cannot be called imaginary perils. They are measures cherished by the inflationists, who captured Mr. TILDEN at St. Louis, and who have grown more arrogant than ever since the partial Democratic success in Indiana. That occurrence has greatly strengthened Mr. HENDRICKS and the inflationist section of the party; and in the event of Presidential success they will control the financial policy of the party. Their plans might break down. They might be frustrated in the House, as during the last session, or they might be foiled by the Senate. But their efforts and demands would naturally unsettle everything. The public credit would be at the mercy of partisan votes. It might be undermined any day by sinister combinations that would render the repudiators and inflationists masters of the situation.

The "solid South" brings into prominence other considerations. There is quite enough to excite alarm in the schemes already known for enriching the South at the expense of the Union. Jot down the rebel claims, the refunding projects, the plans for squandering money for local purposes, and the doubling of the national debt becomes a result easily accomplished. The effect of that, or of anything approaching it, needs no elaboration. The industry and commerce of the country would stagger under the load. The public credit would be where it was twelve years ago. The funding process would be at an end for this generation, and Government securities would be below par. Even if the schemes ultimately failed, the knowledge that they were impending would disturb values, and frighten away the capital we shall once more need whenever the business depression passes away.

The public credit is, in fact, in greater jeopardy from the "solid South" than from the repudiators of Ohio or Indiana. As a body, the Southern Democrats are repudiators of all obligations or claims not held by themselves. They have been utterly indifferent to the public faith of their own States, and they cherish a malicious pleasure in contemplating injury to the holders of securities issued in connection with the prosecution of the war. Look at their financial record in States which were honest as long as Republicans ruled them under the Reconstruction acts, and which became defaulters and repudiators when the Democrats regained control. In Alabama, their plans for adjusting the debt amount to the absolute confiscation of nearly eighteen millions of dollars. The State debt is, in round figures, $27,000,000; the Democrats propose to reduce it to $9,000,000. Arkansas constructed about 450 miles of railroad, with money realized from the sale of $5,350,000 guaranteed bonds. The Democrats repudiate the guarantees; and having suspended the payment of interest, are squeezing the Northern and foreign creditors to compel a settlement on terms dictated by the State. Georgia is *par excellence* a Democratic State, and it has repudiated ten out of twelve millions of bonds guaranteed by the State, recognized by successive Legislatures, and issued in aid of railroads which contribute immensely to its prosperity. The North Carolina Democrats, again, have openly repudiated $11,000,000, and have impliedly repudiated nearly $24,000,000 more. They pay no interest on either of these amounts, which represent expenditures duly authorized by successive Legislatures. The Democrats of Tennessee have not actually repudiated the debt of the State, but they have so cut down the revenues as to make the payment of interest impossible. Democratic Virginia is as bad as the worst. It owes more than $40,000,000, of which all but six millions represents debt incurred before the war. On none of this does it now pay interest. These illustrations are sufficient to show how little confidence can be reposed in the financial integrity of a party whose councils are in any large degree influenced by the South. That section is the repudiating section of the United States; if is the section in which financial honor is at the lowest ebb, and which will be as unscrupulous in the administration of the National Treasury as in the repudiation of its own debts.

THE TAMMANY NOMINATIONS.

Mr. JOHN KELLY has presented his ticket for City and County officers of New-York. It has a respectable figure-head in the person of Mr. SMITH ELY, Jr., Representative of the Seventh Congressional District. Mr. ELY is best known as a member of the old Board of Supervisors of infamous memory, and has achieved a certain amount of reputation for his consistent hostility to the plans of that gang of Democratic and Republican thieves. No one will accuse Mr. ELY of having been privy to any of the schemes of plunder of that body, and it is matter of infinite regret that Mr. ELY'S engagements prevented him from keeping a very strict watch over the plundering schemes of the Supervisors during the years in which these schemes were most fatal to the public treasury. If we mistake not, Mr. ELY was absent from half the meetings of the board during 1868, from two-thirds of them during 1869, and he was in Europe during the greater part, if not the whole, of 1870. His presence at that critical period might have hastened the downfall of the Ring, and it was doubtless owing to circumstances beyond his control that he was not very prominently identified with the movement against TWEED and his fellow-conspirators.

The rest of the ticket consists of Tammany timber of a more or less rotten quality. Mr. KELLY has evidently made up his mind that Mr. DELANO C. CALVIN is the ideal candidate for Surrogate. Mr. CALVIN was beaten by a majority of 24,500 when he ran for the same office, under Mr. KELLY'S auspices, last year. To console Mr. CALVIN for his disappointment, his patron secured for him a number of highly remunerative references of City and other cases. The list of these is rather long to be presented here, but we shall publish it one of these days. One very remarkable award was made on a City claim of long standing by Mr. CALVIN in April last. This was a bill for services purporting to have been rendered by WILLIAM MCKEAG as Attorney to the Board of Excise between 1859 and 1866. MCKEAG claimed to have begun some 15,000 suits for violation of the Excise law, but never paid a dollar of the fines and penalties recovered into the City Treasury. He filed a claim for services amounting to $453,800. The claim, after being hawked about among the Ring officials, after failing to secure recognition from the Board of Supervisors, and being denied favorable notice by the Legislature and by Controller GREEN, was finally assigned to JOHN H. STARIN, Jr., and thus came to be referred to Mr. DELANO C. CALVIN, as Referee. Its items were as follows:

City and County of New-York
To WILLIAM MCKEAG, debtor:

14 915 suits commenced, at $10 each	$149,150
On 1,054 judgments obtained, at $25 each	26,350
On 7,225 suits defended by JAMES M. SMITH, at $25 each	180,635
On 587 suits defended by FREDERICK SMITH, at $25 each	14,675
On 395 suits defended by JOHN J. FREEDMAN, at $25 each	9,875
On 439 other suits, defended by various attorneys, at $25 each	10,975
On 1,243 cases on calendar, at $50 each	62,150
Total	$453,800

Commenced between May 19, 1859, and April 14, 1866.

On the trial before the Referee, some lawyers valued the services of MCKEAG at $1,000 a year, while others thought them worth $3,000 a year. Mr. CALVIN was more liberal. He thought $50,000 a year, with all the contingent fines and penalties added, quite a moderate estimate of the worth of MCKEAG'S services to the City, and gave judgment accordingly for the sum of $389,224. Mr. CALVIN is clearly out of place as a candidate for Surrogate of the City and County of New-York. He ought to be reserved for a place on the Southern Claims Commission, which will be needed by the next Democratic Administration. The mere mention of his name for such a position would make the South still more "solid" for Mr. TILDEN.

Mr. KELLY'S candidate for Sheriff was for six years a Deputy under Mr. KELLY, and is confidently vouched for by his former chief. Any one who has looked into the administration of the Sheriff's office under Mr. KELLY, as set forth by the late Mr. HAVEMEYER and Judge WATERBURY, will be able to appreciate the public blessings which would attend a revival of that régime. Mr. KELLY'S candidate for Judge of the Superior Court—JOHN J. FREEDMAN—was rejected by the people last year, for reasons which are quite as potent as ever they were. Mr. TILDEN'S former clerk and pettifogging advocate—JAMES P. SINNOTT—has received Mr. KELLY'S indorsement for Judge of the Marine Court. Mr. KELLY has nominated one of his special protégés, HENRY A. GUMBLETON, at present Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, for County Clerk. The notorious RICHARD CROKER has been renominated for Coroner, in spite of, or perhaps because of, his record of political rowdyism and illegal charges against the City, and "DICK" FLANAGAN has at length obtained recognition as a candidate for the same lucrative position. The ticket for Aldermen at Large is headed by that unscrupulous demagogue, HENRY D. PURROY, half of whose family is already quartered on the City, and who has been equally notable as the pliant tool of JOHN KELLY, and the promoter of the jobs of JOHN B. HASKIN. Altogether, the Kelly nominations are, with the exception of Mr. ELY, rather less reputable than those of last year, and are decidedly more in the interest of JOHN KELLY.

THE STRUGGLE IN EASTERN EUROPE.

The events which seem to point toward a general European war have matured very rapidly. But it is more than a year since the spark was first applied to the train which now threatens a disastrous explosion. The insurrection which broke out in Herzegovina and Bosnia, during the latter part of 1875, was regarded by the rest of the world as one of those disturbances which must be inevitable in any Turkish province, so long as the Greek and Roman Catholic Christians are oppressed by Moslem rule. The revolt was made the pretext for aggravated severities on the part of the Turks in all their Christian provinces. Servia, Montenegro, and Roumania were inflamed by reports of atrocities committed upon their co-religionists by the Moslem. The war spirit in Servia was so deeply stirred that Prince MILAN, upon whom a suzerainty to the Sublime Porte sits easily enough, declared his fears of a popular outbreak which he could not restrain. As the year wore on, the agitation in Servia increased, and it was remarked that some sinister influence was at work to stir up strife whenever there were signs that the popular excitement was dying out. The flames of excitement were perpetually fanned by an unseen hand.

The affair of Herzegovina and the Bosnian troubles were lost sight of when Prince MILAN, at the beginning of last July declared war on Turkey, and crossed his own frontier at several different points. In his proclamation on taking the field, MILAN made this declaration: "Turkey has provoked war by not satisfying Bosnia and by threatening Servia. We enter Bosnia in the cause of humanity and nationality." Previous to this, the alarming condition of affairs in Eastern Europe had aroused the great powers to the necessity of joint action, and, at the instance of Russia, a conference was proposed. This project was defeated by England, who declined the conference, and sent a fleet to Besika Bay.

Military operations during the past Summer were in the main favorable to the Servians, though Montenegro did not co-operate with them. But in September the Turks gained a decided victory in their campaign on the Morava, and the Servians were forced to abandon Alexinatz. Negotiations for an armistice began at once. Russia favored an unconditional and prolonged truce. Turkey insisted that the open assistance to Servia which Russia was giving should cease before any such proposition could be entertained. For by this time it was notorious that it was Russia who was fighting Turkey on the Servian frontier. The belligerency of Servia was purely nominal. Finally Turkey granted "a cessation of hostilities" for ten days, beginning Sept. 15. During this brief lull diplomacy was exhausted in attempts to prolong the truce indefinitely. England made a proposition of three points: 1. An unconditional armistice of six weeks. 2. The *status quo ante bellum* to be maintained as regards Servia and Montenegro, with an extension of territory for the latter; 3. Liberal provision to be made for local autonomy in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria. The other powers assented to these proposals, and they were presented to the Sublime Porte just before the ten days' truce expired. Only England and Italy, however, actively supported the proposals; Russia, whose action in this crisis was anxiously observed, left England to manage the case. Turkey hesitated long over the English proposals, and sought to secure more time by granting an extension of the truce for eight days. The Turkish Government demurred to the specification by name of the insurgent or contumacious principalities and provinces. It was evidently the desire of the Porte to be left to deal with the provinces affected, without being bound to any definite line of action.

Before Turkey could formulate what was its practical rejection of the English proposals, Servia broke out again with violent hostilities. The proposals were denounced, and fighting was resumed Sept. 28, while the so-called extended truce was yet unexpired. Montenegro also refused to accept any arrangement which did not give her more territory. This was the condition of affairs at the beginning of October, when Europe was astonished by a proposition made to Austria in a letter from the Czar. This was to the effect that Russia should occupy Bulgaria with her troops, and that Austria should occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that an Austro-Russian fleet should be stationed on the western coast of Turkey. This proposal, which was communicated to all the powers, was regarded as a scheme to give to Russia peacefully the advantage which she was suspected to be ready to seize by force. Various proposals for a conference were made, but Russian diplomacy, in almost every instance, seemed to be passively obstructive. Russia consented to nothing. Finally, Turkey decided to grant an armistice which should last until March 15, 1877. The conditions affixed were that the Servians should be prevented from retaking the military positions gained by the Turks; that the introduction of war material and foreign recruits into Montenegro and Servia should be forcibly stopped, and that Servia and Montenegro be prohibited from giving aid to insurgents in adjoining provinces. Russia promptly and peremptorily rejected this proposition, and reverted to the English proposals for an unconditional six weeks' armistice, with which she now declared she would be satisfied. The statement that the other powers would accept this proposition is lost sight of in the consternation which the attitude of Russia occasioned.

The noticeable and alarming feature in this brief review of the course of events in Eastern Europe is the sinuousness of Russian diplomacy. There can be no question now as to the cause of the constant agitation in Servia; and those who intimate that the troubles in Bosnia and Herzegovina were of Russian origin may not be far wrong. At any rate, Servia has not been permitted to subside into peace. England has repeatedly cried, with despair, "Why does not Russia, Servia's master, keep her quiet?" When Russia has made a proposal, it was one which neither the other great powers nor Turkey could accept; and when Russia has pressed the proposals of another power, it was not until their rejection by Turkey was already assured. It is Russian policy to push her encroachments until she encounters a solid obstacle. Her ultimate goal is Constantinople. How far this latest spring will carry her in that direction is yet to be determined.

MATRIMONY AND MURDER.

The other day a man was arrested in this City for the crime of shooting a cat, and although he pleaded that he was insane at the time of the commission of the deed, his plea was scoffed at, and he was promptly sent to jail. Meanwhile, Mrs. IRENE HOUSE was undergoing the inconvenience of a trial in a New-Jersey court for killing her late husband, and she has subsequently been triumphantly acquitted, on the ground that the ill-treatment which she had received at the hands of Mr. HOUSE had driven her into temporary madness. It thus appears that it is a far more serious offense to kill a cat than it is to kill a husband. A cat may have been in the habit of sitting on the back fence and ripening for the grave during successive nights of tireless yelling, but the man who shoots the animal is mocked at if he attempt to defend himself on the plea of insanity; whereas, even in the law-abiding State of New-Jersey, the woman who shoots her husband has only to explain that he was an ill-tempered and ill-conducted brute to secure the sympathy and protection of an enlightened jury.

We have become so well accustomed to the acquittal of female murderers that the thoughtless may underestimate the exceptional importance of the acquittal of Mrs. HOUSE. Of course, a woman who is judicially authorized to shoot husbands at any season of the year is always more or less dangerous to the community in which she resides; but, after all, it is usually within the power of a cautious man to keep out of her range. Mrs. HOUSE, on the other hand, is a far more enthusiastic and aggressive sportswoman than Miss HARRIS, or even Mrs. FAIR, and shows an ominous determination to add to her bag of husbands. In one of her recently-published letters she expresses an earnest desire to find a husband who resembles in appearance the late ORSON HOUSE, and thus enable her to fancy that her "lost darling" is still with her. If she can find such a man, she will marry in haste and shoot at leisure. She is not like the typical German sportsman, who ranges the trackless forests of Flushing in company with his faithful Spitz dog, and shoots at everything that comes across his path, from a field-mouse to a crow. She rather resembles the confirmed trout-fisher, who cannot be tempted to waste his flies on any other fish. Give her a husband with features closely resembling those of the late Mr. HOUSE, and she will love him and shoot at him with all the devotion of her womanly heart. Such a husband she is determined to find, and hence it becomes a matter of the utmost importance to every man to know whether or not he resembles Mrs. HOUSE'S "lost darling."

Unfortunately, it is now too late to satisfy Mrs. HOUSE'S longings by any method that insures the safety of the community. Had the friends of her late husband had the forethought to have him embalmed and set up in his widow's back-yard, where she could practice at him with her revolver to an unlimited extent, men who have the misfortune to resemble him could live without the fear of marriage and sudden death constantly before their eyes. Of course, this expedient is now out of the question, and it is highly improbable that Mrs. HOUSE would be satisfied with a marble or bronze statue of her beloved target. There would be no real comfort to a loving heart in chipping the nose off a senseless block of marble with a pistol-bullet. Mrs. HOUSE'S love is of that passionate nature which needs something at once soft and substantial to shoot at, and a marble statue, or even a chromo-lithograph portrait, would never fill the aching void that exists in her heart, or organ to that effect.

In these circumstances, no prudent man will neglect to instantly provide himself with a photograph of the late Mr. HOUSE, and to ascertain if he bears a sufficiently close resemblance to that individual to render him liable to undergo matrimony and murder. If such is unfortunately the case, he must either fly the country or disguise himself so thoroughly as to defy the recognition of the keen-eyed sportswoman. Unless he takes one or the other of these precautions he invites a dreadful fate. Some day Mrs. HOUSE will accidentally flush him in the street, and having violently married him, will take over to New-Jersey and shoot at him until a merciful bullet pierces his brain, and releases him from torment.

In view of Mrs. HOUSE'S dangerous attitude, it became a solemn duty to warn the unsuspicious Mr. TUPPER that in all probability he will be the first victim of her love. It is alleged—though upon what authority does not yet appear—that Mr. TUPPER so closely resembles the late ORSON HOUSE in face and figure that he would naturally be mistaken for the latter's twin brother. It is inevitable that Mrs. HOUSE will sooner or later become aware of this fact. Earnestly as he may strive to conceal the truth from her, she will ultimately happen to see a portrait of Mr. TUPPER, and will thereupon arm herself with a clergyman and a revolver, and sally forth to hunt him down. If Mr. TUPPER will take a little friendly advice, he will promptly paint himself sky-blue, or assume some other equally effective and unobtrusive disguise. This is not a time to stand upon ceremony. The poet's life is probably trembling in the balance, and if, in spite of all precautions, Mrs. HOUSE learns that he is the image of her "lost darling," his days are numbered. Let him remember his own eloquent proverb:

> "When the enemy rages the wise man disguiseth himself as a coal-vault;
> But the foolish man washeth his face and is straightway kilt intirely."

Mr. TUPPER must not be suffered to become the prey of Mrs. HOUSE, and if he will not disguise himself and go into hiding, his true friends should use a little gentle force and compel him to take the only practicable measures for preserving his precious life.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Indianapolis *Journal* favors a change of the time of the State elections in Indiana from October to November.

Hon. Joshua Hill has declined the Republican nomination for Congress in the Ninth District of Georgia because of his advanced age.

After 135 ballots, the Democrats of the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania have nominated their present Congressman for re-election.

Mr. Brooks Adams, of Massachusetts, was ill, and therefore unable to fill his engagement to speak at a Democratic meeting in Rochester on Saturday evening.

Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter has been called to Washington by an important case before the Supreme Court, and has therefore canceled his present appointments to speak in Wisconsin.

A Methodist clergyman writes to a Syracuse paper advising the Methodist preachers of the conference to retain their present residences, by mutual arrangements, until after the election.

Rev. J. W. Emery sensibly declines a prohibition nomination for Assembly in Steuben County. He is a sincere and earnest temperance man, but in this contest he believes Republicanism should triumph.

A letter, dated Oct. 15, from Mr. R. S. Robertson, who was the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, expresses the opinion that the Republicans will carry the State for Hayes and Wheeler by a majority of 5,000 or 10,000.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Union-Herald* says that there never was a time in the history of the Republican Party in that State when the colored people were more united and determined than they are today to cast their ballots at whatever cost for the nominees of the Republican Party.

Mr. Rynier H. Veghte has accepted the Independent Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fourth District of New-Jersey, saying that he is fully aware of the unhappy position in which corrupt party machinery has placed the Democratic Party in the district, and also of the opprobrium which corrupt party machinists always endeavor to cast over any who counteract the working of their machines.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* says that one of the most enthusiastic political meetings ever held in that city was addressed on Tuesday evening by Hon. S. B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn, and Gen. Fiero, of New-York. Both gentlemen delivered spirited and effective speeches, which cannot fail of being productive of good results. Mr. Chittenden, in closing, said that in point of fact resistance to the solid South is the one question involving all questions to the end of the struggle.

THE STATE CONTEST.

LUCIUS ROBINSON AT HOME.

HOW THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR IS REGARDED BY HIS NEIGHBORS—THEY CORDIALLY DISLIKE HIM—CHEMUNG REPUBLICANS AROUSED AND ENTHUSIASTIC.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1876.

This city of seventeen thousand inhabitants, more or less, is the home of Tilden's candidate for Governor; or, rather, his home is in the suburbs, for Mr. Robinson does not live in the city limits, for reasons which will be explained presently. Now, there are a great many Democrats in this State who, if their word is good for anything, would sooner vote for Beelzebub than for Samuel J. Tilden, but who express themselves perfectly satisfied with Lucius Robinson, and would be willing to vote for him early and often. These men are fond of predicting how far ahead of the Tilden ticket the Tilden candidate for Governor is going to run, and many of them, I am confident, would inwardly rejoice to see Robinson elected and Tilden defeated. After hearing so much about Robinson's extraordinary virtues and extreme popularity in this section of the State, I naturally expected to find the people of the "southern tier" going for him almost in a body and without distinction of party. To my surprise, I found that neither Republicans nor Democrats in the Counties of Orange, Delaware, Broome, Tioga, or Tompkins, took any particular stock in Robinson, or that they would vote for him any sooner than if his name were Johnson and he lived anywhere else but in the "southern tier." I was assured on all sides that he would simply get his party vote (provided the voters could ascertain to which party he belonged on the day of the election) and nothing more. But when I got to Chemung County and to Elmira, where the "great and good" Lucius Robinson has his abiding place, "surely," I thought, "I shall now begin to see the virtues of the great man shining out, and will discover what a favorite he is with the people." The first acquaintance I encountered was a Democrat, and the first political conundrum I put to him was, "How much will Robinson run ahead of his ticket in Chemung County?" "Run ahead of his ticket!" he replied. "Why, if he runs even with his ticket in this county he will be lucky. Robinson is not very popular with the Elmira people," continued he; "you see he don't live in the city, but just outside the limits, where he can escape the city taxes and at the same time enjoy all the advantages of the city improvements. Several attempts have been made to extend the city limits so as to take in the district where Robinson resides, but he and his son, David Codwise Robinson, have always gone down to Albany, when the bill was before the Legislature, and obbied against it. And yet he has applied over and over again to have his neighborhood brought into the Union School District in order that he might have the benefit of the City schools. But he took good care not to do this till the new school-house was built and paid for. He is looked upon here as almost as expert a tax-dodger as Tilden himself, although I don't think he would perjure himself to get rid of taxation as your folks say Tilden did." On further inquiry, I found that my Democratic friend had correctly expressed the prevailing estimate in which Lucius Robinson is held by the citizens of Elmira of both parties. He is regarded as a selfish, cold-blooded, penurious man. They say he is one of the richest men of the place; has for fifteen or twenty years been in the receipt of a large income (estimated at $15,000 per annum) from the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, and yet he never can be induced to subscribe a dollar for any public enterprise or charitable object, and has as little personal popularity as Tilden himself. He is comparatively little known to the mass of the people of the city, notwithstanding he has lived so many years within a stone's throw of the city limits. Those who do know him consider him a vastly overrated man intellectually; but they say he serves a good purpose as "platform statuary," where a solid-looking person is needed to stand on the stage at a public meeting and look wise and keep his mouth shut. They were greatly amused here at the announcement in an Albany paper the other day that "Mr. Robinson had concluded not to take the stump during the campaign." They say there is not a school boy, ten years of age, in Elmira who cannot make a better speech than Lucius Robinson was ever known to make in the hearing of anybody in this city. As to his running ahead of his ticket, no one here expects anything of the kind. They say he may probably get a few votes outside his party from his immediate neighbors and members of his church as candidates for office always do; but they will not exceed fifty all told, while he will lose fifty times that number on the line of the canals. There is not the slightest danger, therefore, that in the overwhelming defeat which awaits Tilden he will be able to console himself with the reflection that he named his successor in the Gubernatorial chair.

The Republicans of Chemung County were never in better condition or more thoroughly organized and united than they are now. There is an organization of Boys in Blue in every ward of the city and in every town in the county but one. Meetings are held every night, and they were never better attended or more in earnest than now. There is no defection in the party here, and no dissatisfaction or feuds of any kind. Not a single Republican can be found who affiliates with the enemy, and the Liberals are with them almost to a man. Chemung County is estimated to have on a straight party vote, with every man at the polls, from 300 to 400 Democratic majority. This majority is mainly in Elmira. Outside the city the vote is nearly even. A year ago the county give Bigelow 822 majority, and two years ago it gave Tilden 767 majority. Mr. J. T. Davidson, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, who has made a careful estimate of the probable result in November, is confident that the county will go for Hayes and Wheeler; and, in any event, he is sure the Democratic majority will not exceed 100. He bases this estimate on the extraordinary enthusiasm manifested by the Republicans throughout the county, which indicates a full vote of the party, on the large number of Democrats who openly declare they will not vote for Tilden, and on the quarreling and bickering among the Democratic leaders in this city. The man who is working up Tilden's canvass here is D. B. Hill, ex-Assemblyman, and a Democrat of the most unscrupulous kind, after Tilden's own heart. A rival Democrat, named Stephen Arnot, is working Robinson's canvass, and the two cannot agree on anything. They are running two separate machines, and sensible Democrats are dissatisfied with both. It is not always safe to rely on the word of a Democrat who swears he won't vote for Tilden, as is shown in the case of ex-Speaker McGuire, who, after denouncing Tilden as the greatest fraud of the age for a year and a half, came out in a speech here last Saturday night and announced, to the astonishment of all his friends, that he was going to vote for him. But there are other Democrats here who have said less but will do a good deal more to defeat the fraud. Among them is Mr. Macinnis' law partner, E. P. Hart, who has

been a lifelong Democrat, but who has come out openly against the Tilden ticket and has several times presided at Republican meetings in this city. In the town of Erie, in this county, another "born Democrat," named D. B. Lynch, has organized a club of Boys in Blue, which already numbers among its members fifteen straight-out Democrats, who are working for Hayes and Wheeler. In all parts of the county Democrats may be found who repudiate their Presidential candidate, and if the shot-gun policy of the Southern Democracy is persisted in much longer there will not be a Union soldier in Chemung County that will vote the Democratic ticket.

The Democratic local and county tickets will probably be successful with the exception of County Clerk. For this office the Republicans have nominated a one-legged soldier, a very worthy and capable man, who, it is conceded, will be elected by a large majority. The Republican candidate for Sheriff, Mr. Jeffrey A. Wagner, is also thought to have a good chance for election against his Democratic opponent, Major E. O. Beers. But the county ticket, except the Clerk, is generally conceded to the Democrats. They will also probably elect the Assemblyman, H. B. Rockwell, of this city. The Republican candidate is Dr. L. W. Bailey, of Millport. The Congressman from this district, comprising the counties of Chemung, Steuben, and Allegany, will be Republican beyond question, which will be a gain, the present member, Hon. C. C. B. Walker, being a Democrat. Mr. Hungerford, a banker, of Corning, is the Republican candidate, and his election by a large majority is conceded on all hands.

A REMARKABLE REGISTRATION.

PREPARING TO CAST THOUSANDS OF FRAUDULENT VOTES—COMPARISON OF THIS WITH PREVIOUS REGISTRATIONS.

The registration of alleged legal voters in this City is swelling up at a rate which arouses the gravest suspicion of fraud. Of the four days which the law allows for registration, two only have passed, and the number of registrations shows an astounding increase as compared with those of the Presidential years 1868 and 1872. Since the last-named year the two up-town wards have been added to the City, but even when the registration of these has been deducted from the total there still remains enough to show either that the voting population of the City has enormously increased during the past three years, or that Tammany Hall, under Kelly and Tilden, is again repeating the tricks it played when Tilden and Tweed ruled the machine. Everybody knows that the financial distresses which came with the panic of 1873 carried from the City large numbers of mechanics, artisans, and laborers. These men had votes, and it may safely be assumed that men of this class did not neglect to use them. The reduction of the voting population of the City which followed from their emigration should be shown in the registration this year, but exactly the contrary appears from the registry returns of the 10th and 18th inst. Instead of a decrease there is an immense and wholly unaccountable increase. In 1868 the days of registration were Oct. 13 and 14 and 30 and 31. The numbers registered on the two first days were 92,661; this year there was a registry of 116,998 for the same period, which, deducting the 4,037 registered in the two new wards, shows an increase of 20,292 over 1868. In 1872, on the two first days of registry, the number registered was 96,512. Again deducting the annexed district, the increased registration of this year, as compared with 1872, reaches 16,449, and this in face of the fact that the number of legal voters in the City is certainly less than it was before the panic. The highest number ever registered in New-York was in 1868, when Hoffman was counted into the Governorship of the State. The total registration that year was 168,872. It has never been so high since; yet, as for two of the four days for registry this year we have already 116,998 registration, it appears as if Tammany Hall, under the direction of Mr. Tilden, had plucked up sufficient courage to make another attempt to count in its candidates. At the rate the registration has been proceeding Tammany and Tilden will have 40,000 fraudulent votes at their disposal when election day comes.

THE FRAUDULENT REGISTRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In many parts of the City a heavy tenement vote has been registered as native which heretofore has been made up of the worst of the foreign element. This native registry covers one of the most infamous frauds yet perpetrated in this City. The army of tramps with which the City and country have been infested during the warm weather are now being located and registered in the interest of Tilden in this City, and to cover the shortcomings of birth, residence, want of naturalization papers, &c., they are registered "native." Mr. Tilden knows well that in the State a heavy majority is rolling up against him, and there is no room for doubt that he is making a supreme effort in this City to build up a fraudulent vote which will overcome the honest majorities against him in the country. The country will do its duty. Let us of the City do ours, and New-York is safe against the machinations of the most infamous of modern pretenders. How any honest, thinking Democrat or Republican can face the possibility of a "solid South" in control of our Government, with a man in the White House whose only ambition is to get there, no matter how, is something beyond my comprehension. Let those who see no danger look again. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1876.

SOLDIERS' DISCHARGE CERTIFICATES

THEIR SAFE-KEEPING AS A MEASURE OF SECURITY TO THE SOLDIER AND PROTECTION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

A movement has recently been inaugurated by the General Government looking to the gathering up of all soldiers' discharge certificates not now in the hands of the rightful owners, with a view to having them lodged in the War Office at Washington, as a measure of protection to the interests of the soldier as well as to the Government. In pursuance of this plan the Government agents have recently been, and are at present, at work in New-York and other large cities, gathering statistics relating to papers of this character, locating them where they are massed in quantities, and, in some cases, obtaining tolerably accurate invoices of the numbers and the names of the parties to whom they were originally issued.

The importance of such a measure is apparent when it is understood that a soldier's discharge certificate is, in one sense, a draft issued in advance upon the Treasury, it being the document of all others required by the Government officers in the settlement of claims made by the soldier or his heirs for back pay, clothing, bounty, or pension money, and the only paper upon which a claim of this character can properly be based.

It is estimated that there are in New-York City upward of fifty thousand soldiers' discharge certificates that are not in possession of the rightful owners. They have been gathered from all parts of the State, and some of them have been brought from longer distances. Other metropolitan centres possess them in about an equal ratio, swelling the aggregate number in all parts of the country to hundreds of thousands. Every one of these papers can be made the base of a fictitious and fraudulent claim against the Government when presented by unprincipled parties having no rights of ownership in them whatsoever. In the hands of the brave and resolute men who shouldered the musket and carried the knapsack over every battle-field these papers would be secure from any fraud or attempted fraud. The trouble is that the soldier is liable to lose, and in thousands of instances they have lost their discharge papers. In other instances they have died leaving no heirs, and the discharge certificates have fallen into the hands of men who have not hesitated to use them for fraudulent purposes. This has become carried to such an extent as to render the subject one of serious thought upon the part of the Government officers, and the movement looking to the bringing of all such papers into the custody of the United States has been the result. Once lodged in the War Office, they will always be accessible to the soldier or his heirs, and will forever cease to be the instruments of fraud in the hands of others.

HOME POLITICAL WORK.

SPEECH BY HON. JOHN JAY.

ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICAN MEETING AT BEDFORD COURT-HOUSE, WESTCHESTER —A GRACEFUL TRIBUTE TO THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

At a meeting of the Hayes and Wheeler Club held last evening at the Bedford Court-house, Westchester County, Hon. John Jay delivered an able and telling speech, of which the following are extracts:

In South Carolina, where the late rebellion was commenced by men who, sworn to maintain the Constitution, trampled it under their feet, there are new symptoms of rebellion against the free institutions ordained by the American people in the restoration of the South. Threats and intimidation are used to prevent the colored people from exercising their right of suffrage; and within the last week the Governor of the State has invoked the aid of the National Executive to preserve the peace. In Mississippi and other parts of the South brutal outrages, shootings, and murders have painfully reminded us of scenes which we hoped were passed forever; and the boldness with which these things are done as the Presidential election is approaching is explained by our being told that the South hopes by a solid vote, aloof by the Northern Democracy, to regain at the polls the victories she lost on the field, to secure Governments, not simply of the Confederate States for whose independence they fought, but of the entire Republic, with power to reorganize the South in accordance with their own theories, to reclaim their losses from the National Treasury, to control the Army and Navy, and to conduct their negotiations with foreign powers no longer through the discredited agents of an unorganized Confederacy, but in the name of this great Republic.

In preparing for the Presidential canvass there early arose among our loyal and thoughtful citizens an earnest demand for a higher standard, morally and intellectually, than had recently marked the national civil service, both at the North and at the South, at home and abroad. Among the bodies that made this demand, in a voice so clear and decided that it was heard from Maine to Texas and from ocean to ocean, was the Union League Club of New-York, upon which, as has been well said, Lincoln leaned for support in the darkest days of the rebellion, and which in its natural desire to raise higher and higher the tone of the Republic, which it so prominently assisted to preserve, is accustomed to denounce as they deserved legislative and municipal abuses, without the smallest regard to the question whether the perpetrators of such abuses were Democrats or Republicans. The country hailed the resolutions of the club as expressing happily and at a timely moment the ideas of good men on the subject, and that the Republican convictions, as they met, felt more and more the power of the movement for reform, and the National Convention at Cincinnati recognized the "quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs."

But returning to our supposition, and supposing the possibility that one of the States, South Carolina, for instance, of which the Charleston *News* has just said, "the ranks are closed and the people are united," should renew her attempts of 1832 and 1860, what, under the Presidency of Mr. Tilden, would be the position of the Government and the fate of the nation, so far as we can judge from the antecedents of the Democratic Party and Mr. Tilden's recorded principles? In January, 1861, at a Democratic meeting in Albany, Mr. Tilden, repeating the view of Buchanan, declared that he would resist under any and all circumstances the use of force to coerce the States. The Southern wing of the Democratic Party has an excellent right to exhibit its gratitude to Gov. Tilden for the aid and comfort afforded to the rebellion during the war by that assurance, and for the various efforts with which it was followed by leading Democrats in New-York; such, for instance, as their attempt to secure, through Lord Lyons, the secret intervention of the British Government in the domestic affairs of the American people; their constant efforts at home and abroad to prevent the success of the national cause; their opposition to the draft which led to the riots of 1863; the refusal of the Mayor to allow public rejoicings for the national victories, and the open denunciation of the war as a failure by the national convention in 1864, at the moment when the triumph of the American people and their national integrity was on the point of being accomplished. Mr. Tilden, in particular, early proposed after the war to "spread a mantle over the past," and in accordance with that view, on the 8th of January, 1866, the Tammany Democrats met to honor the memory of Jackson and renew their pledge that "the Union must and shall be preserved." But there were Democrats present, square and honorable men, with whom no such farce would go down, and James T. Brady, their favorite and most eloquent orator, told them to their face that in its "conduct during the war the Democratic Party had proved false to the instincts, traditions, teachings, and doctrines of its faith." That was not the slander of a Republican for party purposes. It was the sober judgment of a loyal Democrat, ten years ago, in Tammany Hall; and now let the Democrats of that character who have never proved traitors to the doctrine of Jackson; who stood by their country's flag in time of war, like the honest Democrats of other States, and with John A. Dix, George Bancroft, Daniel S. Dickinson, Peter Cooper, Lyman Tremain, and Francis B. Cutting, in New-York, let them ask themselves whether they hold to Mr. Tilden's doctrine, as stated by himself at Albany, which cost the country so much of blood and treasure, and whether they are now prepared, by electing him to the Presidency, to assure the Democracy of South Carolina, (who will not like the President's proclamation nor the presence of United States troops) that they may secede this time without opposition from the General Government. If such a contingency should arise, could all your endeavors, could Mr. Tilden's own wishes, at the last moment, save the Union, avail against the fact that a solid South had chosen him on that basis, and that it would insist on his paying the price for which they had given him their support?

The Democrats of the First and Second Assembly Districts of Hudson County, New-Jersey, met last evening and nominated Martin M. Drohan and Rudolph F. Rabe.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held last evening at the Opera House, Elizabeth, N. J., Hon. Amos Clark, Chairman. Speeches were made by Mr. J. Holmes Grover, late consul to Italy, Mr. Treat, of Main, and Prof. Largeton.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of the First Ward, under the auspices of the Morgan and Rogers Campaign Club, took place last evening at No. 64 Exchange place. Addresses were made by Judge W. W. Peck and several others.

At a meeting of the officers of the Second Brigade Boys in Blue, held at the rooms of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, No. 184 East Broadway, last evening, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall was unanimously elected Brigadier General of the Second Brigade Boys in Blue of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Senatorial Districts.

The Seventh Assembly District Hayes and Wheeler Club held a large and enthusiastic meeting at their club-rooms, No. 748 Broadway, last evening. Hon. Burt Van Horn, of Niagara County; Charles H. Kitchell, William H. Townley, Hon. George W. Clarke, and Hon. Thomas L. Thornell made able and eloquent addresses.

The Seventeenth Ward Hayes and Wheeler. Morgan and Rogers Campaign Club held a meeting last evening at No. 385 Bowery. Julius Harburger in the chair. A Conference Committee was appointed to confer with the Republican Congressional, Aldermanic, and Assembly Conventions, so that suitable nominations should be made.

A large Republican club has been organized in Newcastle, Westchester County, under the name of the West End Republican Association, and the following officers have been elected: Joseph Archbold, President; Charles Bailey, Charles E. Lewis, William H. Lewis, and Harrison Adams, Vice Presidents; George H. Tillotson, Secretary, and Josiah Lewis, Jr., Treasurer.

The Hayes and Wheeler Club of Fairview, N. J., held a rousing meeting at their club-room on Wednesday evening, at which speeches were made by Hon. A. G. Richardson and Col. H. D. Faulkner, of New-York. The proceedings were enlivened by several songs, excellently sung, by the Fairview Hayes and Wheeler Glee Club, composed of Messrs. Sudloe, Richardson, Carpenter, and Miller.

A Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club has been formed at Verplanck's, Westchester County, with the following officers: Enoch Orne, President; George Tappen, John Stinson, and M. J. Munger, Vice Presidents; John Henry, Recording Secretary; H. Force, Corresponding Secretary; Henry Tate, Treasurer. Executive Committee—Orvin Travis, Thomas Maguire, Louis Hunt, and Norman Chase.

The largest Republican meeting held at Tarrytown, Westchester County, since the opening of the campaign came off last evening at Irving Hall in that village. The hall was completely packed, a large portion of the audience being ladies. The meeting was attended by several delegations from the Republican organizations of the adjacent towns, among them being the Boys in Blue of Sing Sing, who numbered over one hundred, and made a very creditable display as they marched through the village. Addresses touching upon the principal issues involved in the coming State and national elections were delivered by Gen. James A. Garfield and Hon. William P. Fiero. The speakers were greeted with enthusiastic applause, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour with cheers for Hayes and Wheeler.

AN INCIDENT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Bridgeport *Standard* tells of a curious incident of the campaign. Wednesday evening of last week as the Hayes and Wheeler companies were parading, they were agreeably surprised to find the house of a life-long Democrat brilliantly illuminated. On the piazza were placed a number of pitchers, which one of the organizations, the "Molly Pitchers," appreciated as a neat compliment. On inquiring it was found that while the "life-long Democrat" had not changed his politics; he had a little girl nine years old, an adopted daughter, who is as staunch a Republican as he a Democrat, and it was in response to her entreaties that the demonstration was made. As a sequel to this, on Saturday Capt. Foster received the following letter from the little girl inclosing a fifty-cent piece:

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Oct. 14, 1876.
No. 50 West Avenue.

To Mollie Pitchers: I can't parade and carry a torch, but my heart and pocket-book are with you. Please accept the inclosed stamp to buy powder and oil with to carry on your good cause. Had I more I would give it willingly. Very kindly,

JENNIE HAYDEN MIDDLEBROOK.

The letter was read at the next meeting of the Molly Pitchers, and met with great applause. A silver Centennial medal was voted to the young lady, which Capt. Foster sent to her with an appropriate reply.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

The New-York Mozart Club inaugurated its existence as a corporate body by a concert at Steinway Hall, last evening. The club, which includes Messrs. Arnold, Eller, Kayser, and several other members of Mr. Thomas' orchestra, interpreted, in the matter of concerted music, Beethoven's melodious quintet in E flat, and Fesca's somewhat tedious and thin C minor septet. The performers, who have been together for many years, play with great ensemble, and their experience as co-workers in the cause of chamber-music, during the coming Winter, will doubtless add to the detail and finish of their execution. The soloists of the evening were Miss Anna Drasdil, who sang two songs by Schumann and Mozart's; "Per pieta, non ricercate," and Mr. Arnold, who rendered with much taste and tone a romance by Wagner and Wieniawski's "Rondeau Brillant."

The first rehearsal preparatory to the first concert of the Philharmonic Society takes place at the Academy of Music, this afternoon. Its principal attraction will be the first act of "Die Walküre," the first opera of the Wagnerian trilogy interpreted at Bayreuth, and a work which has not yet been heard in America. Mme. Pappenheim and Messrs. Bischoff and Remmertz will personate the three characters who figure in this portion of the opera, and the rich and effective music will be executed by an orchestra 100 strong. Dr. Damrosch, as heretofore mentioned, conducting. Special attention is asked to the fact that subscriptions for the rehearsals or for the concerts can be recorded by persons desiring to attend either series of entertainments to the exclusion of the other.

Mrs. Pomeroy acted in the "Lady of Lyons" at the Lyceum Theatre, last evening. Her performance of *Pauline*, like her personation of *Juliet*, showed intelligence and study, while it did not encourage confidence in the lady's success as a representative of characters of the order she has chosen for her début upon the stage.

The list of artists to take part in Sunday's concert at Booth's Theatre embraces the names of Mlle. de Belocca, Mme. Maretzek, Mr. Satter, M. Sauret, and Mr. Sobst. The Ninth Regiment Band will supply the orchestral music.

A programme of Scandinavian music will be interpreted by Mr. Thomas' orchestra, with the co-operation of the Swedish Ladies' Quartet, at Steinway Hall, to-night.

M. Cazeneuve gave a remarkable exhibition of his skill as a spiritualist at Chickering Hall, yesterday afternoon, and supplemented his performances in this line by some proofs of a really marvelous memory. The public will be glad to learn that the wonders of this private *séance* are to be performed anew to-night and to morrow, M. Cazeneuze's sojourn in this City concluding, by the way, with this week.

MR. J. R. LOWELL'S ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. James Russell Lowell has accepted the Republican nomination for Presidential Elector in the Eighth District of Massachusetts. In his letter he says: "Believing as I do, on satisfactory evidence, that our candidates for the offices of President and Vice President represent the principles which made the Republican Party useful to the whole country, and that they will firmly oppose the practices which would degrade it from a national organization to a close corporation for private advantage; being assured that they are in favor of an undeviative currency, of a more far-seeing policy toward the South and of a thorough reform in our civil service, now the most aristocratic in the civilized world, since it makes appointment to office and promotion therein dependent on patronage instead of fitness, I accept, with many thanks, the nomination you have done me the honor to communicate."

TWEED'S COMPANIONS IN EXILE.

It was reported in an evening paper yesterday that Richard Tweed, alias "Mr. Hunt," and William King, who gave the alias of "Mr. Taud," had returned to this City. These gentlemen were the companions in exile of William M. Tweed, and were with him at Vigo at the time of his arrest. It is said that they left Spain soon after the departure of Tweed on the Franklin. A TIMES reporter made careful inquiries to verify the statement of Messrs. Tweed and King's alleged return to this City, but failed to elicit any information to corroborate the story of their arrival in New-York.

NAPOLEON ONCE SAID to Mme. Campan; "It is your mission to train up the mothers of France and make them fit to breed heroes." Had B. T. BABBITT'S BEST SOAP been in existence the great ruler would have made it a point that it should be used, for physical culture is as necessary as moral. This new toilet SOAP—delicate, pure, and without artificial scent—has no equal for the toilet and the bath-tub. It will soon become a household word.—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial Exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS CO. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway. —*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; the National Campaign; the Prospective War in the East; More of Tilden's Tricks; The Centennial Exhibition; letters from our correspondents at home and abroad; editorial articles on matters of current interest; New Publications; carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, articles of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Dr. Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great aperite for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening Coughs—COD LIVER OIL. As prepared by Dr. WILBOR it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. For sale by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and should be kept in every family for instant use on the first appearance of coughs or irritation of the Lungs. Manufd only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Readers of the Times, Ladies', Misses', gents' and boys' BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, INDIA RUBBERS, all styles and prices. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Cramps, colic, dyspepsia, headache, heartburn, and diarrhœa have no remedy equal to PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

Wankenphas'.
These popular English SHOES can always be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th av.

If the Palate of a Juvenile Revolts at a medicine, it is very difficult for it to swallow. This is not the case with MILK OF MAGNESIA.

A $3 Felt Hat $1 90. Silk Hats $3 00, worth $6. No. 15 New-Church st., up stairs.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

BRINKMANN—SCHAUS.—On Monday, Oct. 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor of the City of New-York, and on Tuesday, Oct. 17, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, assisted by Rev. Dr. Osgood, ANNIE WALTER, eldest daughter of William Schaus, of this City, to Capt. BRINKMANN, of the Prussian Army.

CHURCH—VAIL.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 18, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., GEORGE H. CHURCH and BEE, daughter of James E. Vail, all of Brooklyn.

CROCKER—STEWART.—In New-York, on the evening of the 18th inst., at the Church of the Redeemer, by Rev. Dr. John Hall, Mr. FREDERICK W. CROCKER, of Albany, to Miss HELEN LAURENNE, daughter of Mrs. Robert Stewart, of New-York.

DELEVAN—MESEROLE.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. P. W. Ware, of the Greene Avenue M. E. Church, WILLIAM K. DELEVAN, of this City, to AMANDA R., daughter of William J. Meserole, of Brooklyn. No cards.

JOHNSFIELD—BARKER.—On Oct. 18, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., A. FLOYD DELAFIELD to MARY ANNA, daughter of George A. Baker, Esq., all of this City.

OUTMANS—LIVINGTON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, at the residence of the bride's mother, New Lots, Long Island, by Rev. J. M. Van Buren, assisted by Rev. F. Dubois, D. D., JOHN DITMARS, of Flatlands, to LIBBY, daughter of the late Abraham Livington.

FREELAND—DALRYMPLE.—Wednesday, Oct. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. James D. Wilson, HENRY L. FREELAND to MARY, daughter of Alexander Dalrymple. No cards.

GOTTHOLD—BIEN.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. D. Kinborn, LEWIS GOTTHOLD to LOUISE, daughter of Julius Bien.

OAKLEY—WHITTY.—At the Church of the Redeemer, Newark, N. J., on the 18th inst., EMMA S., only daughter of William Whitty, Esq., to HENRY H. OAKLEY, of Hoboken.

PIERSON—DECKER.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1876, at the residence of Mrs. Alfred Decker, by Rev. Edward Judson, assisted by Rev. Henry F. Hiekok, ALBERT F. PIERSON to ADELAIDE DECKER, both of East Orange, N. J. No cards.

SCOFIELD—POOLE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, at the Puritan Church, by Rev. Charles H. Everest, DANIEL O. SCOFIELD to LIZZIE H. POOLE, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

WEBSTER—TALMAN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1876, at the Reformed Church on the Heights, by Rev. David Inglis, D. D., LL. D., FREDERICK WEBSTER to FREDERICA HERTZEL, eldest daughter of William G. Tamau, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BERTHET.—On Sunday, Oct. 15, suddenly, of heart disease, FELIX BERTHET, M. D.

His friends and those of his father-in-law, Abraham Van Ingen, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Old St. Ann's Church, Prospect and Washington sts., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. Friday, 20th inst.

BROWN.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 17, THORNTON EDWARD BROWN, only son of Edward and Mariana Brown, in the 20th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the 21st inst., from his late residence, No. 356 Adelphi st., Brooklyn.

CONDIT.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, at the City of Brooklyn, CHARLES CONDIT, Counsellor at Law, aged 48 years.

Funeral at Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 21, at 3:30 P. M., at residence of A. P. Condit, Park street. Carriages will meet friends at Brick Church Station, Morris and Essex Railroad, on arrival of 2:30 P. M. train from New-York City.

DAY.—On Tuesday, Oct. 17, at his residence, 85th st. and 12th av., MELVIN DAY, in the 81st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Eighty-fourth Street Church, West of Boulevard, on Friday, 20th inst., at 2 P. M.

DURSIN.—At his residence, No 219 West 23d st., on Thursday, Oct. 19, Rev. JOHN P. DURSIN, D. D., aged 76 years and 8 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th av. and 22d st., on Sunday, Oct. 22, at 2:30 P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

ELLIOTT.—On Saturday, Oct. 14, 1876, at the residence of her son-in-law, A. L. Rapp, Germantown, Philadelphia, Mrs. DIANAH ELLIOTT, widow of Dr. Samuel M. Elliott, of West Brighton, Staten Island, in the 75th year of her age.

FELLOWS.—Wednesday morning, Oct. 18, LOUIS, son of Emily and the late Louis S. Fellows, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 16 West 53th st., Oct. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FOWLER.—Died at Bellevue, Conn., on the 19th of October, 1876, FREDDIE LANCEL, youngest child of G. Howard Foote and the late Alice C. Foote, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The funeral will be announced hereafter.

HAVILAND.—At Kingston, N. J., 17th inst., WILLIAM C. HAVILAND, aged 50 years, 4 months, 18 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Purchase Meeting-house, Sixth day, 20th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot for Rye at 12 M.

HICKS.—On Tuesday, 17th inst., PHEBE ANN, wife of William D. Hicks, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends, also Mechanics' Lodge, No. 113, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 158 Sonth 3d st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, at 2 P. M.

HOLLIWELL.—On the 16th ELLA HOLLIWELL.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, J. Brown, No. 309 East 58th st., at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

MARSHALL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 17, at Pelham, WILLIAM ST. J. ELLIOT MARSHALL, of Natchez, Miss., son of the late Levin R. Marshall.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. Peter's Church, West Chester, on Friday, Oct. 20, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be at Mott Haven on the arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Depot at 12:30 P. M.

PALEN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, GEORGE PALEN, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 84 Irving place, on Friday morning, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock.

REEVES.—In Brooklyn, on Oct. 19, SARAH E. REEVES, wife of William E. Reeves, and daughter of Sarah L. and the late David B. Swan.

Service on Friday, Oct. 20, at 4 P. M., at her late residence, No. 86 Madison st., Brooklyn. Burial from First Baptist Church, Middletown, N. J., on Saturday morning, on arrival of 8:15 train from foot of Liberty st., New-York.

VAN SCHAICK.—Oct. 19, at No. 228 West 38th st., ANNA, widow of Peter C. Van schaick, of Tarrygg's Neck, Westchester, and daughter of John W. Mitchell.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, West Chester, on Monday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Mott Haven to meet the 1:30 P. M. Harlem train from Forty-second Street Depot. The remains will be taken to Kinderhook for interment.

WALTER.—On Wednesday afternoon, 18th inst., at the residence of her son, Thomas H. Walter, No. 13 West 46th st., Mrs. ANN WALTER, widow of the late James R. Walter, Sr., in the 76th year of her age.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Oct. 21, from St. Thomas' Church, corner 53d st. and 5th av. at 11 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNDERSHIRTS

AND

DRAWERS

ARD'S.

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH S

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 21, 1876, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M. for Europe per steam-ship Abyssinia via Queenstown. On THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steam-ship Pretia, via Plymouth, Cherbourge, and Hamburg. On SATURDAY, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe per steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown; correspondence for Scotland, Germany, and France, to be forwarded by this steamer, must be specially addressed; and at 4:30 A. M. for France direct, per steam-ship St. Germain, via Havre; and at 4:30 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steam-ship Ancheria, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Abyssinia and Germanic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies via Bermuda and St. Thomas will leave New-York Oct. 25. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco NOV. 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco NOV. 8.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

FOR SALE.—A BOUND FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from the commencement, 8 pt. 18, 1851, to March, 1876, except the months of September, October, and November of 1855, and October, 1858. Address B. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and city and country collection.

KEEP'S PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS. —The very best, a SIX DOLLAR; can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief. No. 571 Broadway and No. 921 Arch st., Philadelphia.

E. V. WILSON, READER OF HUMAN nature, will give readings of character, at his rooms, No. 1,411 (first flat) Broadway, until Nov. 3. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES FROM BLOOD Poisons, pollution, taint, or absorption of infectious diseases, all treated upon in Dr. HEATH'S book, free to any address. Offices No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL DISEASES Of the throat and lungs. Speedy and certain cure. HEGEMAN'S TOLU AND LIVERWORT EXPECTORANT. Sold by all druggists. Only 50c. per bottle.

DUTCH BULBS, TULIPS, HYACINTHS, Crocuses, &c., for sale cheap, to close a consignment, by C. RAE UX, No. 76 Park place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

WILL ALL WANT

ST. NICHOLAS FOR NOVEMBER,

WITH ITS HUMOROUS STORY,

THE KINGDOM OF THE GREEDY

And its six pictures, its entertaining shorter stories and poems, and its rollicking fun and frolic for the

THANKSGIVING SEASON.

This opening number of the new volume will give delight to the children at home and the cousins who come to visit them, for many an hour, and it costs only twenty-five cents, and can be had of any news-dealer.

SCRIBNER & CO., New-York.

A NOTABLE BOOK.

Just published, a reprint of the London edition of CONSTANCE'S FATE; OR, DENZIL PLACE, a love story in verse, by VIOLET FANE. Price $1 50.

"Alas! that love should be a blight and snare,
To those who seek all sympathies in one."
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CHEAPEST BOOK-STORE IN THE WORLD. LIBRARIES AND BOOKS BOUGHT 150,000 NEW AND OLD BOOKS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. CATALOGUE FREE. SEND STAMP. LEGGAT BROTHERS, NO. 3 BEEKMAN ST., OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE.

MAY AGNES FLEMING'S NEW NOVEL, KATE DANTON.

One of the best books ever written by this popular author. Price, $1 75.

G. W. CARLETON & Co., Publishers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER FOR NOVEMBER.

Among the papers of interest in SCRIBNER for November, which begins the thirteenth volume, will be found an illustrated article,

"THE CHARTER OAK CITY,"

By CHARLES H. CLARK. Here are Col. Colt's beautiful estate at Armsmear; the residences of Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner; the famous Charter Oak itself; the Insurance Buildings; Portraits of Dr. Bushnell, Yung Wing, and others. Under the curious title,

"A SCOTTISH LOAF FACTORY."

Mr. CHARLES BARNARD begins his valuable series of papers on the new features of trade in Great Britain, including descriptions of the Building and Industrial Associations.

"THE BEGINNINGS OF LIFE"

is the first of Mrs. HERRICK'S scientific papers, illustrated with drawings from the field of the Microscope.

We have also another of CLARENCE COOK'S illustrated articles on

HOUSE AND HOME DECORATION.

"IK MARVEL" writes about some of the features of the great Exhibition. There is an illustrated paper on Rome; short stories by JAMES T. MCKAY and Mrs. BURNETT, whose serial,

"THAT LASS O' LOWRIE'S,"

is continued. There are poems by THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH, GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP, and others. There is also a valuable paper on

"COLLEGE EXPENSES."

In the editorial departments are discussed "Country Homes," "American Art," "Politics," "The Jews," "The Proper Treatment of Infants," "Daniel Deronda," "A New Photographic Process," &c. "Bric-à-Brac" contains the ballad of "The Fair Ieolinda," by HUGH HOWARD; "The Old Hostler's Experience," by IRWIN RUSSELL, &c.

"NICHOLAS MINTURN,"

Dr. HOLLAND'S new story,

will begin in the December Number.

SCRIBNER & CO., New-York.

NOVEMBER ATLANTIC.

NOW READY AND FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Gen. HOWARD'S concluding paper on THE BATTLES ABOUT ATLANTA.

HAZARD STEVENS' ASCENT OF TAKHOMA

Miss PRESTON on EARLY PROVENCAL POETRY.

Mrs. KEMBLE'S OLD WOMAN'S GOSSIP.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER on THE FAIR OF MOSES.

TERMS: 35 cents a number; $4 a year. With life-size portrait of Longfellow, $5.

H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Boston.

HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, complete from Jan. 1, 1867, to July, 1875, eight and a half years; price, $50. Address H. B., Box No. 141 *Times* office.

POLITICAL.

A PRIMARY ELECTION WILL BE HELD at the head-quarters, First Assembly District Republican Association, No. 152 Franklin st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, 1876, to elect delegates to the various conventions. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.
JOHN ROBINSON, President.
WILLIAM H. BAKER, Secretary.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election THIS (Friday) EVENING at head-quarters, No. 463 3d av. Polls open from 7 to 9.
DENIS SHEA, President.
THOMAS BROWN, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Head-quarters, No. 205 Grand st.—A primary election will be held FRIDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9:30, for the purpose of electing delegates to the various conventions.
THOMAS F. GEAR

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Oct. 19.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 4 cars or 68 head, making the total receipts for the week thus far 8,761 head, against 10,931 head for the same time last week—a difference of 128 cars less, compared with the same time last week; 30 cars disposed of for eastern trade and held over; prices at fully week yesterday's quotations; fifteen cars of poor quality unsold; balance of sale stock shipped out; sales of native Steers at $4 12½@$4 85. Cows, $3 30@$3 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 21,300 head, against 14,200 head for the same time last week; market dull and slow; dealers about supplied; the transactions were six cars of Western Sheep for the New-York market, averaging 79 lb., at $4 45; prices weaker; about three cars of common stock unsold. Hogs—Receipts, 4,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 25,000 head, against 33,700 head for the same time last week; the market opened dull and slow; 20 cars of all kinds disposed of; 25 cars unsold, about an of a common class of goods which are not wanted; quote to-day: Yorkers, fair to good, $5 50@$5 70; common to fair, $5 25@$5 40; heavy hogs, medium to fair, $5 75@$5 80; common ones, $5 50.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,100 head; shipments, 2,200 head; market rather more active, but, being overstocked, prices are a shade lower for all grades; Texan to fair Colorado and common Steers, $3 00@$4; no sales outside of these figures. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; shipments, 3,200 do.—Same market rather excited, and prices 10c.@15c. higher, but closed easier; common to fair, $5 75@$5 90; good to choice, $6@$6 15; extra assorted, $6 25@$6 30. Sheep—Receipts, 1,850 head; market active, but firm and unchanged.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Oct. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 18 cars of through and 8 cars of yard stock, or in all 257 head, making the total for the three days 19,091 head; best, $5 25; medium to good, $4 25@$5; common to fair, $3 25@$4. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 7,920 head, making the total for the three days 13,035 head; Yorkers, $5 30@$5 40; Philadelphias, $6 20@$6 50. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head, making the total for the three days 8,500 head; selling at $3 50@$4 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Flour, 25c. higher. Wheat excited and higher at opening; continued very active and unsettled throughout, closing somewhat lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 15¾@$1 15⅝ cash; November opened at $1 17, sold up to $1 18⅛ and closed at $1 17⅝, advanced to $1 18⅛, and closed at $1 16⅜@$1 16¾; $1 17⅜, December; No. 3 Chicago Spring, 98c.@$1 05; rejected, 87½c.@95c. Corn active, firm, and higher, with a similar movement to that of Wheat; No. 2 at 44⅝c. cash; sales at 45c.@46⅜c., November; closed at 45c. bid, November; rejected, 43½c. Oats unsettled, but generally higher; No. 2 at 33⅜c., cash; 33¾c. all options. Rye higher at 61½c. Barley dull and 2c. lower; 87c. cash; 85½c., November. Pork excited and higher at the opening, closing easy, but higher than yesterday; very irregular; $16 50, cash; old, $16 50@$17; new, $16 37½@$16 40, October; sales at $15 42½@$15 55, all the year; closed at $15 55. Lard unsettled, but generally higher, like Pork; $9 87½ cash; $10 50, October; $9 75@$10, November; $9 55, all the year. Bulk-meats in fair demand and higher; shoulders, 6¾c.; short ribs, 9¼c.; clear sides, 9¾c.; Short Clear Middles, 9c., all Summer cured, boxed, cash. Whisky steady and unchanged. Receipts—8,500 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bushels Wheat, 174,000 bushels Corn, 53,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Rye, 42,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 150,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat No. 2 Spring, 1 8c. higher. Corn, 4c. cash; 45¾c. November. Oats No. higher; 33¾c. cash or November. Pork higher; $16 45@$16 45, October; $15 65, all the year. Lard higher; $9 65, all the year.

BUFFALO, Oct. 19.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 4,100 bbls.; Wheat, 23,272 bushels; Rye, 8,676 bushels; Barley, 11,800 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 2,900 bbls.; Corn, 16,800 bushels; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 13,500 bushels. Barley, 3,500 bushels. Shipments, Canal to tide-water—Corn, 24,565 bushels; Wheat, 54,363 bushels; Rye, 8,051 bushels. Railroad shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Corn, 16,800 bushels; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 3,200 bushels. Flour in good demand and firm; sales of 1,700 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat unsettled; light sales; Spring and Winter in fair demand; sales of 5 cars No. 1 White at $1 30, in Oats, to millers; 2,800 bushels do. extra at $1 32; 8,000 bushels do. at $1 28@$1 30; 7,500 bushels Chicago Spring at private terms. Corn firm and higher; sales of 25,000 bushels Mixed Western at 53½c.@54c.; 12,000 bushels No. 2 at 53c.; 4,000 bushels No. 2 Low Mixed Toledo, spot, at 54c.; 8,500 bushels do. to arrive, at 54c.; 5,000 bushels sweepings at 53c., in lots, to millers; 3,000 bushels No. 2 High Mixed at 54c. Oats—Nothing doing; quotations unchanged. Rye in light demand; 1,400 bushels Western at 73c. Barley quiet; sales of 8,500 bushels Canada at 95c.; 5,500 bushels do. at private terms. Malt in good trade demand; quotations unchanged. Highwines unchanged; sales of 125 bbls. at 98c. Seeds—No sales reported; prices unchanged. Pork and Lard—No change in quotations; light sales. Canal Freights unchanged; Sheid firm.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—Flour firmer and 10c.@15c. higher; superfine Fall, $3 85@$4 10; extra, $4 35@$4 65; double extra Fall, $4 85@$5 15. Wheat excited and higher, but not active; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 28¾ asked for car lots; $1 35 for round lots; $1 27 bid for both; $1 30¾ bid for November; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 19@$1 19 bid, cash; sales at $1 19 bid, October; $1 19½@$1 20 November; No. 4 Red Fall, $1 10@$1 11¾, cash. Corn higher; 42c.@43c., cash; 42¾c. November. Oats firm; White, 30½c.; Mixed, 30c. Rye higher at 60c. Barley unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 10. Pork dull; jobbing at $17. Bulk-meats quiet; packed lots, shoulders, 7¼c.; clear Rib sides, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; clear Sides, 9c.@9¼c. Bacon quiet and easier; shoulders, 7¾c.; clear Rib sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; clear Sides, 9¾c.@9¾c. Lard dull; Winter, 10½c. asked. Hogs dull and lower; light, $5 35@$5 45; Bacon, $5 35@$5 50; Butchers', $5 50@$5 75. Cattle quiet and unchanged; little doing, except for butcher's grades. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 48,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 22,000 bushels; Hogs, 3,600 head; Cattle, 2,800 head.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—Flour excited and higher; family, $5 75@$6. Wheat active, firm, and higher; red, $1 15@$1 25. Corn firmer, but not quotably higher, at 48c. Oats quiet but steady at 30c.@37c. Rye steady at 68c. Barley quiet but steady for best grades at $1 10@$1 15; other qualities dull and heavy. Pork easier at $17 75@$17. Lard firm; steam rendered, 10c.@10¼c.; kettle do., 10½c.@10⅝c. Bulk-meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c.@8¾c.; Sides closing at outside prices. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@9¾c. Whisky active and firm at $1 10. Butter dull and lower; Western Reserve, 22c.@23c.; Central Ohio, 20c.@21c. Hogs dull for heavy; moderate demand for light; common light, $4 90@$5 15; fair to good light, $5 15@$5 50; do. heavy, $5 25@$5 50; receipts, 3,035 head; shipments, 1,723 head.

OSWEGO, Oct. 19.—Flour 25c. higher on all grades; No. 1 Spring, $7@$7 25; Amber Winter, $7 25@$7 50; White Winter, $7 50@$7 75; Double Extra, $7 75@$8; concessions were made on round lots; sales, 1,000 bbls. Wheat higher and unsettled. Corn steady at 58c. Barley steady, firm and active; sales, 80,000 bushels Canada at $1 10 for No. 2 afloat; $1 13@$1 14 for 47 lb.; $1 12 for 47 lb., and $1 for No. 3. Corn-meal unchanged. Millfeed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn and Rye, 5¼c.; Barley, 5¼c. to New-York; 4¼c. to Albany; 3½c. to Philadelphia. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 16,500 bushels; Barley, 45,800 bushels; Lumber, 60,000 feet. Canal shipments—Barley, 48,500 bushels; Lumber, 356,000 feet. Railroad shipments—Flour, 1,700 bbls.

TOLEDO, Oct. 19.—Flour firm. Wheat quiet; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 27½; No. 2 do., $1 18; extra White Michigan, No. 2, $1 20; White Michigan, spot, $1 27; October $1 26½; November, $1 27½; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 19; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 32; No. 2 do., spot, $1 25; November, $1 26; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 18½; rejected Red, $1 14. Corn firm; High Mixed, October, 51c; Low Mixed, 49¾c.; No. 2 spot, November, 46½c.; no grade, 49c.; new, 47c; damaged, 46c.; new, 44c. Oats firm; No. 2 at 34c.; White, 33c.; Michigan, 35c. Receipts—Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 600 bbls.; Wheat, 51,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 19.—Flour inactive and unchanged. Wheat opened excited at an advance of 1c. @2c.; closed weaker; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 21; No. 2 do., $1 17; No. 1 Winter Wheat, $1 18⅝; December, $1 19⅝; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1 05¾. Corn higher and in good demand; No. 2 at 46c.@46¾c. Oats inactive and nominal; No. 2, 32½c. Rye higher but dull; No. 1, 64c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, 87c.@97½c; December, 85c.; No. 3 Spring, 80c. Provisions quiet and nominal; Mess Pork, $16 50. Prime Lard, 10½c. Freights nominally unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls. Wheat, 57,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls. Wheat, 29,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 19.—Flour firmer, but not quotably higher; Extra, $4@$4 50; Family, $4 75@$5. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn dull; White, 45c.; Mixed, 43c. Rye steady and firm at 65c. Oats dull; White, 36c.; Mixed, 34c. Pork in good demand at $18. Bulk-meats steady, with a good demand; Shoulders, 7¾c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib sides, 9¾c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@9¾c. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 16¾c. Lard quiet but firm; Tierce, 10¾c.; Keg, 12¾c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Bagging steady and firm at 13¾c.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 19.—There is more inquiry, but the difference between buyers and sellers prevents business; all quote prices nominal at 4¾c.@4¾c. for 64x54, standard and Extra.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—Whisky firmer; rectified, $1 13@$1 14. Exchange—New-York, sight, ¼ discount. Gold, 111@111¼.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 19.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 30½c. Resin firm at $1 50 for Strained. Tar firm at $1 65.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 19—12:30 P.M.—Consols, 94¼ for both money and the account. United States bonds, 1865s, 102⅞; 1867s, 103; 10-40s, 103¾; new 5s, 105⅝. Erie Railway shares 10; do. preferred, 17½.

1 P. M.—Consols, 94⅜ for both money and the account.

2 P. M.—Consols are now quoted at 94¼ for both money and the account. Paris advices state that 5 ₰ cent. Rentes opened at 104f 5c., and are now quoted at 104f 75c. for the account.

3 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 54⅞ ₰ cent., is now 54⅜ ₰ cent. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £738,000 during the past week.

4:30 P.M.—Consols, 94⅜ for both money and the account. United States Bonds, 1865s, 102⅞; 1867s, 103; new 5s, 105½. Erie Railway Shares, 10¼. Paris advices quote 5 ₰ cent. Rentes at 103f 70c., for the account.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 19.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 101⅞.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 20,577,000f. during the past week. Exchange on London, 25f. 15c., for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 5 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 3-16d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 3,600 bales, all American; Futures, 1-32d. cheaper; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October delivery, 5 13-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 5 25-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 5 25-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sail, 5 25-32d.; also of same at 5 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 5 13-16d. Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December and January, sail, 5 27-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, sail, 5 29-32d. Breadstuffs—The market is strong. Corn, 25s. 6d.@26s. Spot quarter for new Mixed Western Flour, 23s.@25s. ₰ bbl. for Western. Wheat, 10s. 3d.@10s. 6d. ₰ cental for average California White; 10s. 5d.@10s. 9d. for Club do.; 9s. 2d.@9s. 10d. for Red Western Spring, and 9s. 6d. for Red Winter.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures weak; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 5 13-16d.; also, sales of the same at 5 25-32d.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 28s. 6d. ₰ ton.

Rosin, Oct. 19—5:30 P. M.—Crude Turpentine, 17s. 6d. @18s. 6d. ₰ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. 6d. ₰ cwt.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. ₰ cwt.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Thursday,) Oct. 19.

James M. Miller, by order of the Superior Court in foreclosure, James M. Townsend, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.6 by 98.9, on West 27th st., southside, 323.6 ft. east of 9th av., for $9,204, to Benjamin Wright.

Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold three four-story brick tenement-houses, with lots each 25 by 93.9, on West 40th st., north side, 225 ft. west of 9th av., for $32,551, to Hiram Wagner, plaintiff in the legal action.

R. V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of a five-story brick tenement house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East 65th st., north side, 100 feet east of 2d av., for $7,400, to A. W. Lowery, plaintiff, in the legal action. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 400 by 129 by 400.11 by 245, on Prospect av., west side, near Wall st., Woodstock, Morrisania, for $5,000, to Joseph Bryar.

B. P. Fairchild, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Henry A. Braun, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 148 by 25.1 by 145.10, on West 71st st., north side, 100 feet west of 11th av., for $3,500, to Cornelia A. Benjamin, plaintiff.

A. H. Muller & Son, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold about 315 lots, situated on Macomb's Dam, road, Sedgwick and Cedar avs., and Hudson River Terrace, Fordham, 24th Ward, for $40,138, to H. W. Fowler, A. J. Taylor, W. L. Andrews, and Henry M. Oddi.

The following sales were adjourned:

Sale by William Kennelly of one lot on 6th av., north of 131st st., to Oct. 26, and sale by E. A. Lawrence, of a house, with lot, on Wooster st., north of Spring st., to Nov. 30.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. Maran, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 24 by 74.4, on Front st., north side, 57 feet west of Roosevelt st.

By Winans & Daves, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 100, on Rivington st., south-west corner Columbia st.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Anderson Price, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 23 by 74.7, on Front st., north side, 34 feet west of Roosevelt st. Also, similar sale, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lease of lot 25 by 100, No. 38 Vesey st., north side, between Church and Greenwich sts.; leased May 1, 1874, term, 21 years; ground rental, $1,400 per annum.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. H. Weeks, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 70th st., north side, 250 feet east of 9th av.

By R. V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of one lot on East 8th st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs., known as lot No. 19 on map of Harlem Commons.

By J. Fullerton, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Waters, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.10 by 100 by 14.8 by 102.11, No. 17 6th av., adjoining above.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West 134th st., north side, 360 feet east of 6th av.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 99.11, on East 134th st., south side, 340 feet west of 4th av.

By William Kennelly, Superior Court foreclosure sale, J. J. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 125 by 154.2 by 126.7 by 130.9, on East 52d st., south side, 125 feet west of 1st av.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, OCT. 19.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, West 27th st., s. s., 323.6 ft. e. of 9th av., lot 16.6x98.9.....$9,204

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins.

3 four-story brick tenement-houses, with lots, West 40th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th av., each lot 25x98.9.....$32,551

By E. V. Harnett.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, East 65th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 25 x100.5.....$7,400

By Benjamin P. Fairchild.

1 lot, West 71st st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x148x25.1x145.10.....$3,500

By A. H. Muller & Son.

About 135 lots, Macomb's Dam road, Sedgwick and Cedar avs. and Hudson River Terrace, Fordham, 24th Ward.....$40,138

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Oct. 18.

Bloomingdale road, e. s., corner 36th st., 24.8 x100; E. Coffin, Jr., and wife to M. Davies.. nom.
10th av., s. e. corner 94th st., 69.5x325; L. Cohen to Samuel Cohen..... nom.
6th av., s. e. corner 36th st., 24.8x100; T. A. Davies and wife to E. Coffin, Jr..... nom.
32d st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x98.9; H. Depew to G. O. Depew..... $4,000
12th st., n. s., 148 ft. w. of Avenue B, 22x 105.3; F. Gillespie and wife to E. Brown.... 6,200
Concord av., n. e. corner Cliff st., 21x80; J. F. Harrison and wife to C. Decker..... 1,200
113th st., s. s., 288.5 ft. e. of 4th av., 16.9x 110.10; James W. Keveney to F. Dixon..... 5,500
Avenue B, n. e. corner 86th st., 100x141.5x irregular; A. G. Koebel and wife to T. Schappert..... nom.
Bedford st., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Leroy st., 20x60; S. Marx and wife to J. H. Eggers..... 6,500
Charles st., No. 62, 24.3x70.9; C. K. Hartling to B. Quackenbush..... 4,500
Railroad av., e. s., 300 ft. s. of Fletcher st., 50 x150, 24th Ward; M. O'Hara and wife to P. Duffey..... 900
63d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 100x100.5; M. Ruck and husband to W. T. Mittendorf..... 24,000
118th st., n. s., 310 ft. w. of 4th av., 30x100; E. P. Steers and wife to M. D. Mueran..... 6,000
72d st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th av., 50x102.2; J. Stuard and wife to P. A. Meyers..... 15,001
78th st., n. s., 283 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x102.2; A. Snebele to K. E. Collet..... 22,000
5th st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x97; F. Shell, Referee, to W. Cummings..... 9,000
5th st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x97; F. Shell, Referee, to J. C. Mahr..... 8,900
2d av., s. w. corner of 6th st., 24.9x100.5; F. Shell, Referee, to F. Pfluger..... 24,250
81st st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d av., 20.10x irregular; M. Leyne, Referee, to J. M. Bruce..... 5,750
32d st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9; A. Monell, Referee, to R. A. Barry..... 7,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AT A REDUCED PRICE, THE FOUR-story brown stone house, No. 142 EAST 39TH ST., 20 ft. by 55; well-arranged, frescoed, and in perfect order. Lot 98.9. Apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

$30,000.—FOR SALE ON 36TH ST., between 5th and 6th avs., a three-story and French roof brown-stone house, 25 feet wide, with 4-story extension; lot, 98.9. For particulars apply to R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE houses, handsomely located on 57th st.; replete with modern improvements; terms to suit. TIMPSON & PEET, No. 1,488 Broadway, near 44th st.

$30,000.—A FOUR-STORY 20-FOOT extension residence, 39th st., adjoining the avenue. Offices 4 Pine, or 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A FURNISHED HOUSE and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—MIGHT EXCHANGE.—elegant improvements, &c.; healthy, charming, accessible; cost $50,000; for sale at a bargain. ELSTON, owner, No. 23 Liberty st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

M. A. J. LYNCH & SONS, Auctioneers, Office 10 Pine st. THE VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY on north-west corner of Broome and Mulberry sts., will be sold at auction on Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1876, at 12 M., at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in following parcels: Corner parcel, 50.6, on Broome st., 116 feet on Mulberry st., with four brick buildings thereon; lot on Mulberry st., adjoining above, 25x75, with brick building thereon; lot on Broome st., adjoining same, 25x98.9x104.6, with brick building thereon.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A FURNISHED FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent, $300 per month; owner will board; other houses, $200, $175, and $150. TIMPSON & PEET, No. 1,488 Broadway, near 44th st.

UNFURNISHED LARGE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 41st st., between 6th av. and Broadway, in good order; rent, $2,000. TIMPSON & PEET, No. 1,488 Broadway, near 44th st.

APARTMENTS.—TENTERDEN, NO. 263 WEST 125th st.—For small families; brown-stone; light, ventilated; Oriel windows; Jackson's grates; elegant gas-fixtures; spacious garden; $480 to $600; janitor.

THIRTY-SECOND ST., ADJOINING 5TH AV.—A large, superbly finished and furnished dwelling; to rent for Winter or year low. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

AN ELEGANT FLAT TO LET—UNFURNISHED; five rooms; rent $1,000 per annum. No. 9 Lexington av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 40TH ST.—MAGNIFICENTly furnished residence for Winter, low. Offices, 4 Pine st. or 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—Full size beautifully furnished and frescoed mansion, statuary, &c. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

REDUCED RENTS.—NEW COMPLETE FURnished and unfurnished flats. Offices 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet; in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A PIECE OF LAND from 75 to 150 feet front, with a depth of 100 to 120 feet, in the neighborhood of Union square; the east side preferred; old buildings will not be objected to. Particulars and price to be addressed to BETA, No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEAT FURNISHED HOUSE UP town, of moderate rent. Address Box No. 2,274 New-York Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day to do house-cleaning; best City reference. Call at No. 413 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with the washing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 161 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good operator; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at 230 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable woman as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse. Call at present employer's, where she has lived for the last nineteen years, No. 439 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable woman with the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 18 East 33d st., between Madison and 5th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young respectable Protestant girl, aged seventeen, in a private family; or good nurse; good City reference. Call at No. 604 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant woman; is first-class; no objection to a good home in the country; best reference. Call at No. 318 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable young English girl as chamber-maid and laundress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 228 West 32d st., near 7th av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; good City reference. Call two days at No. 322 East 26th st., first floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and plain seamstress, or as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 421 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to assist with washing; seven years' City reference. Call at No. 130 West 54th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A RESpectable Protestant girl; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 318 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-work and waiting; in a private family. Call at No. 489 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 210 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 26th st., Room No. 9.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR assist with washing; and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 26th st., Room No. 9.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Sewing.—By a lady for a good, reliable girl, or to take care of children. Call at No. 39 East 18th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A MOTHer and daughter; mother as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; daughter as chamber-maid and waitress or take charge of children; both willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., first floor, front.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—Chamber-maid and Waitress or Fine Washing.—By two sisters together; both good laundresses, and have best of City references from last places. Call at No. 13 West 44th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO RESpectable young girls, sisters; one as first-class cook and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' reference from their last place. Call at No. 208 East 45th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GIRLS, who wish to do the work of a private family; one is a good cook; other as chamber-maid and waitress; are both good washers and ironers; good reference. Call at No. 156 West 35th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two sisters, to live in the same family: one as excellent cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at 363 1st av., in the bakery.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT MARried woman with a little boy, as cook; understands meats and pastries; is good bread and biscuit maker; will assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 693 6th av., between 39th and 40th sts.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS COOK AND to assist with the washing and ironing, or do general house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 246 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country. Call at No. 133 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan, from Canada, as first-class cook; willing and obliging; willing to assist in washing; good City reference. Call at No. 343 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; is a good baker; willing to assist with the washing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 344 East 21st st., Room No. 5.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; WOULD assist with coarse washing; best of City reference from last place, where she lived four years. Call at No. 292 10th av., corner 27th st., in grocery store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; is an excellent baker and washer and ironer; City reference. Address C. L., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; is a good baker and makes good soups; willing to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 104 West 31st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent and reliable woman; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 715 6th av., in millinery store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; UNDERstands all kinds of baking; country preferred; six years' City reference. Call at No. 134 West 17th st., in basement.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; PRIvate family; understands family cooking; no objection to country; five years' City reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., fancy store, for two days.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; three years' City reference from last place. Call or address No. 60 East 41st st., between Madison and 4th avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS Cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 329 East 32d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTant Cook; understands fancy dishes, &c.; best City reference from last employer. Address H., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, ECONOMICAL woman in a private family; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 686 6th av., near 39th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL as good cook and excellent bread and biscuit maker; will assist with the washing and ironing; reference. Call at No. 475 2d av., fourth bell.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN IN A private family; will assist with washing; best City reference. Can be seen at Alexander Building, corner 51st st. and 6th av., Room No. 17.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO English girls: one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as waitress and chamber-maid; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 313 7th av.

COOK.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK, A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 435 8th av., near 32d st., top floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH woman and daughter, lately landed, mother as first-class cook, daughter as chamber-maid or laundress. Call at No. 13 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-Crate cook; will assist with washing; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 497 7th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMPETENT Cook; understands her business thoroughly, and has first-class reference. Call at No. 693 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; WILL DO cooking, washing if family is small; good baker; best City reference. Call at 107 West 18th st., near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT COOK IN A private family; good City reference. Call at No. 140 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class cook; a good home preferred to wages; City reference. Call at No. 228 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, Wash, and Iron; makes bread and desserts; good City reference. Call at No. 228 West 16th st.

DRESS-MAKER OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call or address No. 101 West 37th st., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED housekeeper who can furnish reliable reference; would like to go South as hotel housekeeper. Call or address, for one week, S. M. C., No. 22 Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE.—BY AN EXperienced woman, or would take charge of linen in a hotel, or other respectable employment; good City reference. Apply at Young Women's Christian Association, No. 7 East 15th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper, by a German Protestant lady, who speaks English fluently; the highest testimonials as to character and competency. Call or address for two days, Housekeeper, No. 55 West 18th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as housekeeper in a widower's family; is experienced; good references. Address for two days, No. 117 West 41st st.

HOUSEKEEPER AND SEAMSTRESS IN A Private Family.—By an English lady; fully competent and highly recommended. Call at No. 659 6th av., before 2.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A GERMAN LADY, AS housekeeper in an American family; understands cooking in all its branches, and is fully competent to fill the situation. Inquire at No. 117 East 70th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH PRESBYTER

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA....WED., Oct. 25|ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 8
SCYTHIA....WED., Nov. 1|BOTHNIA....WED., Nov. 15

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, 4 Bowling green.

CHAS G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Large Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at all the year round.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 21, 7:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 28, 1:30 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $24.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 45 North River as follows:

MONTANA.....Oct. 24, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA.....Oct. 31, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Nov. 7, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSAGE $84 $100 $80.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $55 to $65, according to state-room. Offices, No. 23 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BIMONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ETNA.....Oct. 21
ANDES.....Nov. 4

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....Nov. 1
CLARIBEL.....About Nov. 20

Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:

LAFAYETTE, Lieutenant Servanes, Saturday, Oct. 21, at 3 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Oct. 28, at 2 P. M.
ST. GERMAIN, Recluoux, Saturday, Nov. 4, at 7:30 A. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $75; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $25, currency. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.

For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
No. 409 Broadway.

ELIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, Oct. 31

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Nov. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Nov. 8

For freight or passage apply at
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent,
No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS, S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Oct. 26
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Oct. 28
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Nov. 8

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, Nov. 4

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 22 and Nov. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY.....TUESDAY, Oct. 24
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

A. E. KELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

CIMBRIA.....Oct. 26|POMMERANIA.....Nov. 9
GELLERT.....Nov. 6|SILESIA.....Nov. 16

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS.
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River, as follows:

NAVARINO.....Oct. 21|OTHELLO.....Nov. 18
COLOMBO.....Nov. 4|HINDOO.....Nov. 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $40, currency. Excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—ALLENTOWN LINE.—Ferry stations in New-York, foot of Liberty st., and foot of Clarkson st., up town. Freight station, foot of Liberty st.

Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:

5:40 A. M.—Mail Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.; connects at Bound Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

8:45 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

*1:00 P. M.—Express for Flemington; Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown and Manch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

*5:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

*5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

Boats leave foot of Clarkson st., North River, at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:05, 6:20, 7:21, 8:20, 10:05, 11:30 P. M.

Connection is made by Christopher Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *

For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, AND SQUAN.

Time-table of Oct. 2, 1876. Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M.

From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

Stages to and from Keyport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE.
BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

For Trenton, Philadelphia and the Centennial.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1876, trains

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 6:45, 7:45, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 5, 6:30 P. M.

Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 4:20, 6:20 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, 3d and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30 3:20, 5, 6:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:15, 9:15 A. M., 3, 4:50, 6:10, 8 P. M.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 and 9:15 A. M. trains from New-York, and to trains leaving Centennial Grounds at 4:50 and 6:10 P. M.

All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.

Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.

CENTENNIAL PASSENGERS delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.

H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 2:40 and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the south, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at 9:40 A. M., 2:40, and 9 P. M. Sunday 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30 2:40, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Accommodation, 8:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.

For Centennial Depot at 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, and 4 P. M., 6, Sunday 8 A. M. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 7:15, 8:15, 10:50 A. M., 1, 1:15, 3, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6, 6:50, and 7:05 P. M. On Sunday 7:20 A. M. and 7 P. M.

For Princeton, Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 3:20 and 10:30 A. M. and 12:20 P. M., daily. 1:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 9:30, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 3:20, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 8:50, 9:30, 7:35, 7:40, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices—No. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 18, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

9:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., North-ern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Boston.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16 1876.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

2 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Manch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. JENKINS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 8:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD,

After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, and 5:15 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKSFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 5:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest assortment of Grates and Fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style. Low and Half Low Down Grates, with dumping attachment, a specialty; large variety of Gas Logs, fancy nickel-plated Andirons, Fire Irons, Coal Vases, Folding Screens, &c. Liberal discount to the trade. Old grates altered to low or half low down. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

MARBLE and MARBLEIZED MANTELS at greatly reduced prices; also, monuments, head-stones, plumbers' and furniture slabs, marble counters, and tiling. A. KLABER, 154 & 156 East 18th st., near 3d av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM WHITE STAR PIER, ON ARRIVAL of steamer Germanic, Oct. 16, a russet-colored LEATHER VALISE, marked G. T., "New-York," on one end, and labeled registered, and "Paris to London," on the other. Any party who may be in possession of the same will be liberally rewarded on returning it to Mr. JOHN PENNAL, White Star Pier, No. 52 North River.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 896 and 898 CANAL ST., corner of Laight st.
Open daily, 10 to 3, and Monday evenings, 5 to 7.

ASSETS OVER TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS.

SURPLUS OVER ONE MILLION, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

N. J. HAINES, President.
A. A. CHAFIN, Treasurer. T. FLOYD JONES, Secretary.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

LEA & PERRINS'

SIGNATURE is on EVERY BOTTLE

Lea & Perrins

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

NEW-YORK.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN SCHALWALD and HERMAN SCHAINWALD, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Nathan Schalwald and Herman Schalwald, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, and that the twenty-eighth day of October, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1876.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o16-law3wF

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK STROMEYER, THEODORE C. SPENGLER, and CHARLES D. WHITE, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles D. White, who heretofore carried on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of November, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of October, 1876.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

KNOX & WOODWARD, Solicitors for Petitioner, No. 54 William st., New-York City. o20-lw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT LOWRY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Albert Lowry, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the eighteenth day of November, 1876, at two o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of October, 1876.

EDGAR KETCHUM, Assignee.
P. A. BURNHAM, Attorney for Assignee, 150 Canal st. o20-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. AFWATER and HENRY E. AFWATER, composing the firm of J. M. Afwater & Bro., bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estates of the above named bankrupts. John M. Afwater and Henry E. Afwater, of the City of New-York, in said district, and who were on their own petition adjudged bankrupts on the 24th day of February, 1876, by Hon. Samuel Blatchford, District Judge.—Dated at New-York the 10th day of October, A. D. 1876.

o13-law3wF HENRY S. CHANDLER, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. CRONEY, Jr., and JOSEPH M. SHUTE, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, the Assignee of the estate of said bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, the 27th day of October, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the warerooms of Wilcox, Gruning, Hoguet & Co., Nos. 112 and 114 Duane street, City of New-York, Southern District of New-York, the large stock of cloths, tailors' goods, fixtures, furniture, and other property belonging to the said estate.—Dated New-York October 5, 1876.

o6-law3wF* E. R. VAN ZANDT, Assignee.

NO. 5,575.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN MOLLOY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John Molloy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 5th day of October, A. D. 1876.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, Assignee,
South-west corner of 18th street and 4th avenue,
o6-law3wF* New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of FRANK D. SHINER of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt on petition of creditors by District Court of said district. JNO. H. WILLIAMS, Assignee.

No. 114 New-Jersey Railroad av., Newark, N. J.
o13-law3wF*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS T. STOUT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of Augustus T. Stout will be held at the office of James Purdy Ewing, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the first day of November, 1876, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purposes of proving debts and other claims against the Bankruptcy, § 5,093 and § 5,096.—October 17, 1876. RUFUS K. MORARG, Assignee.

THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Assignee, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS BORNES-KAMP and JOHN SOSSAU, bankrupts.—No. 5,563.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of October, A. D. 1876.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius Bornes-kamp and John Sossau, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.

PETER KEHR, Assignee.
P. A. BURNHAM, Attorney for Assignee, 150 Canal st. o20-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. AFWATER and HENRY E. AFWATER, composing the firm of J. M. Afwater & Bro., bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estates of the above named bankrupts, John M. Afwater and Henry E. Afwater, of the City of New-York, in said district, and who were on their own petition adjudged bankrupts on the 24th day of February, 1876, by Hon. Samuel Blatchford, District Judge.—Dated at New-York the 10th day of October, A. D. 1876.

o13-law3wF HENRY S. CHANDLER, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS VAN DYKE and WILLIAM W. DOWNS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,466.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William W. Downs, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of November, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James P. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of October, 1876.

o13-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMANUEL BUCHSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts and the several acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the thirteenth day of November, A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers, of the said district court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room Number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the said bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 16th October, 1876.

o20-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of October, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SALMON C. HIBBARD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS T. STOUT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of Augustus T. Stout will be held at the office of James Purdy Ewing, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the first day of November, 1876, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purposes of proving debts and other claims provable under said act and that the twentieth day of November, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is appointed for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of October, 1876.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

KNOX & WOODWARD, Solicitors for Petitioner, No. 54 William st., New-York City. o20-lw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT LOWRY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Albert Lowry, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the eighteenth day of November, 1876, at two o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

EDGAR KETCHUM, Assignee.
P. A. BURNHAM, Attorney for Assignee, 150 Canal st. o20-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. AFWATER and HENRY E. AFWATER, composing the firm of J. M. Afwater & Bro., bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estates of the above named bankrupts, John M. Afwater and Henry E. Afwater, of the City of New-York, in said district, and who were on their own petition adjudged bankrupts on the 24th day of February, 1876, by Hon. Samuel Blatchford, District Judge.—Dated at New-York the 10th day of October, A. D. 1876.

o13-law3wF HENRY S. CHANDLER, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. CRONEY, Jr., and JOSEPH M. SHUTE, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, the Assignee of the estate of said bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, the 27th day of October, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the warerooms of Wilcox, Gruning, Hoguet & Co., Nos. 112 and 114 Duane street, City of New-York, Southern District of New-York, the large stock of cloths, tailors' goods, fixtures, furniture, and other property belonging to the said estate.—Dated New-York October 5, 1876.

o6-law3wF* E. R. VAN ZANDT, Assignee.

NO. 5,575.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN MOLLOY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John Molloy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 5th day of October, A. D. 1876.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, Assignee,
South-west corner of 18th street and 4th avenue,
o6-law3wF* New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of FRANK D. SHINER of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt on petition of creditors by District Court of said district. JNO. H. WILLIAMS, Assignee.

No. 114 New-Jersey Railroad av., Newark, N. J.
o13-law3wF*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY PLEASANTLY LOcated on East 34th st., would rent for the Winter two or three handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, to a small party of adults; only those willing to pay liberally for a refined home need apply. Address, with full name, Q. X., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A LADY AND HER GROWN SON DESIRE to lease their expenses by taking one gentleman into their family who would desire all the comforts of a refined home, at a moderate price; highest references given and required. Address PERMANENT, Box 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY WILL let with board to adults, two furnished rooms, second story, front; reasonable; location central and desirable; reference. Address W., Box No. 3,27 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.

Rooms single or en suite; rooms for gentlemen; private table or table d'hôte; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished rooms, large and small, suited for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first-class.

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MRS. FELTER, OF NO. 235 WEST 38TH st., offers, with board, suites on second and third floors; also a large room on fourth floor; moderate terms.

AN EXTRA LARGE, DESIRABLE ROOM, and other handsome rooms, with board; terms low; table satisfactory; abundance home-

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

THE REPUBLICAN BARBECUE.

OXEN ROASTED WHOLE IN MYRTLE AVENUE PARK, BROOKLYN, AND DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE PEOPLE—FULLY FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS ON THE GROUNDS—SPEECHES BY GENS. SICKLES AND BANKS AND OTHERS.

The grand Republican barbecue given last evening at Myrtle Avenue Park, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Republicans of the Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth Wards of that city, was one of the most magnificent affairs of the kind ever held in this neighborhood. The grounds were thronged with men, women, and children during the whole of the afternoon and evening, and at the close of the festivities it is estimated that not less than 50,000 persons were in the park. Two oxen were roasted whole, one in the afternoon and the other at a late hour in the evening. In both instances the roast was made into sandwiches and distributed among the people. Five stands were erected for the accommodation of the speakers. There was not the slightest disorder at any time of the day or night, and the attention paid to the speakers was something remarkable. The speeches were for the most part well delivered, and frequently excited applause. Throughout the day the greatest enthusiasm, which increased as the evening advanced, was manifested. The evening parade of the Boys in Blue, ending with a review at the park by Gens. N. P. Banks and Daniel E. Sickles, was in itself a monster demonstration. Taking it altogether, the barbecue was a great success. The proceedings are given below in detail.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Barbecues are, in this section of the country at least, a novelty, and when it was announced some time since that a grand Republican barbecue would yesterday be held under the auspices of the Republicans of the Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth Wards, some fears were entertained that it would not prove a success. Nevertheless, the committee appointed to manage the affair went to work with a will, and no stone was left unturned to make the affair such a one as never before took place in this vicinity; and when at an early hour of the day crowds of people began to assemble on the ground and to display such genuine interest in the proceedings, the fears for its success rapidly vanished, and gave way to feelings of great satisfaction. The time for the opening of the festival had been fixed for 11 o'clock A. M., but long before that time crowds of men, women, and children—for all were admitted—might be seen wending their way toward the park. Near the entrance a large tent had been erected for the use of the Committee of Arrangements, and in it were seated during the day a number of ladies. By 11 o'clock thousands of enthusiastic citizens were in attendance on the grounds, the fair sex being by no means in the minority. Prior to the opening of the exercises these people amused themselves at the shooting gallery, in the swings, and in watching the movements of the cooks who were engaged in roasting the oxen. This operation was carried on within an inclosure made of pine logs, gaily festooned with bunting and Chinese lanterns. The oxen, of which there were two, one weighing 983 and the other 1,000 pounds, dressed, had been slaughtered during the previous night, and one of them was thoroughly roasted by 8 o'clock A. M. and ready to be served. The oxen were roasted on a large iron spit, which was suspended beneath a sheet-iron shed, the fire being contained in metal pans, between which was a gutter into which the gravy dropped, and with this the cooks frequently basted the roasting carcases.

There were five stands within the grounds for the speakers who had been invited to be present, and the number was none too large, for before evening it was almost impossible to stand on the outside circle of the crowds collected at either of them, and plainly hear the voice of the speaker. By 11:30 o'clock there were thousands of persons present, and the firing of a national salute announced the opening of the proceedings. Conterno's Twenty-third Regiment band was in attendance, as well as a chorus of one hundred voices, and at this juncture "My country, 'tis of thee," was sung. A few moments later the sounding of a bugle called the assembly to the main stand in the pavilion, and Capt. Charles W. Goddard formally declared the barbecue opened. He said that proceedings such as these were a rarity in the Northern States. Barbecues had long been held in the Southern and Western States, and perhaps it was that which had given a "solid South." He hoped that this occasion would produce the same result, and that it would give a united North. The speaker referred to the glorious weather with which they had been favored, and said that Providence was with the Republican Party; and when Providence was with them, who dare be against them. He announced that the speaking would not begin until 1 P. M., and the crowds now perceiving that the process of cutting up the cascass of the roasted ox had been begun, made a rush for the vicinity of the inclosure. Here sandwiches were made and distributed as rapidly as possible, and in a comparatively short time nothing was left but the bones. When the speaking at the main stand was commenced, there were at least ten thousand persons on the ground, and the street was black with others who kept coming in a never-ending stream. The orators, whose addresses are given below, were attentively listened to and often applauded during the course of their remarks. It had not been expected that the crowds would be very large before evening, and the members of the Committee of Arrangements during the afternoon expressed their surprise and gratification at the numbers hourly arriving. It seemed to be the desire of every one to have a good time, devoting, however, some portion of the day or evening to hearing at least one of the many speeches that were delivered.

The stands had been erected with a view to the accommodation of the people of different nationalities, and at the main stand the ladies were allowed to occupy a number of seats on a level with the speakers, and many of them showed their devotion to Republican principles by sitting there during the whole afternoon. The stand designated as No. 2 was immediately within the grounds and was intended to accommodate those who could not secure positions in the pavilion. This was presided over by Mr. Darwin R. James. Stand No. 3, on the opposite side of the park, was for Irish-Americans, and here Mr. William Grace acted as Chairman. Beside these there were stands for the German and colored people, the former being presided over by Mr. Solomon Spitzer, and the latter by Dr. D. W. Ray. All of these structures were decorated with bunting and lanterns, and during the afternoon immense crowds of persons were collected in front of each. As night approached the speaking at the different stands was postponed until 7 o'clock, and meanwhile, the orators and such others as had been provided with tickets repaired to dinner, to which they did ample justice. When they again appeared and the festivities were resumed, a change had been wrought in the scene. The lanterns had been lighted and lamps had been placed upon many of the trees in the park, which now brilliantly illuminated, and had become more crowded than ever. Salutes were fired at intervals, and the vast assembly became very enthusiastic, frequently cheering the Republican candidates and the speakers who were addressing them on the issues of the campaign. At an early hour in the evening the Boys in Blue to the number of nearly seven thousand formed in line in Bedford Avenue near Myrtle, and bearing torches and accompanied by bands of music, marched through a number of the principal streets to the park, where they arrived about 10 o'clock, followed by eager and excited crowds, who gave vent to their feelings by cheers. This vast procession presented an imposing appearance as they marched into the grounds, and were reviewed at the Irish-American stand by Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. Some time prior to this the speaking at the main stand had been discontinued, and dancing commenced, and all who had any desire to participate in the amusement had ample time to indulge in it. The entrance of the procession concluded the speaking, and from that time until midnight the evening was devoted to enjoyment. The barbecue terminated at that hour, and was throughout one of the greatest successes of the campaign.

AT THE MAIN STAND.

The main stand was presided over by Capt. Charles W. Goddard, who introduced Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks. Gen. Banks said he scarcely knew how to address those who were before him. He spoke to them as friends of the cause who were gathered from all quarters. The topics connected with the campaign were so varied and so important that he scarcely knew where to begin and where to leave off. There were, he declared, two qualities necessary in politics. First, the people should be earnest and determined, and, second, they should be easy and wise—not to demand too much or to do too little. These two qualities were requisite to a government of a free country under a republican Constitution. The present canvass was the most important that had ever been known, because it involved principles never asserted before in this country, and the triumph of which would make a republican Government impossible, and would put an end to the institutions of liberty in a free country. The people could avoid events like these by not demanding too much of the Government at one time, because free government in a free country moved slowly. The men who had taken the oath of allegiance at the close of the war were only waiting to complete by the ballot that which they had lost by the bayonet and the bullet. He declared that every canvass had its distinct issues, and that the issues in this campaign were different from those in any previous Presidential election. He then reviewed the Administrations of Madison, Jackson, and others, showing how those Administrations differed from the present. He said that one of the first duties of the next Administration was to secure to the people of the South the right to vote. These men, by the Constitution of this country, had the right to vote, and the Republicans said they should vote, and that without intimidation—certainly without the punishment of murder by unauthorized persons. The second thing to be done was that there should be no false registry—that there should be no falsehood and no robbery in the great cities in this country.

SPEECH OF GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

"Hold the fort for Hayes and Wheeler" was next sung, after which Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was introduced. He made a ringing speech, and was frequently interrupted by rounds of applause. He began by saying that there was not limitation for treason, and a party that had once shown its incompetence in power, that had shown itself not to be trusted with the destinies of this country, was not to be reformed in a day or a year, even though they had such a distinguished reformer as Mr. Tilden. The speaker wished to present to his hearers as well as he could the consequences to this country, the possible and probable consequences to the peace, welfare, and happiness of this country, that would result from the election of Samuel J. Tilden, if that could be regarded as probable or possible. The proposal to elect him to the Presidency was exactly equivalent to the proposal to elect Jeff. Davis to the Presidency. [Applause.] When there was a great war in Europe, there was the probability that the United States, with such a commerce as it possessed, might be drawn into the struggle. They should beware of the day when this country should find itself involved in a foreign war, with a secessionist in the chair of the President of the United States, for that day and that hour would be the opportunity for revenge; that day and that hour would be the opportunity to revive the lost cause. That was what they were waiting for, and more opportunity than they have had, and that opportunity, whenever it might come, they would seize. Where was Mr. Jefferson Davis to-day? He was in England, and the people should remember that in the time of the country's struggle, the Government of England were his friends and supporters. This country had but few friends in England except among the poor laboring men, among those who saw that we were maintaining a struggle for liberty and equality and for the laws—a struggle in which they sympathized and in which they were interested. With Mr. Tilden as President it would be the opportunity of the South to reassert its doctrines of secession and to dictate the terms upon which it would remain in the Union. [Applause.] Would Mr. Tilden in the Presidency there would be recognized by the vote of the people of this country the doctrines which Mr. Tilden had over and over again proclaimed and which he had never recanted, that any State of the Union had a right to snap the tie which bound it to the Confederacy. Mr. Tilden had told the people that the Constitution of the United States had not organized or established a nation as the fathers supposed, but that it had organized revolution. Not a Government, not a nation, but revolution. Now the people did not want to elect a President who would set that organized revolution in motion. When Georgia was about to secede, Alexander H. Stevens raised his voice against it, and made a speech in which he told them that the South, with only one-third of the population of the Union, had during two-thirds of the period of the Government absolute control over its policy, that during the whole history of the Government the South had filled two-thirds of the public employments of the Union, more than two-thirds of the Presidents and Vice Presidents, of the Speakers of the House, of the Cabinet officers, of the Justices of the Supreme Court, of the Army and Navy officers, and asked if they were not satisfied. They said "no," and out of the Union they went, because they had failed in the election of 1861, and because they saw the control of the Government taken out of their hands. They were not satisfied with the Missouri Compromise, to which all patriotic men North and South were supposed to have given their adhesion. This they did that they might press slavery further and further. Lincoln, in his inaugural, offered to guarantee to them forever, by a constitutional amendment, slavery in the States where it then existed. They rejected the offer, and demanded that it be extended into the free States. With the election of Mr. Tilden those demands would be renewed. What shape would they take? In the House of Representatives, now controlled by a large Democratic majority, in which were seventy odd rebel officers, the people had seen an indication of their first demands. The first demand of the South would be the recognition and payment of what were known as the rebel claims for damages done by the Union Army in the South. The South had notified the North what it proposed to do if it obtained the power at Washington. Having only one branch of Congress under their control, they had laid upon the desk of the House of Representatives more than 100 bills embracing demands for damages done by the Union Army in the South—not damages done to loyal men, but damages incurred by those who were in arms against their country. They would demand the revocation of the amendments made to the Constitution during the past ten or twelve years, and they would succeed in that demand with Mr. Tilden in the Presidency. New-York and Indiana were among the States that ratified the fourteenth amendment, and the year following those ratifications the Democratic Party obtained power in both New-York and Indiana, and the Legislatures of those States revoked and annulled the ratification of New-York and Indiana previously given by Republican Legislatures, and the point was then taken by leading Democrats, North and South that this revocation of the ratifications of these amendments deprived the fourteenth amendment of its validity and sanction, and they gave notice that whenever they obtained power they would raise this great question and demand that those amendments, and especially the fourteenth amendment, should be set aside. With Mr. Tilden in the Presidential chair that demand would go up from the entire South, and he was utterly incapable of resisting it. With the concession of that demand the door would be open for the recognition of the rebel debt itself; the door would be open for the repudiation of a debt contracted by the country in the prosecution of the war; the door would be open for the rebels to obtain absolute, undisputed control over the States that took part in the rebellion. The speaker then asked whether the people of this country were prepared, after the sacrifice made, to see interpreted the new Constitution which they had established, and which was the compensation to them—the only compensation to them—for the trials, the perils, and the difficulties they had encountered in putting down the treason of Mr. Davis and his compeers.

In former years, the speaker said, he was a Democrat. He had believed he was right, and he had taken part in the elections; he had defended the constitutional rights of the South within the Union, and had gone into the minority time and time again in defending the constitutional rights of the South within the Union. But when they fired on Sumter his connection with the Democratic Party ceased. He could not remain connected with the Democratic Party South when it became the enemy of his country. He could not remain connected with the Democratic Party North when it excused the treason of the South. He was therefore one of many thousands of Democrats who preferred their country to their party. He now stood in the Republican Party, and there he proposed to stand. They told him that the Republican Party had become corrupt, and that through holding power and offices so long. He still had a kindly feeling toward his old Democratic friends, and he did not wish them to become corrupt. He wished to keep them in the path of reform by keeping them in the minority. After giving a humorous account of the ludicrous position in which Tilden and Hendricks were placed in regard to finances, the speaker closed his address with a few remarks upon the Southern question. He said that only in South Carolina and Louisiana, where there were Republican Governors, was there any effort made to protect the ballot-box? In the other Southern States where there were Democratic Governors, no attempt had been made to protect the negro's ballot, and secure a peaceful election. Speaking of the late proclamation by Gen. Grant, he said it was not mere idle words, but that the author of it would make good every word of it.

SPEECH OF HON. A. W. TENNEY.

Hon. A. W. Tenney was next introduced. After congratulating the management upon their successful barbacue, he said that if every man would do his duty there would be a great Republican triumph on the 7th of next November. This was the same old fight which had been going on for so many years. It was the fight of 1856 renewed; the fight of 1860, of 1864, of 1872, all renewed. He said the South claimed that the greenback was unconstitutional; they had slandered the credit of the Union time and time again; but he wished his audience to remember that the greenback was the child of the Republican Party. It was born amid the necessities of the war; its cradle was rocked amid the throes of revolution; its pillow was a sheet of flame and the smoke of battle. It was the child of the Republican Party, and the Republican Party proposed to stand by its offspring until every dollar should be worth one hundred cents. We did not blame the South for taking exception to the greenback, for when they looked at a greenback it said to them "we are the fellows that whipped you," and when a Republican looked upon a greenback, it said "you and I conquered rebellion in the battlefield." Mr. Tenney after quite an effort was able to leave the stand, having been compelled to return several times. When he finally left the platform, the audience gave him three hearty cheers.

SPEECH OF HON. SILAS B. DUTCHER.

After a song by the Glee Club and an address by Judge Culver, Hon. Silas B. Dutcher was introduced. He spoke of the false returns made by Mr. Tilden of his income tax, and then passed to his protestations in regard to his reduction of the State tax. Mr. Dutcher said that the professed reduction of the tax was made by a false transfer of the fund appropriated for pension and bounty debts. The Democrats were afraid to place this money, amounting to $7,500,000, on their tax levy and face the people with it. The Republicans, on the other hand, had placed it on their tax in every instance, and had put themselves and their record honestly before the people. In closing, Mr. Dutcher said that the Democrats—those who were dishonest and corrupt—were at present engaged in reviling the Brooklyn Republicans for coalesing with the Democats. The speaker gave it as his opinion that the wisest and by far the most honest plan was for honest and upright Republicans to combine with honest and upright Democrats in order to overthrow corruption rather than to remain separate and allow the latter to be victorious over both.

AT THE OTHER STANDS.

The speaking at the other stands did not begin until nearly 2 o'clock P. M., at which time a large crowd of persons began to collect in stand No. 2, immediately within the grounds, which was presided over by Mr. Darwin R. James. The chairman after opening the meeting introduced Major Z. K. Pangborn, who delivered a long address. Speaking of the issues of the present campaign he said that the candidate of the Democratic Party for the Presidential chair had always been looking for office, and that his opponent had never done so. The Democratic Party had taken for their standard the word "Reform." They did not know the meaning of the word. It had no meaning for them. It commenced with the letter R, but instead of standing for "reform" in the history of the Democratic party it stood for "rag-babyism," "revolution," "rum," and "rascality." In conclusion, he urged his hearers to endeavor to impress upon all doubtful voters the necessity of voting the Republican ticket in order to save the country from ruin.

The next speaker was Hon. John Oakey, who said that the Democratic Party was a wonderful one for figuring. They were now figuring on the result of the next election, and the manner in which they arrived at the conclusion that the Republican Party was losing in the Western and Eastern States was something alarming. He had no fear, nor had the Republican Party any doubt about the result of the election on Nov. 7, at least not if Republican voters did their duty.

At the stand which had been erected for the accommodation of the colored people, Dr. P. W. Ray presided, and an immense crowd of persons, both white and colored, gathered in front of it. The first address was delivered by Rev. Chance B. Ray, who, after reviewing at length the history of the two parties said that it was impossible for the Democratic candidates to be elected in November if the people did their duty. Without a solid South they could not be elected, and they were making every effort in their power to intimidate Republicans in the South. Neither Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, nor South Carolina could be conceded to the Democrats, and hence there was not the slightest possibility of their getting a "solid South," provided a full and free vote was cast. The Republican Party had done away with slavery, and now the Democrats were endeavoring to prevent the freedmen depositing their votes. Speaking to the colored hearers especially, Dr. Ray urged them to vote on Nov. 7 for Hayes and Wheeler.

Judge E. D. Culver followed in a brief speech in which he contended that Samuel J. Tilden could not be elected by means of a so-called "solid South" because the Southern people would not give him their votes. The Democratic Party had in the past endeavored to destroy the Union, and surely the American people should consider long and earnestly before giving its candidates their votes. Other addresses were delivered by Joseph S. Brown, John Q. Allen, and William Brown.

At the Irish-American stand the first speaker was Hon. Richard Busteed, of Alabama, who delivered an address in which he severely criticised the action of Southern members in the House in presenting rebel claims, and urged that if Samuel J. Tilden was elected by Southern votes, and he could not be elected by any other, the best interests of the people would be sacrificed. He was followed by Mr. J. J. Gouch, Mr. Greve, and others.

At the German stand Mr. Anton Menken was the first speaker. He traced the history of the Germans, who, he said, no matter how bad they might be, were always found to be on the right side in the end. They would not longer support the Democratic Party, which had assisted in an attempt to destroy the Union, but on the contrary would give their united support to the Republican Party, as it was bound to give peace to the whole country. He was followed by Mr. Bernard Scharman.

OBITUARY.

REV. JOHN P. DURBIN.

Rev. John P. Durbin, who was for many years a leading Methodist clergyman in this City, died yesterday at 12:30 o'clock, at his residence, No. 219 West Twenty-third street, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He had been gradually failing in health for many weeks, and on Saturday last he suffered from an apoplectic attack, from which he never completely rallied, but slowly sank until he died. His two daughters, Mrs. Fletcher Harper, Jr., and Mrs. Whitaker, of Philadelphia, and his son, Alexander Durbin, were telegraphed for when the physician concluded that it would be impossible for their father to recover, and all of them, with other friends of the aged minister, were present at his deathbed. For many years Dr. Durbin was President of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Penn., a position he resigned to become General Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, having his residence in this City. The funeral will be held at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, on Sunday next, at 2:30 P. M.

BURGLARS ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The trial of Charles Oschwald and Thomas Ryan for the murder of Policeman J. Stanley Brook in Newark, N. J., was commenced yesterday morning in the Essex County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Depue and Elcord on the bench. In order to avoid the crowd the prisoners were brought from the County Jail to the Court-house early in the morning. Prosecutor Abeel and Attorney General Vanatta appeared for the State, and William J. Magie, Samuel Morrow, Jr., and William H. Hagaman, Jr., for the defense. Prosecutor Abeel opened for the prosecution, reciting the facts of the case. On the morning of Aug. 3 Officer Brock, who was on duty, was passing the residence of Horace Bedell, corner of Murray street and Clinton avenue, when he noticed that the cover of the vault had been removed. Knowing that Mr. Bedell and his family were in the country at the time, and the house unoccupied, he suspected that burglars had entered the premises. He dropped down through the vault, and proceeded to search the house. On reaching an upper floor he saw two burglars in the bath-room, and called upon them to surrender. Before he could draw his revolver one of them fired on him, the ball lodging in his left side. He fell, and the two men escaped through a back door. The wounded officer was removed to St. Barnabas Hospital, where he died on Aug. 10. The indictment contains nine counts, one of which charges Oschwald with shooting Brock and Ryan with aiding and abetting him. As the evidence to be produced was chiefly circumstantial, at the request of counsel for the defense the witnesses were excluded from the court-room while the testimony was being taken. Ernest Adams, a surveyor, was the first witness. He exhibited and explained a map of the house in which the murder was committed. Mrs. Anna Brock, the mother of the murdered officer, was next called upon the stand. She testified to the fact of her son leaving the house in the morning and identified the coat worn by him on that occasion. Two or three other witnesses were called, among them Dr. Archibald Mercer, of St. Barnabas Hospital, who testified to Brock's wound and his death in consequence of it. It is expected that the most important testimony for the prosecution will be produced to-day.

THE MERCHANTS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

The members of the Produce Exchange, the Cotton Exchange, the Maritime Exchange, the Butter and Cheese Exchange, the Grocers' Board of Trade, and the Cheap Transportation Association have decided that their respective chambers shall be closed on Thursday next, in order that all members who may desire to do so may visit the Centennial Exhibition, the day in question having been set apart as Exchange Day. Mr. George W. Mears, President of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange, was on the floor of the New-York Produce Exchange yesterday, and stated that suitable arrangements had been made to receive the members of the New-York Exchanges on the Centennial Grounds. It is probable that before the appointed day other New-York associations may decide to attend.

THE SUPPLY OF CROTON WATER.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday Mr. Morris offered a series of resolutions, reciting the inadequacy of the present aqueduct to afford the needed supply of Croton water to this City, and requesting the Commissioner of Public Works to consider the question of whether a sufficient supply can be had by laying one or more lines of iron pipes, thirty-six or forty-eight inches in diameter, to carry the water. The resolutions were laid over under the rule.

THE LATE REV. GEORGE B. DRAPER.

MEMORIAL SERVICES AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—ADDRESS BY REV. GEORGE B. SEYMOUR.

A service in memory of Rev. George Barnard Draper, D. D., late Rector of St. Andrew's Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, was held last evening. The position which the deceased held in the love and esteem of his parishioners was well shown by the attendance. Every spot in the beautiful structure which the energy, zeal, and faithful striving of the late Rector had given to the parish was crowded. Its seating capacity is ample, but no seat was vacant, nor was there any standing room in the aisles unoccupied, while hundreds who came to the church doors failed to procure admission. Clergymen came from distant parishes to pay their tribute to the memory of the deceased, and to join in the mourning of the congregation which his earnestness and work had gathered and kept together. The services were simple, and fitted to the melancholy interest of the occasion, while the demeanor of the large assemblage which had come together betokened sincere sorrow and affectionate remembrance. The ministry of Dr. Draper was the history of the progress of the parish, and this did not pass unremembered. During a quarter of a century he had served his people faithfully, had carried them through their earlier difficulties, had, without effort or design of his, intertwined himself with their affections, and in an age of change had sought no advancement which would separate him from them and from the duty to which he had consecrated his life, and so his people bore him in kindly remembrance when his life's work was done. Besides the memorial services, or indeed, as a part of them, an address was delivered by Rev. George F. Seymour, D. D., which told with nice fidelity and a warmth which must have come of sincere admiration, the story of a life to which duty was the beacon light, which had no selfish or sordid motives to subserve, but which was fulfilled that others might benefit. Among the clergymen present at the services were Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Henry Potter, of Grace Church; Rev. Dr. Geer, Rev. Dr. Peters, Rev. Dr. Carter, Rev. Dr. Henry, Rev. Mr. Woodruffe, and others.

The services, which were conducted by Dr. Peters, opened with the processional, which was followed by selections from Psalms xxxix. and xc. Then the lesson, Corinthians xv., 20, was read, and the hymn No. 491, "Brief is here our portion," was sung. The litany and De Profundis followed, after which the memorial address was delivered. Rev. Dr. Seymour began by reminding his hearers that they were called together for a common purpose, to condole among themselves for the loss of one who had been for more than twenty-five years the Pastor of the parish and a presbyter of the diocese. He indicated how their sorrow and sorrowful mood would take shape according to the recollections which each had of him. He had entered into the lives of all of them in a more or less degree. Some recollected him best for one trait of goodness, or others for another, but with all their lives he was blended, although differently. Their experiences were different, but their regrets were common. When the new grave closed over a dear departed one these regrets were poignant and bitter, but yet, as a consolation, they had, the speaker indicated, the assurance that he was gone to a higher and happier life. For himself, he knew not well what to say of their dear departed brother. After exceeding the limit which could possibly be given to a speaker, it would seem to him that he could not say half what might be said, and that the unuttered thoughts might perhaps, after all, replace with advantage those which were spoken. Perhaps through the communion of saints they would find their chief consolation. It was that which enabled men to blend their voices with those of the angels, and sing holy Lord God of hosts, glory to the Most High. It was through it that they could shelter themselves under the assurance that he was still living, and had business as he had during his life—the praise of God. Reviewing the life of the deceased, Dr. Seymour took especial occasion to point out his particular fitness for the prophetic office to which he had been called. There were some persons, he said, who appeared to be particularly guarded by God for that ministration—protected from infection within and from contagion without. Dr. Draper seemed especially to be one of these. There were others fit too, no doubt, but none seemed so fit as he. Even in early youth he had the modest repose and serenity which were usually associated with maturer years. Dr. Seymour then told the story of his early life—his happy home among the hills of Vermont, his school days, his graduation at Columbia College at the early age of nineteen, his subsequent entry into the theological seminary, and his conspicuous talent in all his studies. In 1851 he entered on the rectorate of St. Andrew's, and from this point forth his career was sketched with affectionate detail. The progress of the parish under his ministration was described, and the unalterable fidelity with which he clung to its fortunes was enlarged upon by the speaker, who also paid a tribute to his many virtues, his sincerity, honesty, and purity. And yet he never hesitated, Dr. Seymour said, to speak the unwelcome truth when such a course was needed, but yet in such a tone and in so winning a way as to make the rebuke acceptable. His only calls were from St. Andrew's to St. Andrew's through all its stages of improvement, from its chrysalis state to its present butterfly glory. These calls were described in the deceased's own words, but there was, said Dr. Seymour, another call which he could not describe, and then he drew a pathetic picture of the last scene of all, when Dr. Draper surrendered his soul to God, his final utterance being, "All for Christ."

At the conclusion of the memorial address, Hymn 494, "What are these in bright array!" was sung. This was followed by prayer, and then, after the singing of the anthem, "Christ, being raised from the dead, dieth no more," Rev. Dr. C. S. Henry pronounced the benediction.

THE CRICKET FIELD.

THE ST. GEORGES DEFEAT A PICKED TEAM—SCORE 106 TO 58.

On the St. Georges Ground, at Hoboken, yesterday, a game was played between the St. Georges and a picked eleven. The eleven, chosen from clubs in the vicinity, went first to the wickets, but were disposed of for the small total of 58, the last four wicket falling without a run. Greig, with 25, and Hooper, with 12, played good cricket against the very straight bowling of Soutter and Moersn. The St. Georges, with the aid of some very bad fielding on the part of some base-ball substitutes, scored 106. Moore, (missed first ball,) with 34, Giles, with 22, not out, and Whetham, with 19, playing well. Giles' 22 was well and patiently made, Brewster, the opposing bowler, bowling on the wicket all the time. The fielding of the scratch team in one or two instances, notably Stevens, Makin, and Greig, was good, but that of the substitutes did much to lose the match. The following is the score:

PICKED ELEVEN.

FIRST INNING.

S. H. Mackin, c. and b. Bance	0
G. S. Armstrong, l. b. w., b. Bance	4
W. Brewster, c. Whetham, b. Soutter	7
R. Greig, c. Whetham, b. Soutter	25
E. W. Stevens, c. Whetham, b. Soutter	5
R. Hooper, b. Moeran	12
J. Sprague, b. Soutter	2
J. D. Powers, b. Soutter	0
A. L. See, b. Soutter	0
A. Kirtland, b. Moeran	0
A. W. Homan, not out	0
Leg byes	3
Total	58

RUNS SCORED AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

First inning.....1 8 22 35 44 56 57 58 58 58

ST. GEORGES.

FIRST INNING.

C. W. Bance, b. Brewster	0
A. H. Gibbes, b. Brewster	10
J. B. Whetham, c. Mackin, b. Brewster	19
J. R. Moore, b. Brewster	34
G. Giles, not out	22
E. H. Moeran, b. Sprague	1
B. Jones, run out	0
J. T. Soutter, b. Sprague	11
B. Moet, ro, b. Brewster	0
E. Hussey, c. and b. Sprague	0
S. W. Richardson, c. Powers, b. Brewster	4
Byes	5
Total	106

RUNS SCORED AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

First inning.....0 27 27 35 82 83 83 99 100 106

LADIES' RIFLE MATCH.

At the ladies' rifle match which took place at St. Peter's Church fair last evening, participated in by fourteen young ladies, divided into American, Canadian, Irish, and Independent teams, the first bull's-eye was scored by Miss McKenna, of the American team, amid great applause. The first prize, consisting of a silver basket, was won by Miss O'Hara, of the Irish team; the second prize, a handsome silver cup, was won by Miss McKenna, and the third, a silver napkin ring, was won by Miss Kate Hogan, of the American team. Following are the scores: Americans, 79; Canadian, 80; Irish, 108, and Independents, 35.

RAILROAD TROUBLES ADJUSTED.

ST. ALBANS, Oct. 19.—Arrangements have been made between the recently appointed Receiver of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company and the authorities of the Central Vermont Railroad Company, by which through business over the Central Vermont and Ogdensburg Roads will go on without interruption or transfer. All existing contracts will be carried out, and everything go on as before in all ways. The appointment of a Receiver is only temporary, holding until the 31st inst., when a hearing will be had to determine the rights of the parties.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The body of John Larkin, a man about forty years of age, was found last evening floating in the North River at the foot of Thirtieth street.

George J. Kraus, of No. 124 Orchard street, writes to say that he received no money for his services in obtaining the pardon of Otto Huffeldt.

The Central German-American Organization met last evening at No. 201 Chambers street, and unanimously nominated ex-Judge Edward Hogan for Congress.

Archibald White, of No. 16 Suffolk street, who fell into the hold of the steam-ship Caledonia on Wednesday, died at the Chambers Street Hospital yesterday morning.

Edward Kearney, aged forty, of Second avenue and Twenty-fifth street, died suddenly last evening while at work in a carpet-cleaning establishment at No. 15 East Twenty-seventh street.

Henry Zechner, a resident of East Bridgeport, Conn., dropped dead yesterday at the junction of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. The body was taken to the Morgue.

John Hone, Jr., Henry J. Nicholas, and Hector Chauvitesu, constituting the firm of Hone, Nicholas & Co., brokers, of No. 17 William street, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to John Hone yesterday.

Bridget O'Connell, aged sixty, of No. 46 Greenwich street, was knocked down at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street yesterday, by a coach driven by Patrick Cluney, and was seriously injured. Cluney was arrested.

During a quarrel last evening at the corner of Baxter and Worth streets, Philip Smith, aged thirty-five, of No. 18 Baxter street, was stabbed in the back and severely injured by John Johnson, who escaped. Smith was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital.

A child five years old, named Elizabeth Phœbe Price, daughter of Patrolman Price, of the Twenty-second Precinct, died yesterday at the residence of her parents, No. 529 West Forty-fifth street, from the effects of burns accidentally received.

Inquests were held yesterday in the cases of Elizabeth Armstrong, who died at Sixty-fifth street and Tenth avenue, on the 12th inst., from an overdose of opium, and John Allison, who was accidentally choked by a piece of meat which lodged in his throat, on Oct. 9, at No. 578 Tenth avenue.

An inquest was held by Coroner Woltman yesterday in the case of the colored man William Simmons, who died on Sunday morning last from the effects of a fall received while fighting with a white man named Charles Mellie on Saturday. The jury found that Mellie had acted in self-defense.

The inquest in the case of Charles Dennis, the burglar, who was accidentally killed by the fall of the arch of the doorway while he was escaping from the residence of Mr. J. J. Searing, No. 64 West Fiftieth street, on the evening of the 12th inst., was held yesterday by Coroner Ellinger. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts as stated.

The 'longshoremen employed on the Cromwell line of steamers struck work yesterday morning in consequence of their wages being cut down from thirty to twenty cents per hour. A new set of hands were employed, and the strikers made an attack upon them. Sergt. Castlin, of the Steamboat Squad, with a force of Police, quelled the disturbance.

The funeral of Kate Caldwell Holland, the daughter of the late George Holland, took place yesterday from the "Little Church Around the Corner," the services being conducted by Rev. Dr. Houghton. Among those present were Harry Montague, James Lewis, Harry Becket, Mr. and Mrs. Drew, Charles Fisher and wife, Bijou Heron, and other theatrical people. The remains were buried in the Dramatic Fund Cemetery at Cypress Hills.

The fine collection of European oil paintings imported by Mr. J. B. Crom, which has been on exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, since July last, will be sold by the Messrs. Leavitt on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, Oct. 26 and 27, at 8 o'clock. The paintings were selected and bought by the most experienced dealers in fine pictures in the world at a cost of $120,000. The collection includes works by Lambert, Emile Levy, Victor Thirion, Paul Seignac, C. Detti, Leray, Pascuti, and many other noted artists. The paintings will remain on free exhibition until the hour of sale.

BROOKLYN.

Ann Harburton, aged three years, yesterday fell from the third-story window of her parents' residence, No. 126 Summit street, and was severely injured about the head and body.

The trial of William A. Fowler, before the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, on charges preferred against him by Mayor Schroeder, was yesterday postponed until Tuesday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

Michael McManus, a laborer, aged fifty-one years, of No. 91 Dikeman street, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday morning, on board the Hamilton ferry-boat New-York, while on his way to his work. Coroner Simms took charge of the body.

Mary Robinson, aged six years, was severely burned about the body yesterday forenoon, by her clothes taking fire while she was making a bonfire in front of her parents' residence, No. 385 Hudson avenue. Her injuries are pronounced dangerous by the physician in attendance.

Henry Cobler, aged fifty-six years, residing at No. 26 Forest street, while driving a beer wagon belonging to Liptin's Brewery yesterday, was thrown to the pavement in turning the railroad curve corner of Herbert street and Graham avenue, and had his skull fractured and his right shoulder broken. It is thought that his injuries will prove fatal.

Charles Condit, a lawyer, residing at No. No. 191 Clinton street, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. Death was caused by paralysis of the heart. Mr. Condit was forty-eight years old, a graduate of Yale College, and a student in the law office of Charles O'Conor during the trial of the celebrated Forrest divorce case. He began the practice of law in Brooklyn in 1850.

NEW-JERSEY.

L. R. Vredenburg will represent Rutgers in the Intercollegiate contest in New-York. H. Veghte takes the second place.

In the Middlesex County Courts yesterday, Edward French, a colored man, was sent to State Prison for a year for burglary. John H. King and Patrick Ryan were sentenced to two and four years respectively for larceny.

The second day's session of the Synod in Elizabeth was opened yesterday morning with prayer. Rev. M. White called attention to an irregular proceeding on the part of the Presbytery of Orange in giving a letter of recommendation to a licentiate of the Presbytery and the Protestant Episcopal Church. Some discussion ensued but no definite action was taken. The report of the Committee on the Westfield Church case was to the effect that as the Presbytery had already dissolved the pastoral relation between Mr. McKelvey and the Church no further action was necessary. After some discussion the report was accepted.

Capt. Barrow Frazer, who commanded the Hoboken Boys in Blue in the grand Republican parade last Monday night, and who was thrown from his horse while returning home, receiving a fracture of the skull, died of his injuries about 12 o'clock Monday night. Capt. Frazer rode a very restive horse in the parade, and it was with the utmost difficulty that he was able to manage him. He finally left the procession before it was dismissed and started for home alone. The horse threw him in the Grove street, near the Hoboken city line. Deceased was thirty-three years of age, and unmarried. He served with distinction throughout the war, being promoted to a Captaincy in the Thirty-third New-Jersey Volunteers.

THE WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The third and last day's session of the annual convention of the Women's Union Missionary Society was held yesterday in the Church of the Pilgrims, Henry and Remsen streets, Brooklyn. The morning session was called to order by Mrs. Pruyn, and a half-hour was spent in reading the Scriptures, singing, and pr

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7833. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1876.---WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CONTEST IN NEW-YORK.

OVER-CONFIDENCE IN STEUBEN COUNTY.

REPUBLICANS WHO NEED A THOROUGH WAKING UP—WHAT THEY EXPECT TO ACCOMPLISH WITHOUT WORK—MR. HUNGERFORD'S CANVASS FOR CONGRESS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CORNING, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1876.

The Republicans are not conducting the campaign in Steuben County with so much energy as in the other counties along the southern tier. With the exception of the town of Corning there has been no thorough canvass of the county, though one is said to be in progress, and is expected to be completed in a few days. They are by no means despondent, however; indeed, they appear to be over-confident. They say that Steuben County is going to give one of her old-fashioned Republican majorities in November—they have tested the public pulse sufficiently to ascertain that fact—and, not having any apprehensions of losing the State, they do not feel the necessity of making any extra exertions to bring out the last vote of the party. The lowest figure at which any Republican puts the majority in the county is 1,000, and most of them increase the estimate all the way to 1,500. And yet the facts show that in every year since the last Presidential election the county has gone Democratic. Last year it gave Bigelow 656 majority; two years ago it gave Tilden 616 majority, and three years ago it gave Willers 421 majority. Four years ago, however, it was carried by Grant by 1,600 majority, notwithstanding 600 Liberals in the county voted for Greeley. This tends to show, what all the Republicans here assert is a fact, that the Republicans of Steuben County only vote *en masse*, once in four years. It is on this assumption, coupled with the fact that at least five hundred out of the six hundred Liberals of 1872 are now for Hayes and Wheeler, that the Republicans base their estimates of the majorities they are to get in November. The canvass which they have made of this town tends to confirm their calculations, for it indicates a reduction of the usual Democratic majority of between two and three hundred to about one hundred. It is also remarked that all the Republican meetings that have been held in the county are fully attended and enthusiastic, while the Democratic meetings are just the reverse. The Democratic campaign, however, is conducted here, as elsewhere, on the "still hunt" plan, and its effectiveness remains to be seen. Republicans here all agree in saying that whenever they have made a "still hunt" canvass they have always lost by it, but when they had an open campaign and plenty of meetings they always swept the county. They are not at all frightened, therefore, at Tilden's "still hunt," which they construe as a sign of weakness. The more the mass-meetings and the more the discussion, the larger, they say, will be the Republican vote, and one speech from a man like Blaine, or Ingersoll, or Tenney will make more votes in this county than bushels of lying tracts and handbills such as are issued from the Tilden bureau in Liberty street. The Republicans are thoroughly united throughout the county, and the nominations are all satisfactory. There are no Republicans who voted for Grant four years ago who will vote for Tilden now; at least eighty per cent. of the Liberals, including all the leaders, are now working for Hayes and Wheeler, and there is nothing to prevent a Republican majority approximating to that of 1872 except a failure to bring the voters to the polls. The Chairman of the County Committee, Mr. T. S. Pritchard, says that this will certainly be done, and Mr. C. S. Cole, one of the best workers and most influential Republicans in the county, (he led the Liberal hosts here in 1872,) agrees with him that there is to be a full vote of the party in November. Mr. John N. Hungerford, the Republican candidate for Congress in this district, resides in Corning, and will poll a large vote outside of his party throughout this county. Betting men here offer odds on 3,000 majority for him in the district, and are ready to take even bets that the majority for Hayes and Wheeler in the district will not be below that figure. This is not very discouraging for a district that elected a Democrat two years ago; albeit that election was no criterion by which to judge of any other that ever did or ever will take place in this district. The Democratic Party has but one C. C. B. Walker in this district, or in the State, and when he refuses to run for office the Steuben Democrats throw up the sponge. There is a good deal of growling here, as elsewhere, among Democrats at the necessity which compels them to vote for Tilden, the "old fraud," as they call him, but most of them have made up their minds to swallow the dose. There are only twenty-five in this village who utterly refuse to eat the crow, and most of them, it is said, will vote for Peter Cooper. There are plenty of Democrats, however, who will not work or spend their money for the ticket, and all admit that the Republicans will carry the county by a majority not far from the lowest estimate made by the Republicans themselves, viz., 1,000. This will be a gain of nearly 1,700 over the Republican vote of last year, when Bigelow carried the State by a majority of 14,310. A similar gain in all the counties of the "southern tier" would carry the State for the Republicans in November without going off the line of the Erie Railroad.

Hon. J. E. B. Santee, of Hornellsville, has been renominated for the Assembly from the Second District of Steuben, and J. J. Reynolds, of Pultney, from the First District. Both will be elected. The Democrats last year carried the First District, with W. B. Ruggles, by eighty-two majority, and have renominated the same candidate this year. In the Second District they have also renominated the defeated candidate of last year, Col. James E. Jones, who used to be Captain of the Port in New-York and was a serviceable tool of the Tweed Ring.

For Sheriff of the county the Republicans have nominated Frank D. Sherwood, of Hornellsville, who will be elected in spite of the Democratic attempt to injure him with his party by circulating the falsehood that he bolted the ticket because he failed to get the nomination three years ago. His opponent is Edward Armstrong, of Campbell. In a word, the Republicans of Steuben County propose to elect their whole county ticket this year, besides two members of the Assembly, and to give their electoral ticket 1,000 majority, at the lowest calculation. The Democrats do not, of course, admit all that their opponents claim, but they fail to show where they are going to get the votes from to prevent it.

HON. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS AT NEWBURG—LARGE MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, Oct. 20.—The third mass-meeting of the Newburg Republicans took place this evening. There was an immense attendance at the Opera-house, hundreds being unable to enter the building. An effective speech was delivered by George William Curtis, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

SULLIVAN COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTICELLO, Oct. 20.—At the Republican County Convention held here to-day John Murphy was nominated for Sheriff; C. T. Kilbourne, for member of the Assembly; James Graham, for Superintendent of the Poor; J. H. Hill and E. Champlain, for Coroners, and George R. Green, for Justice of Sessions.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT HIGH BRIDGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HIGH BRIDGE, Oct. 20.—A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at this place to-night, which was addressed by Hon. John Y. Foster in a ringing speech. The first hall in which the meeting was convened was found inadequate, and an adjournment became necessary to the large Town Hall. Rarely have our people heard a more able address. We are awake here, and will be heard from in November.

A GREAT REPUBLICAN RALLY IN TROY—FOUR THOUSAND IN THE PROCESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, Oct. 20.—There was a monster Republican parade here to-night, the largest in years. Four thousand by accurate count were in line. Clubs from Troy, Albany, and other towns in the vicinity participated. Business men who had never been in a procession before were out, including manufacturers, professional men, and merchants, with Hon. J. M. Francis, the veteran editor, at their head. The streets were thronged until midnight with fully thirty thousand people. Whole blocks were illuminated, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Nothing has compared with to-night's demonstration in the present campaign. Though Troy is strongly Democratic, the Republican Party will give a good report on election day, if there is a fair ballot. The Democrats are making a "still hunt." Registration is frightfully fraudulent in some wards, and this is our only cause for fear.

THE BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS.

EFFORTS OF THE RING TO CREATE DISSENSIONS IN THE RANKS—PROBABLE ACTION OF THE CITY CONVENTION.

It is more than probable that the Brooklyn City Republican Convention, which was adjourned from Wednesday until this evening, will nominate for the offices of Controller and City Auditor two earnest Republicans. It was rumored on Wednesday, after the Committee of Conference appointed by the Republicans had been some time in consultation with the Independent Democrats, that the office of City Auditor had been conceded to the latter. The rumor proved to be groundless, and there is reason to believe that the Democrats did not seriously think of obtaining either of the nominations mentioned after the representation given them on the County ticket. They expect, and probably will receive, some representation on the City Judiciary ticket. Within the past few days evidence has not been wanting to show that the Democratic Ring has tried every means in its power to bring dissension into the Republican ranks. It is generally believed that the opposition of Mr. David Williams, and the other gentlemen in the City convention who opposed a coalition with the Independent Democrats, was the result of honest conviction. A like honesty of purpose has not been credited, however, to a certain ex-Commissioner of City Works, who claims to be an honest Republican, but whose affiliations have left him open to suspicion. He bitterly opposed the nomination of Mr. Chittenden, than whom no stronger candidate could have been nominated by the Republicans in the Third Congressional District; and when the County Convention placed before the people a first-class ticket he had only words of condemnation for the action of the delegates. A great many Republicans are inclined to believe that a deep-laid scheme has been hatched by the Ring to defeat the tax-payers of Kings County in November, and that the corruptionists have found allies among men who have many times professed enmity to the public plunderers. As a result of this scheme it is said the Ring procured the publication in the New-York *Tribune*, which professes to be a Republican paper, of an article on Wednesday last containing some extraordinary statements. In the article referred to it was set forth that although it was generally supposed that there had been much corruption in the Board of City Works, the evidence thus far given in the Fowler investigation did not warrant the supposition; that many honest Republicans believed the removal of Fowler and the investigation of the charges against him and the service of subpœnas in the suit brought by the tax-payers against Archy Bliss, were merely moves for political effect; that the Republicans could not in the coming election obtain a two-thirds majority in the Board of Aldermen without fraud; that the organization of Independent Democrats was a sham, and that there was a color of truth in the accusations made by the Democrats that the Republicans were colonizing the odd-numbered wards. It was rumored on the streets that the *Tribune* had "solid reasons" for publishing the article referred to. The position of the Ring in Brooklyn is a desperate one at present. All their efforts are directed now toward making trouble between the Republicans and Independent Democrats so as to prevent a coalition. The Independent Democrats who have joined with the Republicans in this campaign have already received a fair proportion of representation on the County ticket, and it is not likely that they will claim either of the places on the City ticket. For the first place on the ticket—that of Controller—the Republicans speak of nominating Mr. Ripley Ropes, the President of the Brooklyn Trust Company. Mr. Ropes is probably the very strongest candidate that could be named, and with a good nomination for the second place the City ticket could not fail to be successful. For City Auditor the names of ex-Police Commissioner James Jansen, Herman Schaarmau, of the Twenty-first Ward, and John W. Coe are mentioned. All these gentlemen are Republicans, and any one of them would make an excellent candidate. Yesterday Mr. Jansen seemed to have the greatest number of supporters, but nothing definite will be known as to the strength of the gentlemen mentioned, or whether they will be named at all, until the convention assembles. There were some rumors afloat last evening in political circles to the effect that two of the places on the City Judiciary ticket would be given to the Independent Democrats.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR ASSEMBLY.

The following Republican nominations for Assembly have been made in Brooklyn:

First District—William Rome.
Second District—Richard Marvin.
Fifth District—Col. William W. Stevenson.
Sixth District—Jacob Worth.
Eighth District—Adrian M. Suydam.

REPUBLICAN RALLY IN PATERSON, N. J.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 20.—The Republicans of Paterson held to-night one of the greatest meetings ever known in New-Jersey. Three thousand people were in the wigwam. Gens. Banks, Garfield, and Conway addressed the meeting, which was not over till nearly midnight. The Democratic meeting which was to have been held this evening was a total failure.

THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Mr. Solomon Spitzer, who was nominated on Thursday night for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth (Brooklyn) District, is a well-known merchant of this City. He has not hitherto been prominent in political affairs, but his abilities fit him for the responsible position for which he has been named. Mr. George C. Bennett, formerly editor and proprietor of the Brooklyn *Daily Times*, was a candidate for the nomination until Mr. Spitzer's name was mentioned in connection with it. He then withdrew from the field, and, in a letter to his former journal, paid a graceful tribute to the mental and moral qualities of Mr. Spitzer. The Brooklyn *Times* says of the candidate: "Mr. Spitzer is one of the most intelligent Germans in this city. He speaks English fluently, but as a German orator he has few if any superiors. He is eloquent and effective in the highest sense. Solomon Spitzer as Congressman would make a record for himself of the highest character and importance."

MURDER IN THE SIXTH WARD.

A CHINAMAN STABS AND KILLS HIS COMPANION—ARREST OF THE ASSASSIN.

Quimbo Appo, a Chinaman, well known as one of the most desperate criminals in this City, last night added a brutal murder to the long list of crimes chargeable to him. For some time past Appo has been gaining a livelihood by selling cheap cigars, and resided at the Home Lodging-house, No. 192 Chatham street, a place frequented by indigent mechanics and laboring men. Among the lodgers, besides Appo, was John A. Kelly, who of late had been in the habit of gaming with Appo for small sums, which the Chinaman, who as a petty gambler is an expert, usually managed to win. Last night the two men contended in several games of checkers, and as usual Appo defeated Kelly, who it appears became angry at his own ill-luck, and struck Appo. The latter retaliated, and during the scuffle that ensued drew a knife and stabbed his antagonist three times, once in the chest directly above the heart, once on the left arm, and again on the left shoulder blade. Kelly, on being stabbed, fell to the floor and bled to death within a few minutes. The murderer, seeing what he had done, ran from the house toward Mott street, followed by a person who was a witness to the affray. This person pointed out the retreating Chinaman to Officer Michael Hogan, of the Sixth Precinct, who at once arrested Appo and took him to the station-house, whence the body of Kelly was also removed. The Chinaman, in giving his version of the affray, denied having used a knife on Kelly. His statement was that they were playing checkers on the third floor of the lodging-houses, and that Kelly assaulted him because he [Appo] had succeeded in winning the games. As an evidence of ill-treatment at the hands of Kelly Appo exhibited a discolored eye and several bruises on the legs, where he had, as he alleged, been kicked by his antagonist. In consequence of the lateness of the hour at which the murder was committed it was difficult to obtain an accurate account of the circumstances beyond what is given above. Appo is one of the most notorious criminals known to the Police. Several years ago he brutally murdered his wife, and was sentenced for life to Sing Sing, but was pardoned by Gov. John T. Hoffman. Since his release he has spent three additional terms of imprisonment for minor offenses, such as larcenies and assaults.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

A MOVEMENT BY GEN. TERRY AND GEN. STURGIS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE MISSOURI.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Advices have been received at the War Department that Gen. Terry will immediately leave Fort Abraham Lincoln in pursuit of the hostile savages.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 20.—A special to the *Pioneer Press* from Bismarck says Gen. Sturgis, with eight companies of cavalry, three of infantry, and a section of artillery, will move South to-day on the east side of the Missouri. Gen. Terry, with four companies, moved south on the west side. Nobody knows where they are going. Whitney and others arrived from the Black Hills to-day bringing the body of Dodge, killed by Indians in April last.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—1 A. M.—*For the Middle Atlantic States, falling followed by rising barometer, increasing north-east winds, backing to north or west, and rainy succeeded by warmer, clearing weather.*

For New-England, falling barometer, increasing north-east to south-east winds, nearly stationary temperature, and threatening and rainy weather.

NAVY AND ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Master C. E. Emmerick is detached from the Shawmut and ordered to proceed home and await orders; Surgeon S. F. Shaw has reported his return home, having been detached from the Kersarge, Asiatic Station, on the 25th of August last, and has been placed on waiting orders; Paymaster H. T. Skelding has reported his return home, having been relieved on the 31st of July last of the charge of stores at Nagasaki, Japan, and has been ordered to settle his accounts.

First Lieut. Thomas Sarvey, First Cavalry, is appointed to act as Inspector of certain unserviceable camp and garrison equipage and recruiting property on hand at the recruiting rendezvous of Capt. Lloyd Wheaton, Twentieth Infantry, Chicago, Ill., and for which Capt. Wheaton is responsible. Second Lieut. Lea Febiger is relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and Second Lieut. A. Dyer from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and both will report in person at their regimental head-quarters, Omaha Barracks, Nebraska.

DISTURBANCE IN THE CALIFORNIA GRAIN MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—Commercial circles are considerably excited over the warlike news from Europe, which has had the effect to strengthen the demands of holders of wheat, in anticipation of higher rates at an early day. Very little business has been transacted since the news was received, such small sales as have been effected running from two and a half to five cents per cental above previous quotations, holders generally asking much higher figures, which buyers at present decline to pay.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE OHIO ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 20.—Official returns have now been received from all the counties but one. Taking the telegraph statement of the vote in that county as correct, the Republican majority for Secretary of State is 6,446, and the majority for Supreme Judge about two thousand more.

PROPOSED JUDICIAL CHANGES IN VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Oct. 20.—In the Legislature today a bill was introduced to reduce the number of terms of the Supreme Court from fifteen to two, and both of these to be held in Montpelier before the full Bench. There is also a bill before the Senate reducing the number of Judges from seven to six. The Legislature will have to elect Judges next month. Judges Pierrepont, Barrett, Wheeler, Royce, and Powers will be re-elected. For the remaining two Judgeships several candidates are mentioned, among them Judge Poland.

THE MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Oct. 20.—In the National Christian Missionary Convention to-day resolutions were adopted that the members of the convention, as preachers, devote a portion of the coming year to mission work; that preachers everywhere be urged to do the same, and that money be raised in said missionary meetings to be sent to the Corresponding Secretary of the general convention. Addresses were made by several members of the convention, mostly in acknowledgment of the cordial treatment they had received at the hands of the brethren here, after which the convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE TANNERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—The National Tanners' Association concluded their session in the Shoe and Leather Building on the Centennial Grounds to-day. An address was delivered by Col. Williamson on the prospects of business between this country and Buenos Ayres, and a resolution was adopted directing the Executive Committee to make efforts looking to the passage of a bill by Congress for the humane treatment of cattle in their transfer by rail. New-York was selected as the next place of meeting.

DISASTERS IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

QUEBEC, Oct. 20.—The steamer Lady Head has been ordered to proceed to Matane and tow in quarantine the schooner Marie Louise with about thirty persons on board, the Captain having died of small-pox. The loss on the north shore of six fishing schooners is reported. In one instance the crew, seven in number, perished.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA FACE TO FACE.

THE SERVIAN MASK WORN BY RUSSIA RECOGNIZED BY EUROPE TO BE THROWN OFF—POSSIBILITY OF TURKEY RELINQUISHING THE EUROPEAN PROTECTORATE AND TREATING DIRECTLY WITH RUSSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* calls attention to the fact that since Russia's refusal of the long armistice she has been face to face with Turkey, no other power having approached Turkey; that by strange accord entire Europe has abandoned the fiction by which discussion has been carried on in the name of Servia and Montenegro. By one of the most singular transformations in history Russia and Turkey are virtually at war when Europe is trembling at the prospect of such a conflict. It will be, therefore, no surprise if Turkey throws overboard the so-called collective protection of the powers, and opens direct negotiations with Russia. In the programme of Russia's wishes, [which was given in the Associated Press dispatches yesterday,] there are points to which Turkey will easily resign herself, but which the mediating powers would oppose. Turkey cannot abandon her magnificent Bulgarian provinces without committing suicide. Turkish statesmen believe she may, in dealing only with Russia, save Bulgaria by granting the liberty of the Bosphorus. It is true Turkey is bound by the treaties of 1856, to which the freedom of the Bosphorus is contrary; but the powerlessness of Europe is driving Turkey into negotiations with her bitterest enemy, and the Porte may break the treaty in despair.

RUSSIA AND THE OTHER POWERS.

THE ENGLISH POLICY OF ABSTENTION—TONE OF THE LONDON PRESS—GERMAN INFLUENCE THROWN WITH RUSSIA—POSITION OF FRANCE—THE CZAR OVERRULED BY HIS FAMILY AND THE NATIONAL PARTY.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The British Cabinet at its meeting yesterday decided upon a policy of abstention for the present, at least, and in this policy they have the support of the press and the people. This removes from the consideration of the chances of the peace of Europe one of the elements which in Wednesday's panic was certainly reckoned upon to disturb it in case Russia crossed the Danube. There is nothing in this morning's news to relieve the uncertainty about Russia's intentions. The London journals editorially seem inclined to abandon all hope of the preservation of peace between Russia and Turkey. The Berlin newspapers, on the contrary, express the opinion that all the powers of Europe, including England, are equally interested in and responsible for Russia's actions in consequence of the failure of their joint efforts at Constantinople, and that it is unjust to suspect Russia of following the dictates of self-interest. The French papers agree that France will do her best to maintain peace, but will not take an active part should the crisis end in war.

A *Times* dispatch from Vienna confirms the report of Germany's rejection of the proposed six months' armistice, and its acceptance by the other four powers. The correspondent thinks that Germany throws her influence with Russia in order to force the other powers to agree upon a compromise which Russia can accept. He sees in this a prospect of peace, but, nevertheless, regards the situation as most critical.

The same correspondent says: "The Italian design of depriving Austria of her semi-Italian districts is unanimously opposed in Germany."

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* dispatch from Berlin says: "The reported alliance or understanding between Russia and Italy is denied from a trustworthy quarter."

A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily Telegraph* says: "It is generally considered certain here that the Czar has been overborne in the Livadian Councils by the predispositions of the Empress, the Czarewitch, and Prince Gortschakoff, all of whom favor the views of the National party."

A Renter telegram from Athens announces that the Ministry have submitted to the Chamber of Deputies bills authorizing a general levy and the reorganization of the forces. Additional taxation and the settlement of the old debt of Greece are also proposed.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The council to be held by the Queen on Monday is summoned to meet at Balmoral. The further prorogation of Parliament will then be ordered. At the close of last session Parliament was prorogued until Oct. 30, 1876. On Monday the prorogation will be extended probably until February next.

THE QUESTION OF AN ARMISTICE.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A TRUCE TILL DEC. 31 IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople says: "Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, will today present his credentials to the Sultan. It is believed that negotiations are about to reopen between the Porte and the Ambassadors of the powers on the basis of the English proposals."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has a special dispatch from Berlin which says: "The representatives of the mediating powers are actively negotiating for an armistice until Dec. 31. Its acceptance is considered probable."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

FIGHTING NEAR SAITSCHAR—THE SERVIANS REPULSED—REPORTED CROSSING OF THE PRUTH BY THE RUSSIANS—THREE RUSSIAN CORPS IN THE SOUTH-WEST ORDERED TO MOBILIZE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A special dispatch from Belgrade to the *Standard* says: "Serious fighting occurred near Saitschar on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Turks are trying to force their way to Paratchin where their march to Belgrade would only be interrupted by the weak fortifications at Chapria. Considerable anxiety prevails here as to the issue, especially as the movement seems to be made in concert with operations on the Drina. The weather has suddenly changed from tropical heat to heavy rain, gales, and cold. This favors the Servians."

A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily News* says: "The Turks at Saitschar have repulsed the Servians and driven them to the plateau of Kopita, and it is said they now intend marching on Paratchin."

A dispatch to the *Times* from Belgrade says: "It was rumored here on Wednesday that 20,000 Russian troops had already crossed the River Pruth, the boundary between Moldavia and Bessarabia. The French, Italian, and Austrian Consuls-General went to Orsova to ascertain whether the rumor was true, but there is no confirmation, so it is probably false. It is also rumored at Belgrade that Russia is about to present to the Porte a six weeks' armistice and the English proposition as an *ultimatum*.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says that the report that 250,000 Russian troops were ready to pass through Roumania is undoubtedly a gross exaggeration, but the correspondent has trustworthy information that the three army corps of Kiew, Kharkow, and Odessa are under orders of mobilization, and there are other signs of preparation in South-western Russia. But there are indications, on the other hand, that the eventuality against which this preparation must be made is not looked upon as immediately impending. The force which these three South-western corps might put in the field is estimated at 100,000 men.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The man-of-war Shah, carrying twenty-six guns, and reported to be the swiftest vessel in the Navy, has been ordered to reinforce the British fleet at Besika Bay.

The *Post* has information that Russia has ordered the mobilization of the *corps d'armée* which has head-quarters at Warsaw.

A dispatch from Belgrade to Reuter's Telegram Company states that the Turks have captured Schlicovaz and taken the heights of Gredetin.

EFFECT OF THE WAR NEWS ON TRADE

AN ADVANCE IN GRAIN, AND THE MARKET VERY FIRM—THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE FIRMER.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.—A leading grain circular says: "Under the threatening aspect of the Eastern question holders of wheat are less inclined to part with their stocks. At the same time there has been an active inquiry resulting in considerable business, chiefly for cargoes to arrive, at daily advancing prices, the improvement in yesterday's markets being one to two shillings per quarter. Since Tuesday the transactions have been large in this and neighboring markets, and four pence per cental over previous currencies has freely been paid. Maize was also in good request and improved six pence to nine pence per quarter. Wheat at the market to-day was firmly held at four pence per cental above Tuesday's rates, which checked the demand, and only a moderate business was transacted. Flour was a shilling per sack and barrel dearer. Corn being in limited supply improved one shilling and three pence per quarter, but the demand was not active.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Stock Exchange opened firmer this morning with an upward tendency all round, consols being 94½. The market is weaker now but quiet and free from movements of a panicky nature.

FOREIGN BUSINESS MATTERS.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—THE PRICE OF SILVER.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.—The circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, in its review of the week ending yesterday, says: "Cotton has been in fair demand throughout the week, but with a dull market and a continued desire to sell. The tendency of prices has been in buyer's favor. American has been in fair request. It has, however, been very freely offered, and prices have partially declined 1-16d. In Sea Island there has been more doing at prices 1@1 lower than those of a month since. In futures business has been comparatively limited, and prices have declined about 3d. from last Thursday's."

Silver at 12:30 P. M. was quoted at 52 11-16d. per ounce.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

GERMANY AND THE FRENCH EXHIBITION—THE ALLEGED SPIRITUALISTIC FRAUDS.

LONDON, Oct 20.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A majority of the Chamber of Commerce have reported in favor of Germany's attending the French Exposition, and recommend that the Government grant a subvention for that purpose.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Three new summonses have been issued against "Dr." Slade, the American spiritual medium, and Simmons, his assistant, for fraudulent pretenses. These summonses are made returnable to-morrow, when the original case will also be up again.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Oct. 20.—A decree has been issued ordering all civilians possessing arms to deliver them to the authorities within ten days. Troops have occupied the various forts on the frontiers.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Charles H. Moulton, a real estate agent in this City, has left here, leaving debts estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000. The Citizens' National Bank cashed one of his checks yesterday for $2 000, which, with a previous amount overdrawn, makes $4,401 due that bank. The officers of the bank this morning filed an attachment suit against him. Other parties have filed similar suits amounting to about thirteen thousand dollars additional.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $13,126,397; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $39,760,000; coin, (including $32,070,600 in coin certificates,) $70,720,294; outstanding legal tenders, $368,494,740.

United States Minister Turner, who arrived here this morning, will soon return to Liberia. He states that the war between the colonists and several of the native tribes is over, and that the latter have become citizens of the republic. The people there only need the moral influence of the United States Government to increase their success.

Two petroleum accidents occurred yesterday. In one the woman was badly burned about the face and neck while using the oil in kindling a fire, and in the other the sexton of a church attempted the same thing with a like result.

H. H. Griffiths, of Iowa, is appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Des Moines, Iowa.

John Young, of New-York, is appointed agent for the Indians of the Blackfeet Agency in Montana.

The President to-day appointed William R. Ellis to be Postmaster at Goshen, Elkhart County, Ind., vice E. W. H. Ellis, deceased.

Frank L. Eddy was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper for the Fourth District of Georgia. The following Gaugers were also appointed: J. A. Knight, for the Seventh District of Ohio; Samuel M. Duke Hart, for the Third District of Maryland, and Hugh Douglass for the Second District of West Virginia.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $345,243 09, and from Customs, $298,525 56.

RACING AT POINT BREEZE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—The running races at Point Breeze Park were concluded this afternoon. The track was in good condition, the running excellent, but the attendance was small, not more than two hundred people being present.

The first race was half-mile heats, for all ages; $125 to first horse, $25 to second. Four horses started, with the following result:

Leamington H.	2	1	1
First Chance	1	2	2
Hobkirk	3	3	
Grey Lag	dis.		

Time—49¾, 49¼, 49¾.

The second race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile; $20 to first horse and $50 to second. Three horses started, and the race was won by Waco, with Waterec second and Tom O'Neil third. Time—1:17½.

The third and last was a hurdle race, mile and a half, over six hurdles. Lorena and Stanford started, and the race was taken by the former. Time—3:00.

A BARK OVERDUE.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The bark Susan A. Blaisdell, Capt. Sawyer, of Searsport, Me., from Quebec to Glasgow, is now out fifty-eight days, and some anxiety is felt for her safety. Twenty per cent. premium was paid in this city Wednesday on her insurances.

CONVICTED OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Patrick Carr, who has been on trial during the past three days, at Paterson, N. J., for kicking his wife to death last Summer, was last night convicted of murder in the second degree, the penalty for which is imprisonment for twenty years. The accused is seventy years of age, and had lived with his wife for forty years. The plea of insanity was ineffectually raised.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 20.—The total number of interments to-day was eight, of which three were yellow fever cases.

RIFLE SHOOTING IN CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 20.—The annual meeting of the Second Regiment Rifle Association was held here to-day at the Whitney Range. Each company furnished a team of eight to compete at 200 and 500 yards for team medals; five shots at each range. The first prize was taken by Company E, of this city, by a score of 275; the second by Company K, by a score of 265; the third by Company F, by a score of 256; the fourth by the Governor's Foot Guards, by a score of 223; the fifth by Company I, by a score of 219. A large number shot for individual prizes at 200 yards, the winner of the Col. Smith medal being John N. Lane, of Company I, by a score of 22 out of a possible 25. About forty men made scores of over 17, and several valuable prizes and medals were awarded. The result shows great improvement over the scores of last year.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Philharmonic Society gave its first public rehearsal at the Academy of Music, yesterday afternoon. Two hours were expended upon a rendering of the first act of "Die Walküre," most of the particularly difficult passages being repeated, of course, again and again. "Die Walküre" is unquestionably the most melodious opera of the famed trilogy. It is replete with themes of exceeding loveliness, its harmonies are of infinite richness and suavity, and the marvelous power of characterization exhibited by the composer is observable in every page of the score. The portion of "Die Walküre" rehearsed yesterday embraced the scene between *Siegmund*, *Sieglinde*, and *Hunding*, and its prominent numbers were *Siegmund's* fine recitative, descriptive of his early life; the tenor's lovely "Spring Song," and the varied and impassioned duet between *Sieglinde* and *Siegmund*. When Dr. Damrosch's orchestra is quite equal to its task—a thing hardly to be expected at a preliminary rehearsal—a performance of great symphonic interest may be counted upon. The vocalists at the rehearsal were Herr Bischoff, Herr Remmertz, and Mme. Pappenheim, and their respective efforts—and especially Herr Bischoff's singing—were highly effective. We shall defer, however, a detailed review of the music—some account of which has already been supplied to the readers of this journal in form of letters from Bayreuth—until its finished execution here, under Dr. Damrosch's baton, can be spoken of. We should meantime advise the intending listener to look into the score of the opera, or into the libretto, if obtainable. We apprehend that the gratification of the hearer unacquainted with the progress of the action, step by step, and with at least a fair part of the dialogue, will be more sensuous than intellectual and thoroughly appreciative.

MR. THOMAS' CONCERTS.

A programme of Scandinavian music was last evening interpreted by Mr. Thomas' orchestra and the Swedish Ladies' Quartet at Steinway Hall. Its numbers were representative of Gade, Tahnke, Söldermann, Svendsen, Griegg, and other composers of the same nationality, and although something of the beauty and force of contrast must be lost in the preparation of a programme illustrative of one order of musicians only, the selections were full of interest. Gade's Symphony in C minor opened the concert, and was its most important orchestral element. In the matter of vocal performances, the Swedish Lady Quartet, whose agreeable voices and nicely-shaded delivery were far more conspicuous than when first heard at Booth's Theatre, sang four Swedish songs, and Mr. Werrenrath was also listened to twice. Two piano pieces were executed by Mr. W. H. Sherwood, a young artist who effected his début on the occasion we refer to. In Griegg's concerto Mr. Sherwood supplied evidence of the possession of considerable technique and power, and, in two rather bizarre compositions by Söldermann, he revealed thoughtfulness and delicacy of shading. It will be more satisfactory, however, to await Mr. Sherwood's rendering of less fanciful music before assigning him definitely a place among local pianists. The concert attracted a numerous audience; a matinée to-day, and a Beethoven and a Wagner night next week, are to round off the series of entertainments which has now been in progress a fortnight.

GENERAL MENTION.

The New-York Aquarium may be visited afternoon and evening, daily.

An afternoon performance of "Baba" is set down for to-day at Niblo's Theatre.

At the Fifth Avenue Theatre, "Life" will be acted this afternoon and this evening.

Mr. Barnum's show may be visited this afternoon and to-night at Gilmore's Garden.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be represented twice to-day at the Grand Opera-house.

A matinée representation of "Sardanapalus" takes place at Booth's Theatre, to-day.

"Forbidden Fruit" will be the play at the matinée at Wallack's Theatre, this afternoon.

Mrs. Pomeroy appears in "The Lady of Lyons," at the Lyceum Theatre this afternoon.

M. Cazeneuve gives a matinée and an evening entertainment—his last—at Chickering Hall, to-day.

The Theatre Comique, the Eagle Theatre, and the Olympic Theatre supply matinée entertainments to-day.

A matinée performance of "The Two Orphans" may be enjoyed to-day at the Union Square Theatre.

Kelly & Leon's Minstrels and the San Francisco Minstrels announce matinée entertainments for to-day.

"Sweethearts" and "Tom Cobb" will be represented at the Park Theatre this afternoon and this evening.

Mr. Thomas gives a matinée concert, with the Centennial inauguration programme, at Steinway Hall, to-day.

HOME WORK.

Monday next is the last day for registration in Brooklyn. Be sure you register. The hours are from 8 to 11 A. M., and 4 to 11 P. M.

A meeting of the German Republican Association of the Eighth Assembly District was held last evening at No. 77 Essex street. Speeches were made indorsing the Republican nominations and exposing the weakness of the Tammany candidates.

SWINDLERS ARRESTED.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—W. Y. Sedam, Alexander Harland, and M. Moser, managers in Covington of lotteries claimed to be drawn under the Frankfort grant, were arrested to-day on an affidavit accusing them of illegally conducting a lottery. The parties were released on bail to appear on Thursday next. The lottery wheel and other implements of the office were seized and drawings will probably cease for a while.

ESCAPE OF ILLINOIS CONVICTS.

JOLIET, Oct. 20.—Six prisoners escaped from the Penitentiary here about dusk this evening, by tunneling under its walls.

NEWS NOTES.

The cable steamer Farraday is preparing to leave Halifax, Nova Scotia, for London.

The Hartfords beat the Bostons in a game of base-ball, in Boston yesterday, by a score of 5 to 0.

Ninety-four thousand and eighteen cash admissions were registered at the main Exhibition turnstiles yesterday.

The light-house at Rondeau, Ontario, was destroyed by fire last night. The range light only can be shown for the present.

Alfred Lucier, a well-known merchant of Nashua, N. H., was killed by the accidental discharge of his own gun while hunting yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 20.—One hundred soldiers from Columbus, Ohio, under the command of Col

goes wrong in the Navy, and thus encouraging carelessness and blundering, continues to bear its natural fruits. One day it is the Thunderer which is blown up on a trial trip; soon after the Alexandra is disabled on a similar occasion by a weakness in the machinery which the contractors failed to detect; and now we have another case of breaking down on a trial trip. The following particulars are given in the *Times*: "The Shah, unarmored corvette, Capt. Hedford, having received her powder and shot on board on Tuesday, at Spithead, left her anchorage yesterday morning, with topgallant masts down, for a six hours' continuous full-power trial of her machinery. After a short run the trial was brought to a premature conclusion by the giving out of the cross-head by which the connecting-rod of the after engine is fastened to the piston-rod. The defect will be readily repaired. It may be expected that, if this sort of thing goes on, the Navy itself will give out."

It is also known that there is such a dearth of efficient naval engineers at the present moment that it is impossible to get certain ships commissioned, although they are urgently wanted. Strong remarks are also made in the service on the absurdity of trusting a good ironclad to the command of a fancy sailor like the Duke of Edinburgh, who is quite incapable of understanding its complicated construction and working. Altogether it is to be hoped the Navy will not be wanted just now for any serious business, for if it is it will be a bad look out.

An odd controversy is going on as to a story told by Canon Liddon and Rev. Malcolm McColl, two well-known High Church clergymen very much taken up with the notion of a union of the English and Greek Churches, and who have gone on a tour through Bulgaria, Servia, and the adjoining districts, to hunt up material for exciting the English public on this subject. They report that, in the course of a steam-boat journey through Turkish territory, they beheld on the river-side a figure impaled on a pole, which Mr. McColl, who wrote the letter for himself and his friend, estimated at twenty feet high. This has been denied by the Turkish Ambassador here in a positive way.

Among literary news it is reported that Mr. Tennyson has finished another historical drama, which will before long be published. It is not intended for the stage. Mr. Trevelyan, encouraged by the success of his life of his uncle, is understood to have in preparation a selection from Macaulay's writings, with explanatory notes. Mr. Froude has undertaken to give the opening address at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. His subject is "The Uses of a Landed Gentry," and his treatment of it is looked forward to with much curiosity.

MONEY LOANED ON MORTGAGES.

From the London News.

When the Providential man, who took so many liberties with France in the cause of order and good government upon a certain 2d of December, had finished the rougher parts of his task he had still a great deal of fine work left upon his hands—work which had to be finished somehow or other. In the first place, he had several adherents who were extremely eager for their wages; and for the life and soul of him he did not know what to give them. Yet it was clear that they must be satisfied, and the worst enemies of the Bonaparte family have never accused them of any want of generosity in distributing other people's property among their own followers. It was all very well to talk of prefectures and foreign missions to those who had any fancy for things of that sort, and who had not yet found out the vanity and vexation of spirit which attends ambition out at elbows. But such men as the late Duc de Morny of blessed memory had a way of recommending those marks of imperial favor for the acceptance of his friends, while he magnanimously declined them on his own account. Indeed, when he had politely taken as much of the real power of the State into his own hands as they could hold he nobly renounced many of the smaller pomps of office. Neither the Duke nor his Imperial relative, however, could disguise from themselves that the ordinary emoluments of Government employments in France, even when most discreetly selected, were scarcely of the sort which make less men grow fat, and they consequently turned an attentive eye to the richer fields of financial enterprise.

Fortunately enough it turned out upon well-directed inquiry that there was quite a nice speculation just then coming on ready to be taken up by enterprising hands amid the general applause of an enlightened public; and it was in this way that the famous institution of the Crédit Foncier was called into being. M. Wolowski, a high authority on finance, had lately contrived to make even the dry subject of mortgagors and mortgagees attractive to the French mind, and his writings had exercised such a spell over small capitalists in search of large interest and tangible security for their savings, that every cotton nightcap maker in the Rue St. Denis was cock-a-hoop on a project for lending his neighbor money on landed property.

The Providential man of December and the select circle of more or less anonymous persons who then formed the Government of France took the national aspiration toward money lending into their right cheerful consideration. There were a few troublesome political economists, M. Thiers among others, (for that eminent thinker has ever had a hankering after arithmetic,) who said that if the small capitalists wanted to lend their money on land they might be safely left to do so in their own way. But the Providential man would not hear of such a pusillanimous idea, and impartially received to help each other many one or more mortgage monopolies advantageous to his own immediate connection and under his august supervision.

It is unnecessary at this time of day to recall the funny legislation which followed in view of this paternal object, though it might be a not unprofitable study for any philosophic historian who has not yet made up his mind about the benefits which may be conferred upon mankind by Cæsarism carried out to its extreme consequences, precisely as it was in the second year of the second half of the present century. It is perhaps enough to say that a decree of the 28th of March, 1852, authorized thirty and one capitalists to constitute themselves into a company, under the title of the "Banque Foncière de Paris." There were thirty-one capitalists, "because," as M. de Morny pleasantly observed to M. de St. Arnaud, another illustrious Bonapartist, "there is luck in odd numbers." The capital of the new company was fixed at 25,000,000 francs, a sum which will bear a good deal of financing in able hands, but the next thing that happened was a wild outcry of anger proceeding from the Bank of France, jealous of any infringement of its rights and title. The name of "bank," therefore, had to be dropped like a hot coal, for Cæsar was in no mood for offending M. d'Argout and the potent gentlemen who did business in the ancient palace of the Counts of Toulouse. The name of "Crédit Foncier" was thus finally decided on, and a decree dated July 10, 1852, approved the statutes which were to regulate its future proceedings. Almost the first act of this promising society was to borrow 200,000,000 francs on a lottery loan, which must have been a most agreeable affair for the parties principally interested. There was some quite delightful manipulation of this money, though some, but, if so, the story is an old one now, and need not be revived. There are always some merry folks about when gold is jingling, and very likely it is good for trade that people should quickly grow rich and spend their money freely, or who would live in all the new things in M. Chevet's windows, and who would have given the immortal fame to M. Worth? Soon after the Crédit Foncier Company were heard chinking their napoleons so joyously, M. Mirès, another free-handed hero of the period, of course turned up in connection with them. This interesting gentleman, who had subsequently a large and intimate acquaintance with the inside of prisons, was just making still more money for the company than it could make for itself, and the company was nothing loath to profit by the lights of M. Mirès, cast upon the higher regions of finance. But M. Mirès, like most men of original genius, seems either to have had enemies at court, or to have been backward in rewarding his friends there, for Cæsar suddenly put a stopper on all M. Mirès' ambitious career of anguish and protestations, which will be heard through the ages—Mirès being a tuneful creature who could set a sum in the rule of three most pathetically to music when the result was unprofitable to him.

Nevertheless the Crédit Foncier managed to survive the discomfiture, and even the threats of M. Mirès. It could hardly do otherwise, for a monopoly based upon any want which is widely felt throughout a rich and prosperous country can scarcely fail to thrive. There are, indeed, people who complain of its methods of dealing, but there will always be grumblers, and it is never worth while to pay attention to unlucky gossip. It is, therefore, with all due respect to everybody concerned, that it may be observed that rumors are about which suggest that the Crédit Foncier is a little too fond of mystery; and the judgment which is passed upon it as a public institution of general utility has, at least, two sides. It gives an undue preference to the inhabitants of towns and to the proprietors of house property; and it is, moreover, urged that the Department of the Seine alone absorbs more than two-thirds of the benefits derived from it, and which should be equitably spread over the whole country. In short, it is said to do more for builders than agriculturists, and has been, let us hope, overlightly named "The Freemasons' Refuge."

Such is a brief account of the parentage, birth, and adventures of one of the most flourishing institutions of French finance, and there are divers morals in it for those who care to hunt them out. Other and wiser readers will more comfortably content themselves with small morsels, of which there is seldom any lack even in this world, so that we only keep our eyes shut and our tongues quiet. Moreover, after all, it does not much matter how or where a child is born, or what was the amount of the accoucheur's fee for presenting him to good society, if he is doing any sort of fair work which needs to be done. The latest quotations of the Crédit Foncier on the Stock Exchange create no alarm among the parties interested. They have often received very satisfactory dividends on their property, and surely all is well that ends well.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY

TAMMANY DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

THE PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE NOMINATIONS—NAMES OF THE NOMINEES.

As soon as it became evident that there could be no combination for the spoils formed between Tammany and Anti-Tammany, the Tammany Conventions in the Congressional, Assembly, and Aldermanic districts received the cue from John Kelly that they could convene and nominate the candidates which he had "slated" for them, and this has been done with the following results:

The convention in the Fifth Congressional District has adjourned until next Tuesday without making any nomination. Edwin R. Meade is the "slated" candidate in this district for a renomination, but there are three other Democratic candidates, ex-Justice Edward Hogan, James Oliver, and Col. James E. Kerrigan, and it was thought better to postpone immediate action. In the Sixth District Samuel S. Cox has been renominated by Tammany, and will receive the support of Anti-Tammany, which is united with Tammany on national candidates. In the Seventh District the convention will meet this evening to nominate a candidate in the place of Smith Ely, Jr., who has accepted the Mayoralty nomination. It is probable that Coroner Anthony Eickhoff, who was slaughtered in the Tammany County Convention by Flanagan's Irish friends, who swore that there were "enough Dutchmen on the ticket," will be given the nomination, in order to propitiate the German element, which Mr. Ely was supposed to represent. In the Eighth District Elijah Ward was nominated by Tammany Hall, and last evening the Anti-Tammany Convention, presided over by Timothy Shea, the man who so violently denounced John Morrissey at the meeting of the Anti-Tammany County Convention, indorsed Mr. Ward's nomination. This is a district that can be easily carried by the Republicans, and it is thought that Hon. Frederick A. Seward, who is very popular in the district, will be the Republican nominee. Fernando Wood, who has a perpetual claim of succession in the Ninth District from Tammany Hall, in consideration of his not entering into any Anti-Tammany combination has had the usual nomination tendered him. In the Tenth District Abram S. Hewitt has been renominated by Tammany Hall, and will receive the warm support of Anti-Tammany. This nomination was not relished by John Kelly, but he deemed it prudent not to oppose it, as Mr. Hewitt would have run on an independent Democratic ticket, supported by Anti-Tammany and could have beaten any Kelly candidate who might have been presented. In the Eleventh District Col. Benjamin F. Willis has been nominated by Tammany and Anti-Tammany, but he is personally unpopular in the district and can be defeated by a good Republican candidate.

Only a few of the Tammany Assembly District Conventions have made nominations. In the Fifth District Peter Mitchell has been nominated, and, it is said, will receive the Anti-Tammany indorsement. In the Seventh District the convention is to meet on Monday evening, and Smith E. Shaw is "slated" for the nomination, but will undoubtedly be beaten by the Republican nominee. The Tenth District Convention meets on the 23th inst. to nominate Christopher Fiecks, and the Fourteenth District Convention on Tuesday evening to nominate James Daly or Luke F. Cozzens. The other Tammany Assembly District Conventions are to meet shortly, and all the nominations will be made within ten days.

In the Fourth Aldermanic District "Tommy" Sheils and James J. Slevin have been nominated for Aldermen, and in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth have all adjourned without making nominations.

The Tammany Hall Fifth Senatorial District Convention met last evening to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. James W. Booth, but simply appointed a Conference Committee, and adjourned to next Friday evening. James Kiley, Col. Frederick A. Conkling, and Gregory S. Bosworth, Jr., are the candidates for the nomination.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY ORGANIZATION.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY CONFERENCE COMMITTEE—THEY BELIEVE A COMBINATION CAN BE FORMED TO DEFEAT TAMMANY.

John Kelly never pleased his opponents more than when he dictated the nominations made on the County ticket ratified by his convention on Thursday afternoon. The Anti-Tammany men are delighted at the result, and say they can easily form a combination to beat the ticket, which is exceedingly unpopular even among the Tammany adherents. The Anti-Tammany County Conference Committee met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Irving Hall. There was a very full attendance, and Hon. Ira Shafer presided. Ex-Sheriff O'Brien was present, and he said that everything was progressing in the most favorable manner in relation to forming a combination against Tammany. He said he had no personal ambition for office to gratify, and was perfectly willing to withdraw any claims for office, if it would further a coalition to defeat Tammany Hall.

The Subcommittee on Conference, of which Hon. Emanuel B. Hart is Chairman, reported that consultations had been had with the Independent Citizens' Organization, the German Democratic Reform Association, the German Tammany organization, and other organizations, with all of whom it was probable that a coalition would be formed. The committee was instructed to continue its duties and report at the next meeting of the Conference Committee. Mr. John Henry Ford, chosen by the delegates from the Eleventh Assembly District [John Morrissey's] to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Morrissey, was received as a member of the Conference Committee to represent that district. It was announced that the subcommittee which had conferred with other organizations would meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock to have a further conference with those organizations. Among the members present yesterday was ex-Supervisor James Hayes, a warm friend of Morrissey, who took an active part in the proceedings. The Conference Committee adjourned to 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

MEETING AT THE STAATS-ZEITUNG OFFICE.

An Anti-Tammany meeting was held at the *Staats-Zeitung* building yesterday afternoon, consisting of delegates from the Citizens' Association and several gentlemen appointed at the recent Cooper Institute demonstration where Hon. Andrew H. Green was nominated for Mayor. The session, which was conducted with closed doors, was presided over by Emanuel B. Hart, and after a short discussion on the plan of action to be adopted, they adjourned to meet this afternoon. Mr. James O'Brien and several other prominent politicians were present at the meeting, and they expressed themselves as being confident of defeating Tammany's popular ticket. Richard Flanagan is the only man on the ticket they consider worty of their support. They say that he is a man of character and independence, and that his nomination was secured despite the protests of Boss Kelly. Several of the friends of Isaac Somers, the defeated candidate for Coroner, were at the meeting, and they express great indignation because of his rejection by Tammany. They say that a fair test of his popularity at the convention was prevented by Boss Kelly holding the party lash over the heads of his subservient adherents, and forcing them instead to nominate a more pliant tool who could be depended on to run with the Tammany machine. The Twentieth Assembly District, where Mr. Somers resides, is in open revolt against Tammany Hall, and they are making active preparations to get even with Tammany.

Mr. O'Brien is marshaling his numerous forces to join issue with John Kelly at the coming election. He feels confident that decent and independent citizens will not support such a ticket, made up as it is of political hacks, young clerks, and "one in particular who was charged with his capital offense. Mr. O'Brien stated that in a few days the citizens of New-York will have a ticket worthy of their respect and suffrage. Meantime he did not care to punish his plans until they were thought out and matured.

DISSATISFIED WITH THE TICKET.

PROMINENT DEMOCRATS PREPARING TO OPPOSE KELLY'S NOMINATIONS—VIEWS OF JOHN MORRISSEY AND OTHERS ON THE SITUATION.

"Tweed, when he was at the head of the Tammany Hall party, never would have had the *nerve* to put such a ticket in the field as John Kelly did at the convention last Thursday." This was said yesterday by a prominent Democratic politician who was very familiar with the methods of action of Kelly's predecessor when he was in supreme control of the City. No ticket for City and County officers was ever created by the so-called "regular Democracy," which caused such general dissatisfaction among the rank and file of the party. It is impossible to find a Democrat in the City who has ever been active at the polls who will say that he is satisfied with all the nominations that have been made. John Morrissey, in conversation with a TIMES reporter last evening, said that he did not like the ticket at all. A much better one might have been selected by the convention. He then went on to say that he had never at any time since he had severed his connection with Tammany Hall said that he would support its candidates under any circumstances, and that anything which may be said to the contrary is untrue. He was anxious to have the men nominated by the Democratic National and State Conventions elected, but he would act independently in relation to the local candidates. His action in the City canvass, he said, would depend entirely upon "the shape which the opposition to Tammany Hall would take." Concerning the "shape" which he wanted the opposition to take, Mr. Morrissey was reticent. If, however, it should be according to his views, it would, he said, secure his earnest support. If it was not what he desired it to be, he would remain neutral in the local political strife, using no effort to influence others and voting for the candidates he himself preferred.

Many members of the Tammany Hall General Committee do not disguise their sentiments in regard to the ticket. Nicholas Muller, of the First Assembly District, who was a candidate for Coroner, openly declares that he had enough votes in the convention to nominate him, and would have been nominated if the votes had been fairly counted. To understand why Muller takes this position, it must be explained that when the Chairman of the Convention (Mr. Henry L. Clinton) called for the votes of the several districts and wards, the Chairmen of their districts or delegations announced the vote of each body. Muller claims that the Chairmen of some of the delegations did not give a correct account of all the votes cast for him, and that he was therefore defeated fraudulently. He threatens to resign from the Tammany organization in consequence.

William R. Roberts, whose friends were sanguine of his nomination for County Clerk, is also disappointed over his defeat by Gumbleton, and his followers, who are very numerous, would desert from the ranks of the "regular Democracy" to-morrow if he would say so. Alfred T. Ackert, of the Sixteenth Assembly District (Tilden's own district) said in front of the St. James Hotel last evening, that he considered the ticket nominated a weak one in some respects. He did not like the nomination of Croker for Coroner. Mr. Tracy, ex-Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, a member of the Tammany General Committee is much dissatisfied with the nomination of Bernard Reilly for Sheriff. He will probably support James O'Brien if the latter runs for that office. The friends of County Clerk Walsh are universally disgusted because he was not renominated. In the lower districts active Democrats are now eager to join with any opposition that will nominate the man of their choice. A local politician in the Fifth Assembly District said last evening that the only Democrats in his district who would vote the whole Tammany ticket were members of the Tammany Hall General Committee.

Among the candidates put forward by the opposition to Tammany Hall are the following: For Mayor, Andrew H. Green, Democrat; for Surrogate, William C. Traphagen, Democrat; for Sheriff, Jacob Hess, Republican; for County Clerk, Thomas Murphy, Republican; for Judge of the Superior Court, John J. O'Gorman, Democrat; for Judge of the Marine Court, Joseph Koen, Democrat.

Prominent Anti-Tammanyites, in speaking of the nomination of Mr. Green for Mayor, say that at this late stage of the local canvass they cannot afford to place any man in the field as their candidate of their own party for Mayor who is not well known by the people. Mr. Green, they say, has a public record which is unassailable, and, though he does not belong to the Anti-Tammany organization, his election with the aid of the German Democratic vote would, they say, be very probable. A conference to be held between organizations at present supporting Mr. Green and the Anti-Tammany Party to-day at Engineers' Hall, No. 30 West Twenty-third street, will probably develop something of a tangible shape in the Democratic opposition to Kelly's ticket, which is undoubtedly very formidable.

MR. HEWITT AT COOPER UNION.

A DULL DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION—WHEELER H. PECKHAM DELIVERS A TIRADE AGAINST PRESIDENT GRANT—A VOLUMINOUS DOCUMENT READ BY MR. HEWITT—SPEECHES FROM OTHER UNKNOWN PATRIOTS.

The "fifth grand mass-meeting" at the Cooper Union last night, under the supervision of the Central Tilden and Hendricks Club, was one of the dullest, proslest, and most unenthusiastic political meetings ever held in New-York. There were people enough present of the regular Tammany stripe, but there were none of that class known as "prominent Democrats." The speakers were Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, E. S. Cleveland, of Connecticut, and a man named Flowers from Watertown. Wheeler H. Peckham presided, and prefaced his introduction of Mr. Hewitt with a violent tirade on the military order of President Grant. He said that order was an infamous challenge from the Executive Chamber to the people of this county. It was the business of New-York to answer in part this challenge, and to tell the anxious world, if by its consent, such a method of election as the Executive of the nation had proposed for South Carolina should prevail. Mr. Peckham fairly boiled with indignation as he discussed the instrument in which the President had declared his intention to maintain the Constitutional rights of the white and black Republicans of the South. It was a relief to the audience when he closed his address and introduced Mr. Hewit, whom he called "The pride of New-York." Mr. Hewitt came forward in response to the call of the Chairman, and as soon as the cheers and yells of the audience had subsided began his speech. It was nothing more than a long, rambling harangue in which the speaker arraigned the personal character and public career of Mr. James G. Blaine. Mr. Hewitt's address, when in type, if printed, would nearly cover a page of THE TIMES. Whatever may have been the merit of Mr. Hewitt's document, it certainly fell upon a most unappreciative audience. Hundreds left the hall before the close of its reading. After Mr. Hewitt came Mr. Cleveland, from the Nutmeg State. He was introduced as a man who had been eight years a Postmaster under the appointment of Abraham Lincoln, and that was the highest by the Republican Party as long as his conscience would allow him." He was now a Tilden and Hendricks man, believing that the election of these men was all that could save the country from political death. He made a grand effort. That fact was clearly evident from the quantity of perspiration he wiped off his forehead. But what he said or what he was trying to say was more than anybody could ascertain. The hall was nearly well thinned out by the time Mr. Cleveland finished, and there was some little consultation between Chairman Peckham and Hon. Mr. Englehardt, who acted as lieutenant of the mass-meeting, as to whether another speaker should be introduced. It was finally decided to run the risk of a short address from Mr. R. D. Flowers, whom Mr. Peckham introduced as "a strong young Democrat from Watertown." This Mr. Flowers had not spoken two dozen words before the remainder of the audience began to grow uneasy, and before he had delivered his exordium he had less than a thousand listeners. In contrast with the Republican meeting in Cooper Union last Monday night, and even in comparison with former Democratic meetings, last night's demonstration was a stupid failure.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A BRIDEGROOM SHOT.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of Wednesday, says: "Yesterday morning Mr. Theodore Ahrens and Miss Bolte were married at the German Catholic Church in Florissant. As is well known, it was, in the long ago, customary among the Germans for the friends of the bride and groom to discharge fire-arms in honor of the occasion, and yesterday the usual custom was observed, but, unfortunately was attended with a serious accident. Just after the bridal party left the church, and the happy couple were riding by the grocery store of Charles Griese, the proprietor came rushing out in front of the store and began firing his revolver at a furious rate, and, being rather careless, one of the shots, after passing through the bride's wedding dress, struck the bridegroom on the calf of the leg, inflicting a painful though not dangerous wound. He was taken home and every attention possible was bestowed upon him, but up to the time the informant left the ball had not been extracted. The shot, of course, was not intentional."

A PERPETUAL PUBLIC CHARGE.

The Boston *Transcript* of Thursday says: "William N. Knowles, twenty-seven years old, has been in reformatory and charitable institutions all but two years and three days of his life. He was born on Deer Island and remained there until he was eight years old, when he was sent to Rainsford Island, where he was kept as a pauper for several years, and on being released remained in and about Boston for two years, but was finally sent to Deer Island again for some offence. On being discharged from the island a short time ago he started to visit his mother in Marwich, but while in Saudwich he was arrested on a charge of committing a felonious assault on a girl under ten years of age, and being convicted, he was sentenced to twenty years in the State Prison, and was brought to the institution on Tuesday."

GOOD FOR EVIL.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* has the following: "There were a lot of Republican torches in the Democratic procession last evening. It happened in this wise: The Democrats being short of torches, applied to the Mollie Pitchers for the loan of theirs, and the request was readily granted. The Mollie Pitchers gave them three cheers, the Democrats returned the cheers. The account stands thus: The Democrats have stoned every Republican gathering in the city, with one exception, and the return made by the Republicans is the loan of torches to help out their own torchlight procession, which, of course, was not molested in any manner. This shows one difference between the two parties."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE CAINHOY (S. C.) AFFAIR.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL—THE TIMES' ACCOUNT VERIFIED IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The following official report of R. M. Wallace, United States Marshal for South Carolina, addressed to Attorney General Taft, was among other papers on the condition of the South which were read at the Cabinet meeting to-day:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct 17, 1876.

Hon. A. Taft, Attorney General, Washington, D. C:

SIR: I have delayed giving you a report of the recent unfortunate political riot at a place near the town of Cainhoy, in this county, until I could get a correct statement of facts. It is one of the legitimate results of the intimidation policy, or Mississippi plan, adopted by the Democratic Party in opening their campaign for the purpose of breaking down the Republican majority in this State. The first meeting in the county at which the Democrats put their "shotgun" policy into practice took place over a month ago on Cooper River, some ten or twelve miles from the scene of the late riot. The Republicans had called a meeting, and the Democrats in the City chartered a steam-boat and took about one hundred and fifty well-armed men to the meeting. They formed their men in line near the stand and demanded that they should have half the time for their speakers. The Republicans did not relish this kind of "peaceful political discussion," but the request was backed up with 150 Winchester repeating rifles in the hands of men who knew how to use them, and they consented to a "division of time." Other meetings followed this with a similar display of arms, and in order to avoid a collision, which was imminent at each meeting, the Executive Committees of each party arranged to have a series of joint discussions, and agreed that their people should not come armed to the meetings. The discussions in the county had been going on with more or less bitterness and animosity, mainly growing out of the fact that the Democrats carried a large force of men from the city to every meeting, who irritated the Republicans by their violent denunciation of their leaders and their party. The meeting at Brick Church, near Cainhoy, was called by the Republicans, and was largely attended by the men who were present at the first meeting, and which the Democrats had entforced their demand to speak, but had attended none of the joint discussions, and many of them, being suspicions of the Democrats, carried such guns as each man had at his home, consisting of old muskets, shot-guns, and fowling-pieces; but no militia men attended with State arms and ammunition, as the Democrats claim, and the best evidence of that fact is that all of the dead men were shot with buckshot, and not with rifle balls. When these colored Republicans arrived at the place of meeting their leading men told them that they were violating an agreement by coming armed, and that they must deposit their arms at some place away from the grounds. The colored men complied with the request, and some guns, say fifteen, were placed in an old dilapidated building some fifty yards from the stand, and others were placed across a ravine in the woods. About one hundred and fifty Democrats accompanied their speakers from the city on a steam-boat, and soon appeared at the meeting. The first speaker was a Democrat, a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the circuit. He was heard through very patiently. He was followed by W. J. McKinley, (colored,) who was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention from this State. Soon after McKinley commenced speaking a commotion was observed in the crowd on the side next to the dilapidated building, and McKinley jumped off the stand and said, "Those white men in that house have guns, and are going to shoot." The colored men raised a shout that the Democrats had seized their guns, and made a rush for the other guns. The white men, who had secretly slipped into the house and seized the guns, then fired, and the first shot killed a colored man about seventy years of age, who was standing leaning on a stick, and is the only colored man who is known to have been killed. The colored men returned with their guns very soon, attacked the party at the old house, and then commenced a general fire on the Democrats, who were generally armed with pistols, but were forced to retire rapidly toward the boat under a heavy fire. The colored men became furious when they saw that some of their arms had been seized and one of their old men killed. Sheriff Bowen, whom they recognized as their personal and political friend, rushed among them and tried to stop the firing, but they did not cease until all the white men were driven away from the church. Six white men were killed or have died, and one colored man. Several white men are wounded, but none seriously. It is not yet known how many negroes are hurt. As soon as the fight ceased the steam-boat returned to the city for arms and reinforcements, and over one hundred men went back on her on two hours' notice with arms for themselves and for their hundred men already there. The next morning about two hundred more armed men were up on the same boat, which had returned. These armed men were the military companies, or a portion of the companies, which Gov. Chamberlain ordered to disband two weeks ago. On the night of the riot I telegraphed to Sommerville, to the officer in command of the troops, for company to go to Cainhoy. He replied next morning that he had only one artillery company, which had no small arms. I then telegraphed to Gov. Chamberlain to know where I could get troops, and he referred it to Gen. Ruger, at Atlanta, who ordered a company from Columbia, which will arrive to-morrow morning, and I will proceed at once with them to Cainhoy. I will require the armed men there to disperse, and will see that no further rioting takes place. Very respectfully,

R. M. WALLACE,
United States Marshal.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE GOVERNOR'S ISLAND DETACHMENT ON THE WAY TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

RICHMOND, Oct. 20.—A detachment of United States troops from Governor's Island, New-York, numbering 170, composed of a battalion of the Third Artillery, and a part of the Eleventh and Twenty-third Infantry, and commanded by Col. L. L. Livingston, arrived here to-day on the way to Columbus, S. C. They were compelled to lay over on account of a delay at Wilmington, Del. Soon after their arrival a number of the Richmond military called on Col. Livingston and asked permission to entertain the men, which he deemed it expedient to deny, but expressed great pleasure at the compliment. Several officers, however, were entertained at the Exchange Hotel. The troops will leave here at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, with eight other companies which will pass through at that time.

THE CABINET MEETING OF YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Cabinet was in session two hours to-day. The principal subjects of discussion were reports from officials of certain Southern States made to the Attorney General. A number of other matters of a routine character were also under discussion. Secretary Cameron was not present. The State and Interior Departments were represented by Messrs. Cadwallader and Gorham respectively.

TERRIBLE CRIME IN PENNSYLVANIA.

GLENLOCH, Oct. 20.—About 8:30 o'clock this morning a colored woman, the wife of Ira Baker, residing at this place, was seen running along the road in a frantic manner. When she reached the railroad station she stopped a moment, and volunteered the statement to a gentleman standing there that she had just killed her four children, and then resumed her journey. The gentleman then drove to the house, and not finding the husband at home hunted him up. The two then visited the house and found three children, aged respectively two, four, and six years, in an almost lifeless condition, their heads being beaten to a jelly with a heavy club. The baby, aged about two months, was found covered up with a heavy feather bed, the intention of the mother being to smother it. Fortunately it was rescued alive. Dr. Carly was immediately summoned, and Dr. Brinton, of West Chester, and other physicians are on their way to this place. The three children cannot possibly survive. The people are fully aroused and have gone in search of the murderess.

EQUALIZING FREIGHT RATES.

DETROIT, Oct. 20.—Representatives from all the leading Eastern and Western fast lines met here yesterday to perfect arrangements for equalizing rates. The Commercial Express, the Erie and North Shore, the Erie and Milwaukee, and the Diamond Lines, running over the Erie, Michigan Central, Detroit and Milwaukee, and Canada Roads, were consolidated, to be known hereafter as the Erie and North Shore Line. J. W. Smith, of Chicago, was appointed General Manager, with headquarters at Detroit. The diminution of branch offices located in different cities was decided on. It is rumored that a decided advance will be made in the uniform rates at to-day's meeting. It is also rumored that the lines running over the New-York Central Road will consolidate with the new organization.

An important meeting of the Union League Club will be held this evening, at which the more important issues of the campaign will be fully discussed. The Executive Committee have exteaded an invitation to Carl Schurz, who is expected to deliver an address.

The German Republican Association of the Eighth Assembly District met last evening and passed resolutions instructing the Executive Committee to recommend a nomination for the office of member of Assembly in the district.

An altercation occurred between two women last night in a disreputable house kept by a woman named Annie Smith, at No. 126 West Twenty-seventh street, during which one of the participants was struck with a wine-glass and severely injured on the head. Capt. Williams, hearing of the disturbance, visited the place and arrested eight women, including the proprietress.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

THE EIGHTY-ONE-TON GUN.

ENGLAND'S EXPERIMENTS AT SHOEBURYNESS—THE FIRING OF A HEAVY GUN—AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The experiments in firing the 81-ton gun at Shoeburyness, England, were continued on the 3d inst. The charge of powder on this occasion was, as before, 370 pounds. The cartridge was in the silk bag, as before, with hollow tubing so constructed that the point of ignition should be in the centre of the powder, a contrivance—said not to be a new point—which, it is believed, gives the whole force of the powder to the projectile, instead of some being puffed out of the gun unburned. The first projectile fired was a shrapnel shell, with its powder chamber uncharged, weighted up to 1,740 pounds, and bearing a muzzle-loaded fuse, the blowing charge being four ounces of powder—just sufficient powder, in fact, to show whether the fuse would catch the flame. The loading by hand was displaced this time in favor of the loading by machinery, and some little time was spent over the loading. When the first shell was rammed home, it was found that a necessary part of the business had been overlooked, and the shell had to be drawn out. Such an occasion had been foreseen by a committee of so wide an experience as this, and then use had to be made of the instrument provided for the purpose—the instrument being one which, though constructed similar to the one in use for other guns, has an arrangement by which it can be disengaged from the head of the projectile while it is in the bore. The fuse having been adjusted, the projectile was again rammed home. Capt. Ellis, who commands the gun detachment, set the gun at 5° of elevation, and gave the signal to fire when the coast was clear. All who had the chance, from being on the seaside of the gun, ran on to the sands to watch the progress of the shell. The projectile could be both heard and seen. As the roar of the gun died away, the shell made its progress over the water with the sound of a continued peal of thunder in the distance, broken only at the intervals when it made each ricochet. The interval between its leaving the gun and its first blow on the water was 7.9 seconds. A doubt arose whether the fuse in this instance acted, some saying that there was a visible trace of powder, others inclining to the belief that the charge would have given more decided effects than a mere trial. It had been considered very probable that this shell, being dependent for its ignition upon the flame from the powder, would not ignite from the fact that the gas check, which is on the breech of the shell, would so spread out into the groove of the gun as to effectually keep back the flame. It was therefore determined to load the gun for the second shot with a shell bearing a breech-loaded fuse, and carrying its own ignition. This was fired, and the interval between the shell leaving the gun and first striking the ground was taken as 8.1 seconds; but in this, as in the other, the fuse was not seen to "blow." * * * * The next day the gun was run up by Sergt. Tristram's detachment as soon as the tide was in, and the gun was loaded with the 370 pounds of powder and a "live" shrapnel-shell, with a bursting charge of four pounds of powder, charged with 880 sand-shot and 1,083 four-ounce shot. The shell had a muzzle-loaded fuse—one which took its ignition from the flame of the gun—and a gas-check on the breech. When all was clear, Capt. Ellis gave the signal to fire, and the gun, which was elevated to 5°, exploded with what seemed a greater roar even than when charged with the uncharged shell. The projectile made a high trajectory, and burst well in the air at about 1,200 yards' distance, the time of the burst being 2.7 seconds after leaving the muzzle. The charge spread very well, and could be seen dropping for some moments; and when the shell and its contents had disappeared beneath the waves the sound of the burst came to the firing point. The second shot, it was arranged, should be fired at a lower degree of elevation, this time at 3°, with a like fuse to that in the first shot—namely, bored to six-tenths, in order that the burst should be nearer to the water. The loading was performed by hand, as far as the ramming home was concerned, the derrick of the loading-gear still being used to raise the powder and projectile to the mouth of the gun. The rails being split, the gun had now and then to be "started" with handspikes over the defective part of the line. The second shot was fired quickly after the first, and the projectile was seen making its way with a whistle clearly over the large expanse of waters, and when at about one thousand yards the burst was seen, the time being twenty-four seconds from the moment of the shell leaving the gun. The "scatter" of the shot was an interesting sight, and was pronounced by the artillerists to be most successful. The fall of the shots, nearly two thousand, could be distinctly seen, the places where the broken shell fell were marked by the heavier splashes. The shell had burst and the water was free from the splashes of shot for some moments before the sound of the shell's bursting came to the firing point, even though the wind was dead on shore. As the fire was one which depended upon the flame from the explosion for ignition, it established beyond doubt that the gas-checks on the breach of the projectiles do not effectually keep the shell from being enveloped in flame, as has been suggested by some would be the case. The gun was then loaded with the same quantity of powder, 370 pounds, and a "case shot" was the projectile. The case shot is loaded with sand shot, and the whole weighs about the same as the other projectiles, 1,760 pounds. One degree of elevation was given to the gun, the Union Jack was run to the masthead as a warning to all whom it might concern to keep out of danger, and the bugle sounded for the benefit of those on land. The signal to fire was followed by a very great double explosion—that of the gun appearing sharper than on any of the other occasions, and the water was first struck within a hundred yards of the muzzle, the shot spreading in a manner which would have completely cut up and destroyed a column of troops at there had been one in front at the time. The ricochet of the shot carried some of the missiles in the case to about one thousand yards. There were 1,874 eight-ounce shots and about three hundred small bullets in the case. The ricochet was seen spanning along the water, and pieces of the case would have added to the general destruction of any thing in front. It was intended to examine the interior of the gun with a machine to see if any part of the case had broken up inside the gun, but as there was prima facie evidence that this had not occurred, the committee contented themselves with an examination by Capt. O'Callaghan, who took a view with a mirror of the rifling. It was decided, for the satisfaction of the naval authorities, to fire one more case shot, this time at a degree higher of elevation, namely, 9°. The change of elevation was shown in the first graze being at a further distance, and the shot spread far and wide, as far as about one thousand eight hundred yards, considerably damaging a flock of gulls, some of whom were left dead upon the sands. The elevation throughout the day was taken with a tangent sight the ordinary way of laying a gun, and not by the quadrant from the trunnion axis."

REBEL CLAIMS.

ENORMOUS PAYMENTS TO BE DEMANDED IN CASE OF DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

In a speech in Pennsylvania Hon. Edward McPherson said:

"The Democratic Party, as now organized, is a perpetual menace to the country. As far back as 1873 the scheme was broached of claiming from the United States $400,000,000 in bonds of the United States in compensation for slaves emancipated. And no less conspicuous a person than Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, wrote a letter Oct. 31, 1873, now in print, in which he points out a mode of avoiding the denying provision of the fourteenth amendment. He takes the ground that the claim of the late rebellion for compensation rests upon the alleged taking by the Government of that 'property' for public use; that the claim is of the individual owner; that the States, by

A REPUDIATING SOUTH.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE TO REMEMBER.

THE DEBTS OF THE STATES LATELY IN REBELLION, AND HOW THEY WERE CONTRACTED — REPUDIATION IN ALL BUT ONE—INTEREST ON STATE BONDS NOT PAID — DEMOCRATIC OFFICIALS OPENLY URGING REPUDIATION.

We published some time ago a letter from a correspondent in Alabama, giving an abstract of the report of the committee appointed by the Legislature of that State "to ascertain, adjust, and liquidate all claims against the State arising from bonds issued and indorsed in its name." That report showed, as we then stated, a deliberate purpose on the part of its authors to present, under the guise of a scheme of adjustment, a real plan for the repudiation of a large portion of the debt of that State. Alabama is not alone in that respect. A careful examination and analysis of the debts of the eleven States which made up the so-called Southern Confederacy reveals the fact of a similar scheme of repudiation in every one of them. We have taken the pains to collate the reports of the proper State officials, and below we give the results in each case, with a short history of the means resorted to in contracting these debts.

ALABAMA.

The total amount of the indebtedness of the State on the 22d of January, 1876, was reported as $30,837,563. Of this sum $2,810,670 was stated to be owing to the trust or school fund, and may be treated consequently as a nominal debt. The total indebtedness, therefore, in which the public are interested may be put at $27,236,893. Of this sum, $4,117,100 is what may be termed the ante-war debt, having been originally contracted as far back as the year 1840, and prior thereto, although a portion of this debt was subsequently renewed. The indebtedness created since the war, therefore, together with arrearages of interest, amounts to $23,109,793. In place of an indebtedness of $27,236,893, bearing interest at the rate of nearly eight per cent., the State proposes to substitute an indebtedness not exceeding $9,702,760, bearing interest for the first five years at a rate of about two per cent. annually, or about one-tenth of the rate accruing on the old indebtedness. It is not suggested or claimed in the report of the committee that any of the indebtedness originally created by the State was not for a good and valid consideration. The amount of the old debt as classified is as follows:

Class No. 1, (less trust funds)	$3,866,800
Class No. 2	1,156,000
Class No. 3	2,573,093
Class No. 4	14,641,000
Total	$27,236,893

On the consummation of the plan proposed the amount of indebtedness of each class will be as follows:

Class No. 1	$7,806,761
Class No. 2	596,000
Class No. 3	300 000
Class No. 4	1.000,000
Total	$9,702,761

In other words, the indebtedness of the State, amounting to $27,236,893, (not including the trust or school funds,) and bearing interest at the rate of about eight per cent., currency, is to be reduced to $9,702,761. The interest annually accruing on the old debt equaled about $2,173,151; on the new it will equal for the first five years $211,945, or only one-tenth that accruing on the old debt. Upon the sum of $7,806,761, however, no interest accrues during the current year, so that the total interest to be paid for 1876 equals only $55,800. The interest on the above sum for the first five years at two per cent. on all but $596,000—which is at five per cent.—equals $264,348, which is equal to the interest at seven per cent. on $3,700,000. In other words, the debt of the State, not including trust funds, is, for five years at least, reduced by its own independent act from $27,226,893, bearing a rate of interest equaling fully seven per cent. in coin, to about one-tenth of that sum, capitalizing the interest proposed to be paid at the rate of seven per cent. currency. No interest, however, is to be paid on the indebtedness shown in class 1 for 1876, so that the burden upon the Treasury the present year will be only about $55,800. The total revenues of the State for the current year are estimated at $1,040,000. The current expenses, not including interest, are estimated at $798,280, leaving an apparent balance of $241,720.

ARKANSAS.

We have been unable to obtain any report of the debt of Arkansas since Oct. 1, 1874, at which time it amounted to $12,108,247. This debt was made up as follows:

Old State debt	$2,434,719
Old State debt refunded	3,050,000
For railroads	5,350,000
Deficiency bonds	300,000
Accrued interest, &c	973,528
Total debt	$12,108,247

Of this debt nearly one-half, or $5,484,719, probably belongs to the period prior to the war, and the series of bonds issued since the close of the war were for the purpose of providing for that indebtedness. Under the $5,350,000 issued in aid of railroads, some 450 miles of road have been constructed and are now in operation. The bonds were largely sold, and at good prices, in the Northern and European markets. At the time of their issue the State had almost entirely recovered from the disasters of the war. Its wealth and population were largely increasing, as is shown by the fact that, while the valuation for 1870-71 was $94,528,843, that for 1872-3 was $104,972,329, an increase of over seven per cent. in two years. Indeed, the valuation of real estate was greater than in 1863, prior to the war, and the year of great prosperity. Like many of those built during the same period, the railroads proved unproductive; and the Legislature of 1875, after reciting in a series of preambles that "the government of the State had been taken from the hands of the people and placed under the control of alien adventurers," and that "during the reign of these men there was collected in taxes from the people $6,674,511 in six years, but feeling faith in our resources, and knowing it to be the wish of the people to do all in their power to discharge their liabilities," they resolved "that the State Board of Finance be and is hereby authorized and directed to correspond with the holders of the outstanding bonds of the State, or, at their discretion, at such time and place and upon such notice as they may elect, to call a convention of the bondholders of the State to meet them for the purpose of discussing the questions involved, with a view of procuring uniform action by those interested; with a view to effecting a consolidation and settlement of all just debts on a basis that will be satisfactory to the people and within their ability to pay." This is an improvement on *Falstaff's* royal command, "Every pint pot shall hold a quart;" for it provides that after the contents of the aforesaid quart of sack are swallowed the drinker need not pay even for a pint or a gill, but may invite the landlord to discuss the question of payment on a basis satisfactory to the drinker! In February, 1874, the State Treasurer wrote that he had intended, in July, 1873, having the money on hand for the purpose, to pay the interest due the previous January, but that the Supreme Court of the State had decided that the "taxes collected for that purpose must remain in the Treasury until the Legislature again assembles." Payment on the interest of other bonds was stopped by injunction. The Legislature assembled in January, 1873, and with the result stated above. The annual interest on the $3,050,000 funding bonds amounts to $183,000, and on the $5,350,000 railroad bonds to $371,500, a total of $554,500 a year—being less than one-half of one per cent. on the valuation—and this for a State in which more than a million a year was raised for six consecutive years in taxes. The claim that the bonds were issued "by alien adventurers" is too preposterous to claim a moment's notice, except as showing the disposition of the Government at that time. All the questions involved had long before been settled by the United States Government in all its branches, legislative, executive, and judicial. There would be just as much ground for Massachusetts repudiating the debt contracted for the Hoosac Tunnel. One is equally binding with the other, and both would deserve only the contempt of every honest man.

FLORIDA.

The recognized debt of Florida amounted on the 31st of December, 1875, to $1,195,320. But, in addition to this, the State had issued in 1870 bonds to the amount of $4,000,000 in aid of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad, on which it has paid no interest for years. On some trifling technical point the question of the validity of the issue was raised, after the bonds had all been disposed of, the proceeds expended, and 179 miles of railroad built, and it is understood that the Supreme Court of the State has declared the issue of the bonds unconstitutional. The annual interest on these bonds amounts to $320,000. The valuation of the State is $35,000,000. The loss to the State from the war was comparatively small, and its growth in population since has been large and steady. The valuation of real estate in 1860 was $21,722,810, and in 1870 $20,197,691. The repudiation of the debt was not an act of legislation, but of the Courts, and on a technical ground entirely.

GEORGIA.

Georgia was once called the Empire State of the South. Its extent, climate, variety of productions, extent of manufactures, and internal improvements rendered the title a fitting one. It had, in 1860, 1,420 miles of railroads, a mileage greater than that of any other Southern State. The State also owns the Western and Atlantic Railroad, from which it derives an income of $300,000 per year At the close of 1875 there were 2,264 miles of railroad in operation, 760 of which were built between 1866 and 1872. With the restoration of peace came the renewal of the ambition to keep Georgia in the front rank of the Southern States, and accordingly the State made provision for the issue of a considerable amount of bonds in aid of railroads, and for indorsements of the bonds of several companies. The State bonds so issued or indorsed amounted to $12,453,000, of which the State has repudiated $10,035.000 on one pretext or another, notwithstanding the fact that a portion of this debt was declared valid by successive Legislatures, and that by means thereof 760 miles of railroad were built, and the value of taxable property increased $30,000,000 a year. No sufficient reason is assigned why these bonds are repudiated. In some cases a pretext is found in the language of the act, although the issue was confirmed by subsequent legislation, but in each case the money was had and expended, and the State received the benefit of it before the discovery of the invalidity was made. A singular circumstance connected with this repudiation is the fact that a portion of the bonds authorized to be issued are declared valid, and others, issued by the same authority, under the same act, and signed by the same officials, are declared invalid. On what principle this distinction is made does not appear. The State has taken possession of some of the railroads to which its aid was granted. The Governor, in his Message of Jan. 13, 1875, uses the following language: "I respectfully suggest the propriety of authorizing the issue of an amount of State bonds sufficient to redeem the bonds of the companies on which the State is liable. In settling the details of such an arrangement a material benefit might be secured for the State without doing any injustice whatever to the holders of the bonds." That is to say, the State can issue its bonds, then, when they have depreciated through failure to pay the interest thereon, and exchange them for other bonds at the depreciated rate "without doing any injustice whatever to the holders of the bonds." This is a lesson in financial morals from the "solid" State of Georgia, the Empire State of the South.

LOUISIANA.

In this State default has been made on the interest of ever twenty million dollars of bonds, of which $15,346,000 were for internal improvements in the way of canals, levees, and railroads. Of these $2,500,000 have been declared void. The lawless condition of things in the State is too well known to require further notice. The present State Government have reduced the expenditures, as compared with the previous year, over four hundred thousand dollars, and the rate of taxation twelve mills, or from fifty-one and a half to thirty-nine and a half, besides making a reduction in the debt of over one million three hundred thousand dollars. The expenditures for levees, amounting to $7,952,000, were for the purpose of reclaiming and securing the rich lands bordering on the Mississippi River, all the former levees having been destroyed during the war. The benefit of these expenditures was felt by every land-owner in the State; indeed, without them a large part of the State would be utterly unproductive. To repudiate such a debt is equivalent to repudiating the payments due on one's farm. The value of the land is created by the levee. To do justice to this State it must be said that some effort seems to be made to settle with its creditors on some terms approaching justice. The Governor, in his Message of 1875, says: "When the present State Government came into office, the public debt, contracted by previous Democratic and Republican Legislatures, was confessedly out of all proportion to the resources of the State, and the incoming administration had to face the alternative of repudiation or compromise with the creditors of the State. The advice of the Chamber of Commerce and leading business men was asked and obtained; and the State, anxious to pay its just creditors to the utmost limit of its capacity, fixed the rate of funding at ten per cent. higher than the limit which experienced financiers, who had examined into our resources, deemed the State able to pay." Accordingly, a constitutional amendment was adopted limiting the debt to $15,000,000, and prohibiting the issue of warrants beyond the amount in the Treasury at the time.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The debt of this State is divided by its officers into six classes:

1. Old or ante-war bonds	$8,378,200
Accrued interest	3,498.890
Total	$11,877,090
2. Bonds issued since the war under acts prior thereto	$2,207,000
Accrued interest	791,910
Total	$3,088,910
3. Bonds issued during the war	$1,128.000
Accrued interest	586,590
Total	$1,714,590
4. Bonds for funding interest	$4,120.100
Accrued interest	1,484.040
Total	$5,604 140
5. Internal improvement bonds	$1,622.045
Accrued interest	577,158
Total	$2,199,203
6. Special tax bonds	$11,407,000
Accrued interest	3,528.930
Total	$14,935,930

Total of all classes of bonds and accrued interest, $33,921,843, or, deducting special tax bonds, $23,985,918. The State has flatly repudiated, in terms, the special tax bonds. As to the rest, it has practically repudiated them by refusing to pay interest thereon. Whatever may be said or thought concerning the special tax bonds, there can be no question as to the binding validity of the first two classes, which now amount to more than fifteen million dollars. They were issued long before the title "carpet-baggers" was known. Besides, the State of North Carolina has never been in any way under the control of carpet-baggers. Its legislators and State officials have all been natives, or long-time residents, of the State. And as to the justice of the issue of the special tax bonds, Mr. August Belmont, late Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, has such faith in their validity and the obligation of the State to pay them, that he commenced suit against the Auditor to compel the payment of interest by mandamus, and had the suit transferred to the United States Court on the ground that justice could not be had in the State court, "by reason of prejudice or local influence." Such a suit seemed to the State Treasurer "a monstrous iniquity;", and he administers to the ex-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee this rebuke for his violation of one of the fundamental articles of the Democratic faith: "It seems to me impossible, when our forefathers incorporated in the Constitution of the United States a prohibition against the suing of a sovereign State, except with our own consent, that this provision can be easily invaded to the sure destruction of the rights of the States." The reason given by the State Treasurer for the failure to recommend any steps looking toward the payment of the interest on the bonds whose validity is acknowledged, is that he sees "great difficulties in the way of the adjustment of even the honest debt while this and similar suits are unsettled." To put it in other language, you should not pay your honest debts if your creditor has sued you for a disputed claim. And the Governor joins the Treasurer in his lament. "The people," he says, "cannot pay the annual interest on the entire debt." But he is hopeful, and he does not insult the creditors of the State, as the Alabama committee did. He urges the Legislature to provide for a settlement of the debt, "because it is filled with the fate of future consequences which may ultimately redound to the honor and good name or the shame and humiliation of the State." Like the debt in all the other South. ern States, this was contracted to aid internal improvements, chiefly railroads. Since the close of the war nearly six hundred miles of railroad have been built in that State, none of which would have been constructed except for the aid of the State. And in regard to the railroads built before that time the same is true. They all shared in the receipts of the State bonds. The result of the investment was unfortunate. In the language of the State Treasurer: "The State has nothing to show for it except whatever general increase of property has been made by the partial construction of the works."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The greater portion of the direct debt of South Carolina properly belongs to the period long anterior to the war. Of the $7,674,704 75 due Oct. 1, 1875, $6,391,201 81 was either bonds and stocks issued prior to 1864, or in exchange of such bonds and for past due interest on the same. In addition, there are contingent liabilities for indorsements of railroad bonds amounting to $4,797,608 20, secured by a first mortgage on the roads themselves. The net earnings of these roads exceed $700,000, more than enough to pay the interest due on the bonds. The debt was at one time, in 1873, considerably in excess of the present amount; but a compromise was effected with the holders of certain classes of bonds which it was claimed were illegally issued, resulting in a reduction to the amount above stated. In addition to the contingent debt above stated, there were issued $963,000 of State bond, in aid of the Blue Ridge Railroad, all of which has proved unproductive. This issue was all made in 1854. The interest on the debt of South Carolina was paid in January, 1875, and the State has since failed to make paymont. The valuation has increased from $141,624,952 in 1874, to $145,143.023 in 1875, and the rate of taxation reduced from 10.4 mills to 10.2 mills. There can be no doubt that there was at one time great recklessness in the management of the South Carolina Treasury, but during the last two years there has been a decided improvement.

TENNESSEE.

The entire debt of Tennessee, which at one time amounted to $38,945,852, grew out of the issue of bonds in aid of railroads, of which there are 1,630 miles in the State, with the exception of $1,000,000 of bank stock, $706,000 for State Capitol and purchase of Hermitage, and $1,803,357 for miscellaneous purposes. On more than $15,000,000 of the bonds the roads paid the interest, and the value to the State on the additional $21,000,000 was estimated at fifty cents on the dollar in 1871, leaving as the real burden to the State the interest on some $10,000,000. This interest was paid until 1870, when, by a change of administration, the taxes were reduced from more than $1,500.000 to some $500,000, and then made payable in the depreciated notes of the State Bank. The following year the tax was a little over $800,000. The debt was largely reduced by the operations of an act passed in 1870, authorizing the various railroad companies to discharge their indebtedness in State bonds at par. In this way the debt was reduced Jan. 1, 1873, to $20,966,382, and the interest due July, 1874, and a portion of that due January, 1875, was paid, but has since remained in default. This State is another instance of the dependence which can be placed on the Government when once it comes under the control of those men who plunged the nation in the war of the rebellion. Although the acts of its Legislature from 1866 to 1869, under the rule of the Union men of the State may not always have been the wisest, they honestly kept faith with the holders of the State securities. The moment the adverse party came into power they reduced the taxation, as above shown, and have not since made any strenuous effort to restore the lost credit. The resources and wealth of the State are unsurpassed, and only such an administration as has had the effect to check immigration and prevent investments and enterprise has kept it from becoming one of the richest and most populous States in the Union. The interest on the present debt amounts to $430,654, and the valuation for 1875 was $340,000,000, including $51,000,000 of railroad property. The rate of taxation needful to cover all expenses of every kind is less than eight mills, but with a fatuity that seems incredible, the amount is fixed at only four mills, with a consequent deficit of something like $1,000,000 a year.

TEXAS.

The funded debt of Texas is comparatively small, and the interest is promptly paid. During the last few years the wealth and population of the State have largely increased, owing to the extension of railroads, most of which have been built without State aid.

VIRGINIA.

"Last scene of all that ends this strange, eventful history" is the great State of Virginia—Mother of Presidents, cradle and home of statesmen, &c. The debt of this State amounts to over forty-eight millions of dollars, and no interest has been paid thereon since July, 1874, when two per cent. of the interest falling due the previous January was paid. The annual interest, now increasing the debt by the same amount yearly, is nearly one million of dollars. By far the greater part of this debt was created long prior to the war, and in aid of internal improvements in the State. Of the total debt $34,653,578 is the ante-war debt, and $7,692,310 was created since to pay the accrued interest on the old debt. In the creation of this debt Virginia took substantially the same course with New-York in the creation of its canal debt. The scheme of uniting the Ohio and the James Rivers by canal was for years a favorite one with the State, and a large amount of money was expended in carrying it out. Moreover, more than ten million dollars was subscribed outright for railroads, of which there are nearly seventeen hundred miles in the State, of which more than one thousand miles were built by State aid. It is needless to repeat what has already been said about the advantage which these roads have been to the Commonwealth. Whatever of prosperity it has had is due to them. The State of Virginia has never been under Republican rule, certainly never under so-called "carpet-bag" government. It has always prided itself on its political and financial integrity. Its resources of every kind are unsurpassed. Yet to-day it silently and sullenly marches under the flag and keeps step to the discord of repudiation. More than any other State it has been honored and caressed by the General Government. Beyond any other it seems to have accepted the degrading policy of absolute indifference to its plighted faith.

SUMMARY.

Every one of the States which attempted to establish the Southern Confederacy in 1861, except Texas, is to-day a defaulter on its bonds. In every one of them the bonds were mainly issued for internal improvements; they mostly were sold for fair value—scarcely any at such discount as the United States were subjected to in disposing of their bonds—and the money expended for the purposes for which the bonds were issued, if not always wisely, or honestly at least, with as much wisdom and honesty as is usual under such circumstances. By the aid of the money so obtained from our Northern capitalists, over six thousand miles of railroad have been built and are to-day doing their part toward the development of those States. In no one of these States is the rate of taxation excessive or the valuation extravagant. Crops have been good, and the general condition of things has been prosperous. The amount of valuation, debt, &c., is as follows:

	Assessed Valuation.	Debt.	Ratio Debt to Val'n.	Debt per Capita
Alabama	$148,000,000	$30,000,000	$20.27	$28.54
Arkansas	105,000,000	12,000,000	11.43	20.90
Florida	37,000,000	5,500,000	14.86	23.90
Georgia	275,000,000	23,000,000	8.36	18.04
Louisiana	200,000,000	22,000,000	11.00	28.02
Mississippi	158,000,000	.....	.....	.....
No. Carolina	125,000,000	39,000,000	31.20	34.15
So. Carolina	177,000,000	13,000,000	9.09	18.00
Tennessee	290,000,000	23,000,000	7.93	17.00
Texas	223,000,000	5,000,000	2.25	4.17
Virginia	330,000,000	47,500,000	14.40	37.70
Total	$2,068,000,000	$220,000,000	$10.81	$20.00

The annual interest on this debt is in the neighborhood of $14,000,000, which would give as a rate of taxation for interest alone $7 on $1,000, a rate by no means excessive or beyond the power of any ordinarily prosperous community to pay. The total population of these States is not less than 10,500,000, so that the debt per capita is $20.

The debt of New-York City is over $132,000,000, the tax-rate 2.9 per cent., or nearly four times the rate of the combined Southern States; and $126 per capita, or more than six times that of the eleven States mentioned. Compared with North Carolina, it will be seen that that State has a larger population than New-York City, while its debt is not one-third so great. The debt of New-York has increased with far greater rapidity than that of North Carolina, and by means of frauds far more flagrant than were ever asserted concerning that State. The existence of such shameless as were the crimes committed by the leaders of the Democratic Party in this City, where is there a citizen—much less a public officer—who dares even to hint at the repudiation of the debt? Yet as long ago as 1873, the Treasurer of North Carolina declared in his report: "Already the policy of repudiation is advocated by men of influence, and there is danger that it will become popular." And in 1874 he went so far as to proclaim: "The payment of all this debt would be a monstrous iniquity."

It will be seen that nearly every one of the States which attempted to establish a confederacy has defaulted on the payment on the interest of its debt; and that in most of them such a proceeding is justified by the leading State officials. In each of these States the debts were contracted chiefly for railroads, or other internal improvements. There are in operation in those States to-day 15,000 miles of railroad, the greater portion of which would never have been built but for the money contributed to their construction, in the purchase of State bonds, by persons who had confidence in their integrity and capacity. The benefits are reaped by the people, who now refuse to levy taxes to meet the debt which they voluntarily contracted. Let a united South once more come into power in the national councils in the person of Mr. Tilden and his fellow Democrats, and how long before they would find concerning our national debt, as they have found in Alabama concerning its State debt, that "sagacious capitalists must have foreseen that the State would not be able to protect its indorsement and that they would not have expected the tax-payers to contribute a sufficient amount of revenue to pay their obligations;" or, as in North Carolina, that the idea "that the State shall pay their bonds in full cannot be entertained for a moment!" This is a question which goes at once to the issue of the present campaign. On its answer depends the maintenance or the repudiation of our national debt, and so of our national existence.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

COLUMBIA'S NEW BOAT-HOUSE.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE EDIFICE—FOUR WELL-CONTESTED RACES—DANCING IN THE EVENING.

The new boat-house of Columbia College, situated on the Westchester shore of the Harlem River, just above the Fourth avenue railroad bridge, which has just been completed at a cost of $10,000, was formally opened yesterday. The completion and opening of the house was celebrated with a regatta in the afternoon, and by dancing in the evening. A very large number of students were present with their friends. The house itself is a very fine building, and is stated to be the finest college boat-house in the country, excepting, perhaps, that of Yale. It has two floors, the lower devoted to the boats of the college and the upper to a reception and dressing room. In the reception-room there is painted over the main door a picture of Saratoga Lake on the day of the college regatta of 1874. Thirteen college boats are shown, all being held at the start. The entire building yesterday was decorated with blue and white flags. The exercises of the day consisted of four well-contested races, the distance in each being one mile, in which Mr. Lindsay Watson, of the Nassau Boat Club, acted as Referee, and Mr. Henry Mills, of the Gramercy Club, as time-keeper. The first event was a four-oared shell race, with the following entries: Blue and White—P. Seeley, bow; R. Colgate, No. 2; C. S. Boyd, No. 3; E. E. Sage, stroke. Graduates—L. A. Sprague, bow; J. Griswold, No. 2; P. Simpson, No. 3; J. T. Goodwin, stroke. Seniors—F. D. Weeks, bow; M. Mitchell, No. 2; M. Ward, No. 3; H. P. Brown, stroke. Goodwin took the lead on the start, Brown following in second place, lapped by Sage. These positions were held for a third of a mile, when Sage went to the front and won by a length and a half in 5m. 34s. The Graduates were second, in 5m. 44s., and the Seniors third, in 5m. 49s. The second race was also for four-oared shells, with crews as follows: P. Timpson, bow; R. Colgate, No. 2; J. G. Murphy, No. 3; P. Seeley, stroke. E. E. Sage, bow; J. Griswold, No. 2; C. S. Boyd, No. 3; J. T. Goodwin, stroke. F. D. Weeks, bow; M. Mitchell, No. 2; M. Ward, No. 3; H. P. Brown, stroke. Goodwin's crew—the Centennial crew—gave the other two crews ten seconds start. At the start Seeley took the lead, closely followed by Brown. Goodwin was unable to catch Seeley, although he passed Brown. Seeley won in 5m. 24½s.; Goodwin, 5m. 29½s.; Brown, 5m. 38s. The third race was for single sculls. The contestants were E. H. Snyder, Class of '80; W. H. Brown, '79, and H. Cushman, '78. Brown led from the start, pulling a long and slow but powerful stroke, leaving the others far in the rear. Brown made the mile in 7m. 51½. Snyder following eleven seconds afterward. Cushman's time was 8m. 15s. The last race was between six-oared shells, the crews being selected from the college and the School of Mines as follows: College—Sprague, bow; Eldridge, No. 2; Brown, No. 3; Colgate, No. 4; Griswold, No. 5; Goodwin, stroke. School of Mines—Seeley, bow; Newberry, No. 2; Murphy, No. 3; Boyd, No. 4; Royd, No. 5; E. E. Sage, stroke. From the start the race belonged to the college six, who rowed in much better form and swing than their opponents. They led all the way, giving the wash to Sage, and embarrassing him greatly by taking his water and holding it, although but a short distance ahead. The college six won by three lengths in 5m. 20s., the six from the School of Mines crossing the finish eleven seconds later. The regatta was in every way a success, and the day was closed by dancing in the evening at the club-house.

CONVICTION OF A "STRAW BAIL" MAN.

The trial of John Volz, the veteran "straw bail" man, was begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, before Judge Benedict. It was charged that the accused perjured himself in going bail for Sherdon P. Somerville, arrested in this City some time ago for alleged connection with the Washington safe burglary. In April last he swore before United States Commissioner Osborn that he was the owner of certain property, afterward found to be recorded in the name of another person. Mr. Somerville yesterday appeared as counsel for Volz, and at once made a motion to quash the indictment, claiming that as the person for whom Volz went bail was indicted in the District of Columbia, the United States District Judge was the only person competent to determine the sufficiency of the accused as a bondsman, and that above all the Commissioner was not a proper person to administer an oath preliminary to the execution of a bond of recognizance. The motion to quash was denied by Judge Benedict, who remarked that if the prisoner was found guilty, a remedy could be had on a motion for a new trial subsequent. The trial then proceeded, and at its conclusion the jury, after an absence of about five minutes, returned a verdict of guilty as charged. The accused was remanded for sentence.

NATURALIZATION STATISTICS.

The number of aliens who have had certificates of naturalization issued to them since committees to take charge of this work were appointed by the two political parties, amounts in all to 6,275. These certificates have been issued by the various State and United States Courts as follows: Court of Common Pleas, Judge Robinson, 3,100; Superior Court, (estimate,) 2,500; United States District Court, 475; United States Circuit Court, 200. The latter court has been receiving applications for papers only during the past five days. The approximate number of certificates of naturalization issued on soldiers' discharge papers is 77. The naturalization records of the courts are not yet in such shape that the nationalities of the newly-made citizens can be ascertained; but from those of the Superior Court the following figures have been taken on this subject: Irish, 850; German, 1,110; Russians, 100; Polish, 95. Scotch, English, French, and other nationalities appear on the records of this court, but the applicants were few. One Mexican, several Chinese and Japanese, and five persons who are described as "Turkish," were among the numbers absorbed into the governing class of the Republic.

ANOTHER MOCK AUCTION HORSE SALE.

William B. Nelson, whose connection with the mock auction horse sales has been exposed in THE TIMES, advertised a sale yesterday at No. 11 West Twenty-seventh street, of all the valuable, high-bred, fast-trotting, road, track, saddle, and family horses, together with the elegant top wagons, pony phaetons, harness, &c., the property of a private gentleman who retires from the road on account of ill health. Brown Dick, Bay Prince, Harry Lamoert, Lady Bashaw, and Fred were the names given to the horses, and they had an excellent record of performances and pedigree attached to the notice of sale. The sale, it it may be called such, lasted about half an hour, and it is a remarkable fact that there were no persons present except the hangers-on. Two wagons and three horses were knocked down to the "cappers," and then the auctioneer adjourned the sale.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment held a brief session yesterday. Controller Green offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of $75,000 to pay judgments against the City. The Controller also offered a resolution directing Col. Thomas Dunlap, the Commissioner of Jurors, to furnish to the board immediately a list of the clerks employed in his office, with their yearly compensation, and also the amount of fines and fees received by him since his accession to the office. The resolution was adopted. Commissioner Campbell sent in a requisition for a transfer of $20,000 to the fund for street improvements, which was granted. An application from the Fire Department for an appropriation to purchase 20,000 feet of hose was referred to the Controller. The board then adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock, when the estimates for 1877 will be taken up.

THE WASTE OF CROTON WATER.

The following general order was issued by Superintendent Walling to the Police Captains yesterday:

By request of the Commissioner of Public Works you will notify residents and persons doing business in your precinct that owing to the limited supply of Croton water the strictest necessary to use every precaution to prevent any waste thereof. In many saloons water is running continually through the fountains or boxes kept behind the bars for washing glasses, and there are also many urinals where the water is kept running day and night. You will in all cases direct a discontinuance of this waste, and in case of refusal or neglect to comply you will notify the parties that the water will be shut off altogether from the premises. In all cases after notice has been given and the parties fail to comply you will report the fact of such neglect to the Department of Public Works, giving name and location.

THE WEST INDIA HURRICANE.

Dr. Penrod, the signal service observer at this station, reports that the hurricane which prevailed in Cuba on the 18th inst. has made its parabolic curve, passed over Florida, and is now central off the Georgia and South Carolina coasts, and moving south-eastward along the coast. Danger signals were displayed at this station at 7 o'clock last evening.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

Two boys, named John Callahan, of No. 146 Leroy street, and James Murphy, of No. 96 King street, entered the soap factory of Welsh, Holmes & Clark, No. 149 Barrow street, yesterday afternoon, and offered for sale a large quantity of sperm wax, of which they had with them several cakes as samples. Suspecting that the property had been stolen, the firm notified Detective O'Neil, of the Ninth Precinct, who, when the boys left the place, followed them to Pier 49 North River. When he arrived there he found that the boys had already been arrested by Sergt. Thompson and Roundsman Buckley, of the steam-boat squad, who found them under the pier with a small boat containing 600 pounds of wax, valued at $1,000. The boys were locked up at Police Head-quarters, and the wax is now at the Central Office awaiting a claimant.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.

HOW A TAMMANY SUPERVISOR OBTAINED CITIZENS' PAPERS—HE IS ARRESTED BY A DEPUTY MARSHAL.

The arrests for alleged fraudulent naturalization continue, and those of yesterday were of more importance than any that have yet been made. The principal one was that of John McSorley, a Democratic Supervisor of Election in one of the up-town districts. He is said to be one of a gang of six or eight working in the interest of Tammany Hall, and doing the most work in the State courts, and beyond this, he is quoted as one of Alderman Sauer's gang, having their head-quarters at Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street. McSorley is accredited with taking contracts to supply naturalization papers to persons whose scruples will not permit them to take oath before a Judge, and he has been caught in this business. McSorley has been a citizen of this country for several years, yet on the 17th inst. he appeared before the Court of Common Pleas, and made application for papers in the name of Michael Murphy. Henry Schroder, alias Stahrling, appeared as his witness, and the papers were granted, and they were afterward given—probably sold—to a person of that name who has not yet been found. This operation was watched by Deputy United States Marshals Crowley and Denbest, and both parties were yesterday arrested and held by United States Commissioner Shields for examination. McSorley, despite his application for papers on the 17th inst., under the name of Murphy, attended to his duties as supervisor on the following day.

Marshal Crowley also arrested yesterday James McManus and Barney McDonald for connection with alleged naturalization frauds. McManus is the President of the Fourteenth Assembly District Tilden and Hendricks Club, and McDonald Secretary. McManus is Vice President of another club and McDonald Sergeant at Arms. The former, who is said to be a deserter from the United States Marine Corps, had two Tammany Hall naturalization tickets in his pocket, one signed by John Tyler Kelly, the Mayor's Marshal, and the other by Coroner Woltman. Both, it is alleged, have been witnesses in the registration of persons living outside of the City. One named Riley, living in Jersey City, has already been arrested, and another will probably be taken into custody to-day. McManus and McDonald were held for examination next Monday.

MARRIED OR NOT MARRIED.

THE FREAKS OF A CONSTABLE IN JERSEY CITY—HE MARRIES "IN FUN" AND IS SUBSEQUENTLY CONFRONTED BY A FORMER WIFE.

Constable Andrew Love, of Jersey City, on Wednesday wedded in fun in Justice Garrick's office, on Washington street, a young girl of prepossessing appearance, named Mollie Wilson. The young lady was surprised when told that the marriage was a legal one in every respect and that she would have to abide by the consequences. She went to Counsellor Daley's office to learn the legal status of her case. He repeated to her what the Justice already told her, that she was legally married. Her parents are much incensed at the joke, and now want Love to make good his marriage by living with their daughter, in which case they offer to settle some property upon them. Love said he was willing. Miss Wilson, or Mrs. Love, flutters between hope and fear, and evidently hopes she is married, while she fears that she is not. Some of her friends have advised her to apply for a divorce, but she hesitated to take this course. She professes, and so does Love, that they were married only in fun. Love made Miss Wilson's acquaintance in Justice Garrick's office several days before in connection with a case in which Miss Wilson is plaintiff, and in which he had served the papers. On Wednesday they met in the office and began a flirtation, during which Love suggested that they should get married, with the results above stated. Yesterday morning a young and pretty woman, neatly dressed, stepped into Justice Garrick's office, and inquired it what she had heard of Love's marriage was true, or if it was only a joke. The Justice replied that the marriage was a legal one. She then stated that she had married Love in Williamsburg on Christmas Day, 1873, and he lived with her until April, 1875. They had two children, one of whom died. The trial then proceeded, and at its conclusion the jury, after an absence of about five minutes, returned a verdict of guilty as charged. The accused was remanded for sentence.

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ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, of Georgia, is at the New-York Hotel.

Congressman John L. Vance, of Ohio, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Rev. Dr. R. B. Fairbairn, of St. Stephen's College, is at the St. James Hotel.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Everett House.

Ex-Congressman R. C. Parsons, of Cleveland, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Senator Norris Winslow, of Watertown, N. Y., is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Chief Justice William B. Richards, of the Supreme Court of Canada, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Secretary of State John Bigelow and C. B. Ives, the sculptor, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Congressman Samuel J. Randall, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. J. Ireland Tucker, of Troy, are at the Hoffman House.

The Earl of Rosebery and F. H. Baring, of England, and Capt. Cook, of the steam-ship Russia, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Judge Alexander S. Johnson, of Utica, are at the Rossmore Hotel.

Congressman C. C. B. Walker, of Corning, N. Y.; Senator James F. Starbuck, of Watertown, N. Y., and Judge N. S. Jeffries, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Louis Fellowe, a member of the New-York Bar, died on Wednesday last of typhoid pneumonia. Mr. Fellows was a graduate of the College of the City of New-York and of the Columbia College Law School, and having since his admission to the bar devoted himself with great earnestness to the practice of his profession, especially to the branch of real-estate law, had gained the respect and confidence of his brethren, and gave promise of future eminence. His sudden and untimely death has caused profound sorrow, not only to his family and numerous relatives, but to a wide circle of friends, to whom his generous nature and his frank, genial manners had endeared him.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

The Board of Aldermen will meet to-day to transact unfinished business. It is understood that the resolutions of Mr. Morris, presented on Thursday, in relation to securing a proper supply of Croton water for this City, will come up for discussion.

The

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Life—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fawsitt. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Sardanapalus—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus. Matinee. Sunday evening—Grand Concert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Forbidden Fruit—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. Barnum's Museum, Circus, and Menagerie.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL—Annual Exhibition of Art, Science, and Mechanics.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée.

BIBLO'S GARDEN.—Baba—Mr. W. A. Crane, Miss Elina Weathersby, Miss E. Menzeth. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—Sweet Hearts and Tom Cobb. Matinee.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Minstrels. Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Romeo and Juliet—Miss Louise M. Pomeroy. Matinée at 2—Lady of Lyons.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Comedy and Farce—Matinée.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 2—Grand Concert—Mr. F. Remmertz, Mr. W. H. Sherwood, and Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings. Day and evening.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Variety Entertainment—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Grand Novelty and Variety Entertainment. Matinee.

CHICKERING HALL—Matinée at 1:30.—Prestidigitation by Commandeur Cazeneuve.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—Minstrelsy and Comicalities.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces, and Negro Comicalities. Matinee.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment. Matinée.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Brooklyn Republicans would do well to remember that the last opportunity for registration in that city will be afforded on Monday. The places of registry will be open from 8 to 11 A. M., and from 4 to 11 P. M. No Republican can afford to throw away his vote by neglecting to register on Monday.

We present in another column a valuable contribution toward the elucidation of the details of Mr. Tilden's income. The writer of this communication is an ex-Director of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, and has had in the past tolerably intimate business relations with Mr. Tilden. He specifies with all needful detail a dozen separate items of income accruing to Mr. Tilden between 1862 and 1868, and amounting to at least $174,000. There is no evidence that any of these were included in Mr. Tilden's income-tax returns, and there is positive evidence that those earned in 1862 and 1863 could not possibly have been taken into account in preparing the sworn returns of these years. We have already published more than enough since the appearance of Mr. Sinnott's "answer" to prove our assertion that this document was merely an endeavor to conceal perjury by falsehood. We have by no means exhausted the data in our possession, but shall take an early opportunity of summing up the case against Mr. Tilden as already established.

War prospects in Eastern Europe continue as debateable as ever. There is a suggestion that Russia and Turkey will reopen negotiations on the basis of the English proposals. But these, it should be remembered, were refused by Turkey before Russia manifested her sudden, but tardy, interest in their adoption. But, while war between these two powers continues possible, there are indications that it will be confined to them. England has formally decided on the policy of abstention, at least, for the present. This means, of course, an attitude of armed and vigilant neutrality. There will only be interference on the part of England when the interests of the British Empire in the East imperatively demand it. The other great powers are reluctant to take any part in the pending conflict. Diplomacy is still at sea. Nevertheless, the general indications are more peaceful than they have been for a day or two, and there is some comfort in the reflection that a general European war seems less likely than it was forty-eight hours ago.

In other columns we print a carefully compiled exhibit of Southern indebtedness, and of the dishonest methods by which the Southern people have sought to lessen their burdens. It is a story which no honest American can study without a feeling of mortification, and which stamps with indelible disgrace the financial management of the States on whose votes Mr. Tilden mainly relies for success. Whether the South be "solid" for Tilden or not, it is at any rate solid in its repudiation of obligations legally incurred, and whose proceeds have contributed immensely to its improvement. It was profuse in its promises when money was desired for the construction of railroads or other works, and now it is unscrupulous in its robbery of creditors, and in its efforts to evade just liabilities. The record has an immediate value, because it reveals the readiness of the Southern Democrats, when they acquired power, to wipe out with a sponge debts incurred under Republican governments. The source of the fellowship which binds the Democrats of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia to the repudiators of Indiana and Ohio is obvious enough. Whether their financial affinities are of a kind that should reconcile the country to the possibility of their accession to national power is a question that will be answered according to men's ideas of duty in the matter of debt.

The New-York *Tribune*, which published, on Wednesday, an article inspired by the Brooklyn Ring, with the view of casting odium upon the present effort of the citizens of Brooklyn to secure good government, came out yesterday with a remarkable indorsement of the ticket nominated by John Kelly. It probably does not matter a great deal to the *Tribune* how many Rings it goes out of its way to support. It has very little character to lose, and very little influence left to give away. Only, it may be worth while reminding that limited class of people who may be misled by the *Tribune's* advocacy of the Republican ticket into confounding its sentiments with those of the Republican party, that honest Republicans in both cities are tolerably unanimous in seeking to emancipate municipal affairs from political considerations altogether. Any one who casts obstacles in the way of the hearty co-operation of the good men of both parties in relieving New-York and Brooklyn from the tyranny of Rings and "Bosses," is simply doing the work of Kelly and McLaughlin as effectually as if he were paid for it. The Reform ticket for city and county officers in Brooklyn is just as certain of success as a similar ticket will be in New-York. And both will strengthen the political party which is their main support, because an honest and disinterested effort to secure reform in local government is the best guarantee of the sincerity of Republicans in seeking to reform the administration of State and national concerns.

MR. BELMONT AND THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

Mr. August Belmont is in a piteous predicament. His instincts as a Democratic politician conflict with his interests as a financial agent; his duty to Tilden and Tammany is at variance with his obligations to the Rothschilds. As a partisan, he has done his utmost to damage American credit; as a financier, he declares that that credit is of the highest, and will remain so. In his zeal for Tilden, he has declared that the country is galloping to ruin—that its condition is irredeemable under Republican Administration; that nothing less than the triumph of the Democracy can save it from bankruptcy and chaos. In behalf of his principals, the Rothschilds, he protests that politics have nothing to do with the public faith—that it is beyond the reach of party, whether Hayes or Tilden be the next President; that "our country is rich," and will fulfill its financial promises, "no matter what ephemeral politicians may say." The dilemma is an awkward one for any man, and it is particularly awkward for Mr. Belmont, who desires to retain the good will of his party and at the same time not to forfeit the confidence of the European bankers from whom he derives his importance.

This curious contest, Belmont *versus* Belmont, would probably not have been heard of just now but for the publication in an evening contemporary of the report referring to the effect of a Democratic victory upon United States securities, on which The Times commented yesterday. The accuracy of our contemporary's information we could not at the moment determine. What we said yesterday, and what we say to-day, is, that the uneasy feeling attributed to foreign bankers with regard to the public credit of the United States in the event of the election of Mr. Tilden, is not only not an unlikely feeling, but is the natural result of the course pursued by the Democratic Party. Mr. Belmont, in a published letter, declares that the statement is "a miserable partisan canard," and by way of proof he adds that "the operations of the syndicate are progressing successfully in London, as well as here." The question, however, is not how the funding process goes on, for everybody knows that, thanks to the confidence reposed abroad and at home in the integrity of Republican administration, the plan works excellently, but what would be its fate if the Government were transferred to the party which has systematically assailed the public credit, and done its utmost to embarrass the very operations which Mr. Belmont now pronounces successful. Mr. Belmont, as a financier, unconsciously pays tribute to the very party which, as a politician, he has many times unscrupulously assailed.

We coincide with Mr. Belmont's remark that the attempt to damage the public credit "for the mere selfish or partisan prejudice of an hour"—whatever that may mean—"is shamefully unpatriotic as well as silly." We further agree with him that the soundness of English consols does not depend on the party complexion of the ministry; but, unfortunately for his argument, the fact is not analogous to the order of things now existing in this country. It is, indeed, disgraceful that the credit of a country should be tampered with or weakened for partisan purposes, and that efforts should be made to create the impression that the country is on the verge of ruin, with no other object than the acquisition of votes. But Mr. Belmont has withheld his indignation too long, and now that he gives vent to it, he allows it to flow in the wrong direction. The real offenders are his dear friends, the Democrats, and among the offenders none deserves more censure than a certain agent of the Rothschilds, Mr. August Belmont himself. From the beginning of the Presidential campaign, the Democrats have been so "shamefully unpatriotic as well as silly," that they have on every conceivable occasion impugned the credit of the country under Republican rule, and have insisted that to avert bankruptcy the Government must be transferred to Democratic hands. Mr. Belmont knows well enough that these partisan representations are unjust and untrue. He knows that the success of the funding operations, so far as these have proceeded, is evidence of the faith entertained in the Republican management of the finances. And yet, with this knowledge of facts, he has not been ashamed, as a partisan, to employ the scandalous artifices which as a banker he condemns and deplores. Tilden, Hewitt, Pendleton, Hendricks, Belmont—rag-money men and hard-money men, repudiators and resumptionists—all have appealed to the basest passions of the ignorant and the knavish, to foster the demand for a change of parties. All of them—and none more shamelessly than Mr. Belmont—have assailed the Republican Party as responsible for the ruin which they have described as ingulfing the Republic.

It is too late now for Mr. Belmont to turn round and set himself up as a high-toned judge of the manner in which political controversies should be carried on. He has contributed rather more than his share to the demoralization of his own party and the infamous course it has pursued in this canvass in regard to the currency and the national credit. He has been more mischievous than Sam Cary, simply because, while the latter passes everywhere as a demagogue, Mr. Belmont has wielded the influence which attaches to his understood connection with the Rothschilds. Of all men he should be the last to complain that European investors look with distrust and apprehension upon a party whose leaders, from Mr. Tilden downward, have, for selfish purposes, assailed the foundations of the public credit, linked their partisan fortunes with notorious inflationists and repudiators, and demanded the abrogation of measures leading to the re-establishment of an honest currency. People in other countries cannot be expected to be familiar with the double capacity in which Mr. Belmont plays a part in American affairs. They are unable to draw the line between statements emanating from him as a Democratic leader, and statements printed over his signature as a banker. And they encounter the same difficulty in judging of the Democratic Party and its relations to the national credit. A party which makes war upon that credit so long as it is under Republican guardianship, must not be surprised if itself be deemed unfit to be trusted with the maintenance of the nation's financial honor.

GOVERNMENT BY THE BEST.

It is a significant fact that most of the stock arguments against civil service reform originate with those who have done most to debauch the service, and who have the most interest in the continuance of the spoils system. Whenever it is proposed to abolish or curtail that system, they manifest a tender solicitude lest civil service reform should injure the service. When a proposition was made in the Senate last Winter to organize a permanent non-partisan internal revenue service on the principles of civil service reform, with a view to the better collection of the taxes, a distinguished Senator, who had never shown much concern for the elevation of the service, exclaimed with a fine burst of indignation that we might as well have a monarchy at once. He did not explain the connection between monarchy and efficient service, or between Democracy and inefficient service, but he seemed to think that our republican institutions would be endangered by an effort to secure competency and experience in our public officers. He is not alone in this opinion. It is a very common argument against civil service reform, and one that alarms many worthy persons, that it would create an aristocracy of office-holders. This is simply a bugaboo conjured up by those who have a personal interest in the continuance of the spoils system. On the face of it, it would not appear to any one familiar with the miserable compensation of the great body of civil servants that such a ragged regiment could constitute a very formidable aristocracy, even if they should be selected with some regard to fitness and should be made reasonably secure in their places. So far as the argument is susceptible of rational analysis, it seems to be founded on the supposition that if the public servants were selected by some impartial test and retained during good behavior, they would not respond to the wishes of the people. This presupposes that the present system is responsive to the popular will, which is as far as possible from the fact. The people have very little to say about the public service. The Congressmen claim the patronage, as representatives of the people, it is true, but they use it, when obtained, for their own personal ends. So far from giving expression to the will of the people, it is constantly used by designing politicians to defeat the free choice of the people. The offices, especially the local offices, are bestowed upon the adherents of the Congressman, with the full understanding that they are to work for his re-election or advancement. If he is shrewd enough to select for his appointees—for he virtually does appoint—men who have the control of the machine, and are skillful in the manipulation of caucuses and conventions, it is in his power to renominate himself against the wishes of a majority of his party. It is notorious that every successful party chieftain has an army of followers in his train, who work for his ends, and are paid for their devotion to his cause by places in the public service. Municipal, State, or national, as the case may be. For the spoils system is not an evil that infects the national service alone. It permeates all public administration carried on by appointive officers, down to the lowest administrative subdivision of the State. It is only because the business of the national Government has grown to so large proportions, and because the expense of conducting it has become so onerous a burden upon the people, that public attention is specially attracted to the methods by which it is performed.

Civil service reform would utterly destroy the ability of self-seeking politicians to use the public service for their own purposes. It would no longer be in their power to secure their own nomination by the bestowal of places in the public service upon their followers. They could no longer reward devotion to their personal fortunes out of the public Treasury. They could not surround themselves with troops of *claqueurs* and mercenaries at the expense of the public service. Men seeking a nomination to Congress or other elective office would have to depend on their own merits. The people would be left free to choose the man they believed to be best fitted for the place, uncontrolled by the arts of scheming party managers, working in the interest of the candidate who promised the best reward for their zeal.

It is the present system, not the proposed system, that is oligarchical. It takes the real power out of the hands of the people and intrusts it to a selfish junta. In districts where there is a decided majority of either party, the action of the caucuses and nominating conventions of the controlling party constitute virtually the election, and in all other cases it narrows the choice to two contestants of opposite politics. It is here that the power of political mercenaries is most effectual, and it is here that the benefits of civil service reform would be strikingly apparent. Inasmuch as it would restore to the people the freedom of choice of which the spoils system has divested them, civil service reform, so far from being aristocratic, would be a purely democratic measure.

It would be a democratic measure in another sense. It would throw open the places in the civil service to the competition of the whole people, subject only to such necessary qualifications of health, age, citizenship, and the like as should apply equally to all. It would be a contest of merit, not influence. Now, the doors of the service are closed against even the most deserving, unless they can command a Congressman's magical *open sesame*. Then, they would open wide to the son of the humblest and obscurest citizen, if he could but exhibit the talisman of superior merit. Only the blindest bigotry or selfishness could denounce such a system as aristocratic. An aristocracy is hereditary, self-perpetuating. The reformed service would be neither. It would be constantly receiving accessions direct from the people, possessing no influence but their own merit and no tenure but their good behavior. Superior merit being the only passport to the service, its members could not perpetuate their power by the appointment of relatives or friends. And as the purse-strings of the nation would be in the hands of an independent Congress, with no selfish interest in the service, the temptation to multiply offices would be removed. In one sense only could such a system be termed aristocratic—it would be government by the best.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF CROKER.

It would appear that New-York City has for years been entertaining an angel unawares. Though we know that this City contains many admirable people, male and female, not until now were we convinced of the fact that one of the noblest works of the Creator dwelt among us. His name is Richard Croker. When the angel of Abou Ben Adhem again writes in his book of gold, we may be sure to find that the name of Richard Croker leads all the rest. The last time Richard Croker's name was conspicuously before the public was in November, 1874. On election day a fracas occurred between some politicians on the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue, in which one McKenna, a car conductor, was killed by a pistol shot. McKenna died, protesting that the fatal shot was fired by Richard Croker. Others swore that this was a true statement. Croker was taken to a Police station, but, being a friend of Kelly, he was accorded unusual privileges, as well as the best accommodations in command of the authorities. Mr. John Kelly was in charge of the Tammany fight that day, and, hearing of the vexatious detention of his friend Croker on charge of murder, he left his multifarious duties, sought out his other friend, Coroner Woltman, and demanded that a preliminary examination be held at once. Mr. Woltman, with that respect for power which men of his stamp always exhibit, made haste to attend to Croker's case. So, while McKenna was yet in the throes of death, Croker was out on the street again on a bail which would have been exacted of a cartman who had beaten his horse with unnecessary cruelty. Mr. Croker, the reader will not be surprised to learn, ultimately escaped punishment. He has now been renominated for Coroner by John Kelly's convention. It is worthy of remark that the obliging Woltman has also been renominated!

This admirable arrangement sufficiently justifies all the high expectations which were entertained of Mr. John Kelly when he assumed the toga hurriedly laid down by Mr. William M. Tweed, now on his way hither from a Spanish port. When the Tammany Convention of last Thursday night had recorded the will of Mr. Kelly, that gentleman said a variety of handsome things about the gentlemen whom he had given the party as municipal candidates. Of Mr. Smith Ely he said that he was "one we should all be proud of." If we could be as proud of Mr. Ely as we are of Mr. Kelly, we should be as conceited as a whole territory of peacocks. But Mr. Kelly was not willing that the story of Croker's escapade of November, 1874, should rest as it was recorded in the legal proceedings of the day. On election day, explained Mr. Kelly, the virtuous and meek-minded Croker was passing through a crowd of bloody-minded ruffians who were opposed to the Tammany ticket. Most men would have held back and demurred at having anything to do with such "a rascally crowd," as Mr. Kelly calls the assemblage. Not so Croker. According to the eminent authority from which we are now quoting, the gentlemanly Croker remarked to one of the ruffians, "in the most kindly manner," be it said, "You do not reside in this district; take my advice and go to your own district, and leave this people." How much like Croker that sounds! If he had said, "Please go away from here and refrain from stirring up strife," it could not have been more in the manner of the accomplished and gentle person who now divides the honors of the Tammany ticket with Smith Ely, Jr., and D. C. Calvin. But the objectionable Anti-Tammanyite did not go. A mêlée ensued, in which, according to Kelly, "a man was killed, or, rather, died from wounds received." About the fine distinction between dying from wounds received and being killed, we understand Mr. John Kelly to hold some nice discriminations. At any rate, McKenna died, affirming, it was said, that Croker murdered him. Croker ornaments the Tammany ticket, and John Kelly, appealing to his audience on Thursday night, asked: "Is there one of you who believes that Richard Croker shot that man?" At this, four hundred and seventy-five gentlemen, of refined manners, pale and intellectual cast of countenance, and French birth, shouted "No! No!" One of these, more enthusiastic than the others, said: "Faix, thin, I'd have done it meself!" There was nothing more to be said. Yet John Kelly, the lofty-minded and cultivated Kelly, added: "I consider Richard Croker one of the noblest works of the Creator." Mr. John Kelly is familiar with the works of the Creator, and he classes Croker with the noblest of them.

Wherefore should there be any discussion as to the divine nobility of Richard Croker, who was accused of murder in 1874, or of the divine wisdom of John Kelly, who now vouches for the exalted character of Croker? Because the last-named person is a candidate for an important office, and his backer is also his political creator. In 1874, Kelly, then the new Dictator in Tammany politics, though not a witness of the McKenna murder, was Judge, jury, Police, and sole director of the whole outrageous affair. Woltman, who is now rewarded by a place on the Tammany ticket, defied the law which he confessed ignorance of, and taking the case from the cowed Police, let Croker go free. Kelly ordered about policemen, Coroners, and Judicial functionaries, in hot haste to get his creature out of quod before the noon of election day was passed. Subsequently, with unabashed insolence, he marched into Judge Barrett's court, and attempted to browbeat the Judge on the Bench. Nevertheless, he lives, to eulogize Croker as "one of the noblest works of the Creator."

INVOLUNTARY INDIGESTION.

An ingenious Frenchman, whom, in order to guard against typographical errors, we may as well call Smith, has invented a new method of murder, which promises to be of great utility to the profession. Thoughtful murderers have long been thoroughly dissatisfied with the crude and dangerous implements which have hitherto been at their command. They have found it impossible to kill a man without at the same time furnishing evidence that a murder has been committed. If, for example, the reader were to kill Sergt. Bates, or some other person who is in equal need of that quieting process, and were to use the pistol, the knife, or the bludgeon, a Coroner's jury would have no difficulty in deciding that the victim had been violently done to death; and by a process of reasoning sufficiently simple to be within the power of even a juryman's mind, would draw the conclusion that some one had murdered him. When poison is employed, the evidence that murder has been committed is equally strong. Much as we boast of our free institutions, it is notorious that whenever a person dies with symptoms of poison, some ruthless and despotic Coroner promptly orders a post-mortem examination, and employs a scientific person with a keen scent for poison to explore the dead man's interior in search of arsenic or strychnine. It is a gross error to allege that dead men tell no tales. The stomach of a poisoned man is perpetually yelling in the mind's ear of the chemist, "Here's your nice, pure arsenic," or strychnine, as the case may be; while, as Shakespeare finely observes, the wounds of a person murdered by violence are accustomed to protest in trumpet tones against the deep profanity of his taking off. It is no wonder that cultivated and artistic murderers have been dissatisfied with such rude and treacherous tools, and have sighed for some new method of murder, which would neither excite suspicion nor furnish the slightest evidence against the operator. Such a method has at last been devised and put into successful operation by the astute French artist of whom mention has been made.

Mr. Smith was until recently a happy husband, but his happiness was brought to a sudden end by the discovery that a certain Mr. Partridge, doubtless of English origin, had led his wife astray from the path of duty. He promptly resolved to rinse out his stained honor in the blood of Mrs. Smith, but a little reflection showed him that he would be immediately charged with her murder and punished under the barbarous French law, which deprives Frenchmen of the sacred right of temporary insanity. Like most great discoverers, he hit upon the method of murder which he finally used merely by accident. He remembered that Partridge was the name of the destroyer of his peace, and that partridge is also the name of a bird which is a favorite among gourmands, and the thought occurred to him that to slay his wife with a partridge would be to perpetrate a practical pun which would amuse as well as avenge him. He thereupon conceived the plan which he subsequently put in practice. Six plump partridges were procured by his orders, nicely cooked, and served in his wife's own room. When all was ready, he escorted the doomed woman to the table, locked the doors, drew a pistol, and informing her that he knew all, requested her to devour the whole of the six partridges. In vain did the unhappy woman beg for his forgiveness. To her entreaties he sneeringly replied that he would forgive her when she should have finished the partridges, but that if she left a single scrap of uneaten bird, he should be compelled to shoot her. Sadly she seized her knife and fork and began her dreadful task. She devoured the six partridges and picked their bones to the complete satisfaction of her husband, and nine hours later died of indigestion.

Here was a murder that left nothing to be desired on the part of the operator. The woman was dead, but the most malicious Coroner could only prove that she had indulged too freely in the pleasures of the table, and had died by the act of her own stomach. There were no wounds, no bruises and no poison, to indicate that a murder had been committed, and Mr. Smith would have been absolutely safe against suspicion, had he not, in the artless joy of an inventor delighted at the success of his invention, written to a complaining friend explaining that he had slain his wife with force and arms, to wit, with six partridges.

As soon as the merits of Mr. Smith's remarkable invention become fully known the murderers will throw away their clumsy old-fashioned weapons, and equip themselves with the safe and effective implements of destruction which abound in every well-filled larder. Mr. Smith had especial reasons for using partridges, but much more efficient and cheaper weapons can be obtained. The assassin who arms himself with the deadly mince-pie, or the equally fatal doughnut, can compel his victim to eat himself into eternity in a wonderfully brief space of time, and without leaving the slightest trace that any crime has been committed. Of course, the authorities will, in time, make stringent laws against the carrying of concealed pie or doughnuts upon the person, but it would be impossible to forbid the sale of those arms, or to abridge the constitutional right of the citizen to own and bear them. The future is full of promise for the designing murderer, and the day is probably close at hand when the rifle clubs of South Carolina will be regarded as the representatives of a crude and barbaric art, and when a mere handful of zealous Southern statesmen, banded together in a White Pie and Doughnut Club, will be able to receive the support of a solid South for the Democratic Party by strewing that region with the colored victims of involuntary indigestion.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The eyes of Delaware and of all the other States in the Union are to-day upon New-York.

E. S. Gaylor has been nominated for Congress by the Greenbackers of the Third District of Iowa.

The Republicans of Buffalo have nominated John Fullerton for Assessor, and Charles H. Rauert for Justice of the Peace.

Tilden thinks one good turn deserves another, and sends to Virginia asking ex-rebels to come up and help him carry on his campaign.

The New-London *Telegram* believes that the Republicans of Connecticut will make large gains in the State Senate at the November election.

The Republican conferees in the Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania took 666 ballots before succeeding in choosing a candidate for Congress.

A Democrat in Madison, Wis., is credited with the statement that Congressman Frye's speech there will make fifty votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

The Tildenites in this State have sent to Virginia for Judge John A. Meredith, Hon. A. M. Kelley, Col. B. T. Johnson, and others to come up and help them.

Southern speakers for Tilden are very loud in their denunciations of the Republican administration during the past fifteen years. That includes the period of the war.

A vote was taken in a train in Oswego County the other day, and Cooper had more votes for President than Tilden, and Cooper's vote was one. All the rest were for Hayes.

Did one of those rampant Southern papers ever know or hear of an instance where any man, white or black, was prevented by the Government troops from voting as he wished?

Mr. Wallace W. Hartwell refuses the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Eighteenth District of this State. Judge Hasbrouck declines the Republican nomination in the Fourteenth District.

At a political meeting in Columbia, S. C., a night or two ago, a white Democrat got upon the stand and admitted that he gave a member of the Legislature $50 to influence his vote on a bill before that body.

With an ex-rebel Governor for each of the would-be seceded States, and a second Buchanan, in the person of Samuel J. Tilden, in the Presidential chair, what would prevent their carrying out their wishes?

The New-Orleans *Times* refuses to be deceived by the bureau nincompoops. It says that Connecticut and Indiana are still both doubtful, and that the result of the Presidential election is in greater doubt than at any contest since 1860.

The joint discussions between the rival candidates for Governor of North Carolina, which have been carried on for some weeks, will close on Saturday, and thenceforward Judge Settle and Gov. Vance will act independently of each other.

The Richmond *Whig* cries "Virginians to the rescue!" over an announcement that Hon. Gilbert C. Walker has been invited by the Tildenites to take part in the contest in New-York. And yet Walker is nothing but a carper-bagger from New-York.

Men say, and justly, that Sitting Bull is imprudent when he asks to be supplied with ammunition. Tilden, who called the Union soldiers trespassers, is trying to force himself as President upon the Union which they preserved. What shall be said of him?

We admire the impartiality of the Hempstead (L. I.) *Inquirer*. It prints the full tickets of both parties, and says: "The nomination of Hon. James W. Covert for Congress will give as entire satisfaction to the Democratic electors as did the nomination of Hon. John A. King to the Republicans."

The people of Fostoria, Ohio, held a great meeting on Wednesday afternoon and evening to rejoice over the election of Hon. Charles Foster for the fourth time to Congress. The town was decorated and illuminated, and Republicans and Democrats seemed to vie with each other in their endeavors to pay tributes of respect to their popular townsman.

Congressman Erastus Wells, of Missouri, refuses to accept the proposition of Col. Slayback to submit to referees the question of their candidacy for Congress. Mr. Wells says that he was regularly nominated, and that he has paid the amount assessed upon him by the Democratic committee to defray the expenses of the campaign, and he intimates very plainly that he intends to stick.

Notwithstanding the proclamation for an election of Congressmen on the 7th of November, the Chairman of the Colorado Republican State Committee has issued an address in which he claims that another election in that State for the Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress is not necessary and would be without authority of law. He says that at the late election Judge Belford and Hon. T. M. Patterson were supported for both the present Congress and the next, and that the votes so cast have been certified to the Board of Canvassers, and who ever has a majority will receive a certificate of election. The Democratic Committee, on the other hand, insist that another election must be held.

TILDEN'S FEES FROM A SINGLE CORPORATION.

NUMEROUS ITEMS WHICH MR. SINNOTT HAS NEGLECTED TO EXPLAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a labored attempt has been made to discredit the allegations of The Times in regard to Mr. Tilden's income, the following facts concerning some of the sources from which he derived "gains, profits, or income," between the years 1861 and 1868, may prove of interest to your readers. It will be observed that all the receipts mentioned are for professional and other services in connection with the affairs of a single one of the numerous corporations for which he acted as counsel—the Chicago and North-western Railway Company—and that no mention has been made of the most important of these transactions, the details of which are reserved for a future date.

Leaving out of account the services rendered by Mr. Tilden in 1859 and 1860 in the reorganization of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, and the formation from it of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, as well as his services rendered in 1861 in preparing the trust deed and other papers, and acting as Trustee for the bonds in connection with what is called the Appleton Extension of the same road, for both of which services he was paid a large sum, it will be found that on at least a dozen different occasions he received income in the shape of either fees or profits, not a single one of which is alluded to in Judge Sinnott's "refutation."

First—On the 29th of October, 1861, Mr. Tilden commenced the purchase, in behalf of himself and others, through a gentleman then doing business in Wall street, of the bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company, with a view to the consolidation of that company with the North-western. These purchases continued into the year 1862. The average price paid for the bonds was fifty-five to fifty-six per cent. of their par value. In the latter part of 1862, and in January, 1863, the bonds—or a considerable part of them—were sold at prices ranging from ninety-five per cent. to par. Mr. Tilden's net profit on $34,000 of these bonds, sold through the gentleman who had made most of the purchases, was about $14,500.

Was this profit taken into account by Mr. Tilden in rendering his statement of income for either of the years 1862 or 1863, and, if so, in which statement did it appear?

Second—In the year 1862, and early in that year, Mr. Tilden drew the trust deed and acted as Trustee for the bonds secured upon the Chicago and North-western Railway Company's Green Bay Extension and upon the land grant pertaining to the same. In the statement for which year—1862 or 1863—was his compensation for this service included? If in neither, why not? His usual fee for such service would be not less than $5,000.

Third—In 1863, and early in that year, the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company issued a seven per cent. equipment bond, secured upon the rolling stock purchased with the proceeds thereof. Mr. Tilden drew up the trust deed and all the papers relating to this bond. Subsequently he prepared all the papers, including the trust deed, for another seven per cent. equipment bond of the same company. He was liberally paid for this work, his usual fee was $5,000.

Did he take into account the compensation he received for it in estimating his "gains, profits, and income" from professional services in 1863? If not, why not?

Fourth—In 1863, and early in that year, Mr. Tilden drew the trust deed and acted as Trustee for the bonds issued by the Peninsula Railroad Company, of Michigan, subsequently consolidated with the Chicago and North-western. For this service it appears that he was paid in cash, on the 8th of February, 1864, $5,000.

By his construction of the laws of the United States levying an Income tax, to which year did this item of income pertain—to 1863, when the money was earned, or to 1854, when it was paid? If to 1863, as would seem to be claimed by him judging from the "defense," with which the public is familiar, was it taken into account in making up his returns for that year?

Fifth—But Mr. Tilden was one of the largest original subscribers to the stock and bonds of the Peninsula Railroad Company, in connection with the late Mayor Havemeyer, his brother Albert, Dean Richmond, and many others. The subscription price of these securities was twenty-five per cent. of the par value thereof for the stock, and seventy-five per cent. for the bonds. Payments on account of these subscriptions commenced May 29, 1863. Mr. Tilden took certainly not less than $100,000 of the stock, and an equal amount of the bonds. Subsequently the price of the stock rose above 70, and that of the bonds to par. Mr. Tilden's profits on the amount of stock and bonds held by him could not be fairly placed at less than $60,000 to $65,000; they are believed to be much greater—indeed, some parties put them at $175,000.

When the road was consolidated with the North-western Mr. Tilden drew all the papers relating to the consolidation, for which he was duly and liberally paid. His usual fee for such service was from $5,000 to $10,000.

Now, to what year did his "gains" from these services and from his profit on these securities pertain? If any part of it belonged to 1863, did it form a part of his "statement" for that year?

Sixth—In 1863 Mr. Tilden prepared all the papers for the surrender and exchange of the second mortgage bonds of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for a preferred stock, and for the creation of that stock. This work was also liberally paid for. His usual fee for such services was from $5,000 to $10,000.

Did the compensation received for it form part of the amount specified by him as received for "professional services" in his income returns for that year?

Seventh—Mr. Tilden prepared all the papers for the consolidation of the Rockford and Kenosha Railroad with the Chicago and North-western. Purchases of the bonds of the former company commenced in August, 1863, in behalf of sundry parties, *of whom Mr. Tilden was one*. The transaction was completed and the consolidation effected in 1864, and paid a good profit to all the parties interested—to Mr. Tilden over $3,000, besides what he received for his professional services in the matter, which at his usual rate would be not less than $5,000.

Were these items taken into account in his "statement" for 1863 or subsequently?

Eighth—Between the years 1864 and 1868 inclusive, Mr. Tilden performed the following services in behalf of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company and the roads which it controlled, for each one of which he was paid a large sum:

1. He prepared all the papers for the consolidation of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad and the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad with the Chicago and North-western; and,

2. For the extension of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad to Council Bluffs, and for the guaranty of the bonds of that company by the Chicago and North-western.

3. His professional services were employed in negotiating a modification of the leases of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad and the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad by the Chicago and North-western, and in preparing all the papers for such modification.

He drew the trust deed and acted as Trus

fee for the seven per cent. consolidated currency bonds of the Chicago and North-western Company, and was paid for that particular service on May 29, 1865, the sum of $7,250.

5. He prepared all the papers for the control by the Chicago and North-western Company of the Winona and St. Peter's Railroad, and for the guarantee of the bonds of the latter company by the Chicago and North-western.

6. He drew the trust deed and all the papers for the issue of the bonds of the La Crosse, Trempealeau and Prescott Railroad Company, and for the guarantee of said bonds by the Chicago and North-western Company.

7. He prepared the trust deed and other papers for the issue by the Chicago and North-western Company of its ten per cent. equipment bonds. These last-mentioned bonds were issued at ninety per cent. of their par value, but soon advanced to from five to seven per cent. premium. Mr. Tilden took a large line of the bonds at ninety per cent., and of course realized a handsome sum from the advance.

Ninth—In June, 1864, Mr. Tilden drew all the papers for the consolidation of the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad Company with the Chicago and North-western. For this service he was paid on the 29th of May, 1865, the sum of $10,000.

Not only so, but although he did not contribute a cent of capital to the transaction, he also had an interest in round numbers of one-ninth part in the pool which in March and April of 1864 bought up sufficient stock of the Chicago and Galena Union Company to control the election to be held the following June for the purpose of consolidating that company with the North-western, of which Mr. Tilden was a Director and one of the Executive Committee.

As his share of the supposed profits of that speculation, Mr. Tilden received in August, 1864, the sum of $36,000. But it has since been clearly ascertained that his true share of the actual profits of this transaction was less than $4,000, and he has been repeatedly called upon to restore the excess of $32,000, paid to him by mistake, but he has persistently refused to do so, and still retains the whole $36,000.

It is proper to state, in conclusion, that it was not Mr. Tilden's habit to present an itemized bill for services rendered, with specific charges for each item. In nearly every case the bill would consist of a long statement—covering, perhaps, a year or more—of services rendered, advice given, &c., in behalf of the party to be charged, followed by a sum in lump for the whole amount. This, doubtless, fully explains the difficulty experienced by Judge Sinnott in finding among Mr. Tilden's papers any statement of specific items of income as set forth by THE TIMES, and also shows that, after all, THE TIMES is almost every particular is substantially correct.

AN EX-DIRECTOR OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.

THE NEW CAPITOL BUILDING CASE.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—Judge Van Alstyne to-day commenced taking testimony on the charges preferred against J. W. Eaton, Superintendent of the new Capitol, of neglecting his official duties. L. W. Rosendale appeared on behalf of the State, and Henry Smith and Matthew Hale for Mr. Eaton. Dudley Olcott testified that in the erection of the building for the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank in in 1874-5 J. W. Eaton & Sons were to furnish material and labor and receive a commission of from five to ten per cent. on the cost. Mr. Eaton was not at the building constantly. His son was frequently there. They received in commissions $2,595 81. The account ran from August, 1874, to June, 1875. James Long, a mason, testified to working on the bank building, and seeing Eaton there occasionally. He worked under direction of young Eaton. Several other workmen gave similar testimony as to seeing Mr. Eaton about the buildings and also about the Albany Savings Bank building, and the Water Works, all of which were progressing at the same time; but they all testified that he was there only occasionally, not more than two or three times a week.

SMUGGLER AGAIN DEFEATED.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The second race between Smuggler and Great Eastern, which came off at Mystic Park to-day, was won easily in three straight heats by Great Eastern. Smuggler barely escaped being distanced in the second heat.

SUMMARY.

MYSTIC PARK—Match for gate money; mile heats; best three in five:

A. J. Teck's b. g. Great Eastern	1	1	1
H. S. Russell's br. g. Smuggler	2	2	2

Time—2:21, 2:24½, 2:25.

PIANO AWARDS.

WEBER ANALYZES THE AWARDS.

WEBER PIANO ROOMS, FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER SIXTEENTH STREET, Oct. 20, 1876.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The awards of the judges upon Musical instruments at the Centennial Exhibition are believed by the press and public to be made without discrimination either of judgment or language, and in consequence are receiving the usual share of ridicule.

Permit me to say (and to prove) that this is an error. In so far as the piano manufacturers are concerned, the distinctions are wisely and nicely made, and both the Messrs. Steinway & Sons and myself have every reason to applaud the justice and the exactness of the verdicts.

In order to make this plain, it is necessary to understand what has been aimed at by the piano-makers of the world for the past fifty years, and more particularly by the Messrs. Steinway & Sons and Albert Weber during the last twenty years.

The development of the instrument from the original virginal clarichord, as your readers probably well know, has been in the direction of power and expression.

The clarichord, which was not devoid of *expression*, was almost destitute of *power*, and power was for a long time the great *desideratum* in manufacture.

Unfortunately for the ultimate pianoforte, which was to grow out of this prodigious human effort, it was found, after many years of experiment, that it was much easier to gain power than to command expression.

The use of iron and steel and the adaptation of machinery only served to accelerate progress in the direction of power. We obtained larger vibration, but our materials and appliances were incapable in themselves of heightening the *sensibility* of the instrument.

One is not surprised, therefore, to find in the history of the American pianoforte that the invention of the iron frame (claimed by two rival makers, but used by all) doubled at one step the power of the instrument and betrayed the character of the improvements which were being made here.

The complaint of every great musician up to our era was, that the piano failed to respond with the same alacrity and delicacy to the individuality and the emotion of the performer that are found in the violin.

There can be no doubt that the force of this objection was enhanced by the prodigious efforts of the makers to gain *strength* and *sonority* of tone, at any cost. With the great struggle of '68 in the Paris Exposition, the enormous strides that had been made, in the direction of powerful tones, were first apparent.

The American instruments commanded and received on all sides the most extraordinary commendation for their volume and carrying qualities. But it was perceived by experts that the material advantages were not secured without a sacrifice. The official report of the International Jury of that year, specifically mentions this fact, (*vide* official report republished by Steinway.) "It cannot be said," remarks M. Fetis, "that this formidable tone received nothing but praise. The European manufacturers of Pianos reproached the Americans with having sacrificed all other necessities of art, namely, *sweetness, delicate nuances, and clearness.*"

While the American pianos were thus reaping all the honors due the prodigious strength, and the world of art was lamenting the sacrifice of the nobler qualities of *sensibility* and *expression*, there came into the field the *Weber* piano. The avowed purpose of the maker of this instrument was from the start to correct the errors of his illustrious predecessors, and, if possible, combine in the instrument the *two* requisites of the *ideal* piano, namely, *sensibility or sympathetic quality with the greatest power.*

Mark the distinction. The responsive delicacy and reliability of utterance are after all the ultimate objects in all manufacture of *musical* mechanism. A piano to be perfect must, as Leigh Hunt expresses it, be a piece of furniture with a *soul in it.*

While the Messrs. Steinway were traveling one road, an honorable one, I admit, I was traveling another and *newer* one. They had clutched all the laurels that were accessible to mechanical ingenuity. Their instruments were everywhere justly praised for their largeness of tone, volume, and duration of sound.

It now remained for somebody to add the *sympathetic* quality, which the incessant struggle for power had left out of sight, and to secure the prize *never* yet awarded for the combination of the two opposite excellences.

This Weber set himself to do!

If you turn to the awards of the jurors at Philadelphia, you will find that they have, with remarkable exactness, bestowed upon the Messrs. Steinway the special commendation to which the persistent and honorable efforts of that firm for so many years have entitled them. That is to say, the Steinway instrument is praised again for "largest volume," "duration of tone," and "purity." This of course is the old recognition of *force.*

If, on the other hand, you turn to the *Weber* award, you will perceive that *my* efforts in another direction have been recognized with equal promptness, and I *alone*, of all the forty competitors, am accorded the highest honor for *sympathetic, pure, and rich tone*, COMBINED *with* the greatest power. This is the new recognition of *sensibility.*

Surely there need be no "ingenious torturing of words" to understand the significance of these awards. So far from having lacked discriminating knowledge and courage, the jurors, who were all experts, appear to have hit every nail on the head. If some of these nails prove to be driven into grand coffins instead of grand pianos, it is not the fault of the Centennial Judges, who were only invited to deal the blow, and had no hand in preparing the tools.

The Messrs. Steinway, I am glad to see, accept their award as a just one. They have the *loudest* piano. I have the most sympathetic *and* powerful. This is an official embodiment of a popular verdict, and I shall not be behind them *in accepting my award gladly*, after having worked for so many years for this *very* recognition. Each of us has his position fixed to some degree in the field of musical manufacture. One of us is recognized as the pioneer firm, and that firm proudly achieved all its greatness in a pioneer epoch of our industry and art.

During the reign of the Steinway instrument, America worshiped force and magnitude. The material condition of our civilization was felt even in our music. But there came a time inevitably when with culture and taste expanded and ripened, we began to perceive that force was not so desirable as finesse, and that in the domain of art particularly, "feeling, exactness, sincerity, and sympathy were *of far more account* than vehemence, loudness, and immensity.

With this change came a change in the fabrication of musical instruments. Art was necessary to supplement mechanical contrivance, and musical taste must lend its spirit to iron and steel. According to the world's judges at Philadelphia, that has been done. The *Weber* piano, in the words of the jury, effects the alliance of sensibility or sympathy and power. In this alliance, so frankly avowed and acknowledged, *only* in connection with the Weber instrument, I find my reward. It opens a new era, the era of feeling based upon strength. In a word, the era of the *Weber* Piano!!

ALBERT WEBER.

STEINWAY'S VICTORY AND LAURELS.

The following official report of the Judges of Awards, accompanying the Medal, and certified by the United States Centennial Commission, A. F. GOSHORN, *Director General*; J. R. HAWLEY, *President*; *Attest*: A. R. BOTELER, *Acting Secretary*, shows *conclusively* that the *highest honors* in the gift of the Centennial authorities were *unanimously* awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, viz.: "*For greatest concert capacity in Grand Pianos, as also highest degree of excellence in all their styles of pianos, viz.: largest volume, purity and duration of tone, and extraordinary carrying capacity, with precision and durability of mechanism; also, novel disposition of the strings, and construction, and bracing of the metal frame.*"

The report then minutely describes and emphatically indorses the six principal patented improvements which have made the Steinway

THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.

Referring to Steinway's exhibits in Machinery Hall of samples of hardware, metal frames, and patent tubular actions, the report further states:

"These articles of composite metal show the *highest perfection of finish and workmanship* and the *greatest* firmness and uniformity of metal structure, a steel-like and sounding quality, with a tensile strength exceeding 5,000 pounds per square centimetre, as demonstrated by actual tests. The full metal frames, of cupola shape, possess an *unequaled degree* of resistance, permitting a vastly increased tension of strings, without the slightest danger of break or crack in said metal frames, thereby *considerably increasing the vibratory power, and augmenting the lasting qualities* of their instruments."

Signature of the Judge: H. K. OLIVER.

Approval of Group Judges:

J. SCHIEDMAYER, GEO. F. BRISTOW, JOSEPH HENRY, E. LEVASSEUR, J. E. HILGARD, P. F. KUPKA, Sir WM. THOMSON, JAMES C. WATSON, ED. FAVRE PENET, F. A. P. BARNARD.
—*New-York Tribune.*

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MARRIED.

AYRES—ALDRIDGE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D., Rev. WILLIAM W. AYRES, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., to ELIZABETH P., daughter of Volney and Harriet E. Aldridge, of Brooklyn.

BEMENT—DENNISON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Boston, by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, EDWARD N. BEMENT, of Chicago, to ELLA, daughter of E. W. Dennison, Esq. No cards.

CALHOUN—LOUDON.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1876, by Rev. David Greer, THOMAS CALHOUN to Miss EMMA LOUDON, only daughter of John H. Loudon. All of this City.

CORNELL—LAMSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Dr. Alger, ROBERT CLIFFORD CORNELL to MALVINA BELEN, daughter of Charles Lamson, of this City.

DODGE—TALMAGE.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Oct. 19, by Rev. A. R. Van Nest, D. D., Mr. FRANCIS E. DODGE to Miss MAGDALEN TALMAGE, daughter of Rev. T. Van Pelt Talmage. All of this city.

JOHNSON—VANDERBILT.—At New Hackensack, on the 18th inst., by Rev. Henry Ward, EVAN M. JOHNSON, of Brooklyn, to MARY S. VANDERBILT.

STILWELL—TOMPKINS.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 19, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by Rev. Dr. Conrad, assisted by Rev. Dr. Howland, G. GIFFORD STILWELL to Miss LOUISE M. TOMPKINS, daughter of Mr. B. H. Tompkins. All of New-York.

WARRIN—HIGGINS.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1876, at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J., by Right Rev. Bishop Scarborough assisted by Rev. Albert R. Walker, FRANK LORD WARRIN to PAMELA SHERMAN, daughter of S. B. Parkman Higgins.

DIED.

ARCHIBALD.—At London, on the 17th inst., after a short illness, Hon. Sir THOMAS DICKSON ARCHIBALD, one of her Majesty's Judges of the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice, in the 60th year of his age.

AYRES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday night, Oct. 19, of pneumonia, G. DISOSWAY AYRES, M. D., in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Oct. 22, at 2:30 P. M., from his late residence, No. 195 Montague st., Brooklyn.

BROWN.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 17, THORNTON EDWARD BROWN, only son of Edward and Mariana Brown, in the 20th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the 21st inst., from his late residence, No. 355 Adelphi st., Brooklyn.

DURBIN.—At his residence, No 219 West 23d st., on Thursday, Oct. 19, Rev. JOHN P. DURBIN, D. D., aged 76 years and 8 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th av. and 22d s., on Sunday, Oct. 22, at 2:30 P. M. Clergymen will meet in the Chapel at 2 P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

ELWELL.—On Friday, Oct. 20, at the residence of her grandson, David S. Austen No. 374 Franklin av., Brooklyn, MARY ELWELL, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's episcopal Church, corner of Marcy av. and Penn st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Oct. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FOOTE.—At Bel-Air, Conn., on 19th of October, 1876, FRANKIE LANCE, youngest child of J. Howard Foote and the late Eliza C. Foote, aged 3 years and 10 months.

Funeral on Saturday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mr. A. W. Foote, No. 170 Clinton av., Brooklyn. The remains will be buried in Greenwood.

FOSTER.—On Friday, Oct. 20, 1876, EDWARD DODD, youngest son of Joseph and Josephine Foster, aged 8 years and 2 months.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 164a Whiton st., Jersey City, N. J.

FRANCIS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 19, JENNIE STEWART, wife of Kellogg Francis.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, at 2 o'clock Sunday, Oct. 22d.

FELLOWS.—Wednesday morning, Oct. 18, LOUIS, son of Emily and the late Louis S. Fellows, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 16 West 53d st., Oct. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery by train leaving Forty-second Street Depot at 11 o'clock A. M.

HOLLIWELL.—On the 16th ELLA HOLLIWELL.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, J. Brown, No. 309 East 68th st., at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

HOPPS.—At his residence, No. 135 West 15th st., on Friday, 20th inst., LEWIS HOPPS.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAFLIN.—At Saugerties, N. Y., Oct. 19, LUTHER LAFLIN, aged 87 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Reformed Church, in Saugerties, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

NORCROSS.—At Newark, N. J., on the 19th inst., MARGARET AL., widow of Elisha P. Norcross, aged 77 years.

Funeral on Monday, the 23d, at 2 P. M. from the residence of her son-in-law, William F. Bailey, No. 279 High st., Newark, N. J. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

STEVENS.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 15, of typhoid fever, ALFRED L. STEVENS, aged about 58.

Funeral services from the Stevesville Church on Wednesday, Oct. 18.

THIBAUD.—On the 20th inst., JULIUS S. THEBAUD, M. D., in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th st., on Monday, the 23d inst., at 10 A. M. without further notice.

VAN SCHAICK.—Oct. 19, at No. 228 West 38th st., ANNA, wife of Peter C. Van Schaick, of Throgg's Neck, Westchester, and daughter of John W. Mitchell.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, West Chester, on Monday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Mott Haven to meet the 1:30 P. M. Harlem train from Forty-second Street Depot. The remains will be taken to Kinderhook for interment.

WALTER.—On Wednesday afternoon, 18th inst., at the residence of her son, Thomas H. Walter, No. 13 West 45th st., Mrs. ANN WALTER, widow of the late James H. Walter, sr., in the 76th year of her age.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Oct. 21, from St. Thomas' Church, corner 53d st. and 5th av. at 11 A. M.

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The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 21, 1876, will close at the office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M. for Europe per steam-ship Assyrian, via Queenstown. On THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steam-ship Frisia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. On SATURDAY, at 4:30 A. M., for an extra per steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown; correspondence for Scotland, Germany, and France, to be forwarded by this steamer, must be specially addressed; and at 4:30 A. M. for France direct, per steam-ship St. Germain, via Havre; and at 4:30 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steam-ship Anchoria, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen. The steamship Assyrian and Germanic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mail for the West Indies via Bermuda and St. Thomas will leave New-York Oct. 26. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 8.

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POLITICAL.

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Clubs, organize at once, that victory may crown your efforts; wear our imposing Continental hat and cape, made of blue and yellow, with silver eagles on hat. Full sets of campaign equipments, consisting of hats, or caps, and capes, any color and style, with patent double swing sine torch and stick, furnished to clubs at factory prices. Send for full particulars or come to head-quarters. WILLIAM H. KNAUSS, No. 298 Broadway, New-York City.

BAYES AND WHEELER.

Grand parade of the Boys in Blue and citizens of the Twentieth assembly District on THIS EVENING. Citizens meet at the corner of 92d st. and 3d av. at 7 o'clock.

WILL BE SACRIFICED—TWO REPUBLICAN and Democratic banners, size 20x30 feet, with seven-feet portraits. Also, some fine portraits of candidates painted in oil at
ROJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane st.

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STATE OF NEW-YORK.
REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN, 1876.

HEAD-QUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

SATURDAY, Oct. 21.

Glen's Falls, P. M.	Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK, Hon. A. W. TENNEY.
Whitestown	Gen. GEO. A. SHERIDAN.
Vanderbilt Landing	Hon. GEORGE W. CURTIS, Hon. JOHN A. KING, Hon. H. J. SCUDDER, Hon. M. TOMPKINS.
Hackensack, N. J., P. M.	Hon. JAS. A. GARFIELD.
Dryden	Hon. T. M. POMEROY.
Avon	Gen. CLARK E. CARR
Penn Yan	Hon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE
Westfield	Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
Scriba	Hon. GEO. B. LAPHAM, Hon. JOHN C. CHURCHILL.
Naples	Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Eighth Ward, Brooklyn	Hon. SILAS B. DUTCHER.
Oswego	Col. ANSON S. WOOD.
Fishkill	Gen. JOSEPH C. JACKSON.
Yonkers	Col. GEO. W. CARTER, Hon. SETH L. M LLIKEN.
Bristol Springs	Hon. E. G. LAPHAM.
Sangerties	Hon. ISAAC I. HAYES, Gen. GEO. H. SHARPE.
Owego, P. M.	Hon. J. W. DWIGHT, DANIEL F. PICKERING.
New-Berlin	Hon. H. R. WASHBON.
Onondaga	Hon. J. H. WARWICK.
Patchogue	Hon. GEORGE W. HOXIE.
Ellenville	Hon. LEWIS E. CARR.
Philmont	Hon. JOHN T. HOGEBOOM, Capt. JOHN V. WHITBECK.
Marion	Hon. JOHN H. CAMP.
Dwaarkill	F. X. SCHOONMAKER.
Big Flats	Hon. E. N. FRISBEE, JOHN F. DAVIDS

THE FINANCES OF FRANCE.

A NATIONAL BANKING INSTITUTION.

EXPENDING OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY—AN ENORMOUS DEFICIT—HOW PRIVATE INCOMES WERE INCREASED—A BANK ESTABLISHED BY NAPOLEON I.

From the London News.

There appears no trace in history of any attempt to found a National Bank of France before the reign of Louis XV. The predecessors of that august monarch had arbitrary methods of dealing with their subjects' assets, and were for marching against their creditors sword in hand rather than for settling with them amicably; so that Government loans could only be undertaken by courtier financiers such as Jacques Cœur and farmers of the public taxes, who knew that it was worth their while to make a high bid for royal favors. All private moneyed men preferred safe hiding-places to kingly bonds. Thus, although Louis XIVe, who had such liberal views of expending other people's property, created some paper money after the disastrous year of 1709, and left no less than half a milliard of francs among his faithful people in these doubtful securities, the first project of a French bank was that of Law, which formed part of the Mississippi scheme, and which, though often enough anathematized, added the rich province of Louisiana to the possession of France. It was rather a pettifogger's affair, considering the vaulting ambition of the great Scotch calculator who founded it, the capital thereof being limited to the modest sum of 6,000,000, or say two hundred and forty thousand pounds of our money, as still appears by the concession dated 20th May, 1716. This financial institution had a regular good time at its beginning, for the bank charged its customers no less than two and a half per cent. discount per mensem on approved bills, and it might have prospered on till now had not Law become intoxicated with success, so that the upshot of the promising enterprise ultimately showed a deficit of 2,696,400,000 francs. It is quite painful to imagine the feelings of French men at the contemplation of such figures as these placed to their country's debit, and it was not considered quite safe to talk about banks in mixed society for many years afterward, though several illustrious personages of the very first rank had nobly added to their private incomes by the national disaster. Thus the Duc De Bourbon handsomely appropriated no less than fourteen millions in gold to his own use out of the bank deposits, and the Duc De Bourbon had generously contrived to get clear off with 25,000,000 in gold before the crash came.

Fifty-six years passed away before the consternation of the French people was sufficiently abated to warrant a certain Mr. Bernard in making a new effort to captivate public confidence in the banking direction; but on the 24th March, 1778, this speculative person obtained a concession which enabled him to set up a "Caisse d'Escompte," with a poor, trumpery, frightened little capital of fifteen million francs. M. Bernard did a paddling sort of business for a while, half distracted by the exactions of impecunious Ministers and their sweethearts on the one hand, and by the not unnatural suspicions of the commercial community upon the other. He made but a scanty profit out of his meagre business, and at length fell a victim to the merciless joke of a lady who had been refused accommodation, and who promptly revenged herself by ordering her hats to be made without a crown to them, and this head gear she demurely called "Chapeaux sans fonds, ou chapeaux à la Caisse d'Escompte." Even French men of business, who are a vastly different race to English men of business, laughed at the impudent jest, and the credit of M. Bernard's establishment proportionately diminished. Nevertheless, it continued to exist in a dreary, half moribund way, till it was peremptorily abolished by a decree of the convention in 1793. Then, after a brief saturnalia in banking, during which every man emitted his own banknotes if he had a mind to do so, Napoleon appeared on the scene, and clutched this lucrative branch of public business in his stern consular hands. It is remarkable that the French nation, though made up of individuals so eminently thrifty and so pathetically impressed with the value of the smallest coin, has never legislated with much respect for banks or bank notes, and the spirit in which Napoleon entered upon their affairs seems to have been compounded in about equal parts of greed and mockery.

It was in 1800, the twenty-fourth pluviose year VIII., that a few warm men got together to settle the statutes for a new bank, with a capital of 30,000,000 francs, divided into 30,000 nominal shares. Their names were Perregeaux le Conteulx-Canteleu, Mallet frères, Récamier, husband of the famous beauty, and the tobacco manufacturer Rothlard. Perhaps these gentlemen are strictly entitled to be called the founders of the Bank of France, but their deliberations would scarcely have arrived at any very brilliant or even satisfactory conclusions had not Bonaparte looked with good-humored contempt over their work and approved it.

The law of 22nd of April, 1806, is that which still governs all banks of issue in France; and it is therefore interesting to learn the opinion on banks in general, and on the Bank of France in particular, of the principal author of that law, who was the Emperor himself. Now these are the instructive terms in which his Imperial Majesty expressed the sentiments of his breast when the law was discussed in the Council of State on the 27th of March, or rather less than a month before he ratified it: "I consent," observed the sovereign with grim humor, "that the chief of the bank shall be called Governor, *si cela peut lui faire plaisir*, for titles cost nothing. I consent, also, that his salary shall be as high as you please, because the bank will have to pay it. The sum may be fixed, for aught I care, at 60,000 francs a year. But with respect to the proposal that the Governor shall be an independent functionary, I think that whatever we do it will be difficult to prevent the chiefs of the bank making private use of the knowledge they must necessarily have of the operations of Government and the variations in the value of public securities." His Majesty then graciously proceeds to give some instances in point, and notably cites a queer case of dabbling in piastres. He also points out some abuses not unworthy the attention of our own age and country, for this French despot was well informed enough when he desired to sift a question to the bottom. For the rest his notions of bank management let in a curious side light upon that deep and early policy of his which seemed at one time likely to hold half the world in thraldom. He thought and said with perfect frankness that a national bank belonged as much to the Government as to the shareholders. He held that an assembly of shareholders only resembled an electoral college; that they could never be considered as proprietors of the bank, but merely as Trustees who might be removed and indemnified by the simple return of their investment. "I desire," said he, "that the bank shall be sufficiently in the hands of Government, though not under its irresponsible and absolute control. I do not require that the bank shall always lend the State money, but I insist that it shall facilitate all the pecuniary transactions of Government on easy and equitable terms." Having thus delivered himself, his Majesty further advised the Chief of the Bank specially to put its surplus into the public funds and to eschew all private investments, because he had known "more than two brothers," both friends of his, who had been ruined by a private banker. "Indeed," resumed the Monarch, affably, "the most respected private persons become bankrupt, as we have seen in the case of M. Recamier, the unfortunate man who worked without me, who can hardly pay his creditors ten per cent. on their dues, though you have all been so good as to condole with him in his insolvency. On the other side, behold me! I have never made a single bankrupt, though I have suffered much from bankrupts of other folks' making. One private person owes me 30,000,000 francs, another 20,000,000, another 6,000,000. I will have no private speculations with the bank moneys. Moreover, the whole business of French banking must be under State control. Also with respect to the nomination of Governor, I cannot think of presenting candidates to the committee of shareholders. It would restrain my liberty of choice and put me into a humiliating position. I must be master in everything that concerns the bank, which belongs much more to the Emperor than to the shareholders. I was quite amazed to hear that the government of my bank had nearly fallen into the hands of M. Talon, who was an emissary of Pitt. I will have no more of this. I shall create a new class of men to administer the Bank of France. I will pay their salaries; good salaries. It is by money that moneyed men can be managed." These abrupt sentiments, which are set down without a one-sided unlikeprudence, will be all found in those strange outpourings of Napoleon I.'s opinions, which were reverently collected by Baron Pelet de la Lozère, a writer much unknown to the English general reader. The law ultimately based upon them is that which now rules the Bank of France, so that we may see the principle at work in its foundation. There is, however, a wonder much greater than this, for the principle, good or bad, has worked so successfully in practice that in 1871 the establishment which had such small and hazardous beginnings in the Government of the third Republic 1,500,000,000 of francs, or about £60,000,000 sterling. It is now among the richest institutions in the world, and its name is a synonym for credit and security.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS A GUARANTEE OF PEACE.

In a recent letter ex-Senator Willard Warner, of Alabama, says: "Eleven years' residence in Alabama has given me ground to speak advisedly when I say that it is not safe to trust the Democratic Party with national power. To do so would be to take a long step backward. Nor do I expect reform by Mr. Tilden, who failed to discharge one of the first duties of a citizen by paying his honest share of taxes for the support of the Government under which he lived, and to which he has owed protection and guarantee for all his personal and property rights. I deplore the sectional character which the contest has taken, but if the South is to be made solid for Tilden by the revolver and the club then public safety demands that the North shall be solid against him. If the Democrats come into power, and do as well as they may, there will be a year or two of suspense and uncertainty, during which all enterprise will linger and all business languish. The Republican policy will be known beforehand, and I look to the election of Hayes and Wheeler to do much to set the current of business actively and immediately in motion."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Friday,) Oct. 20:

Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, S. Marsh, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick double tenement-house, with lot 24 by 74.4, on Front st., north side, 57 feet west of Roosevelt st., for $12,250, to Jacob Cromwell, one of the defendants in the legal proceedings.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Anderson Price, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 23 by 74.7, on Front st., north side, 34 feet west of Roosevelt st., for $12,100, to Cresing Merk. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, sold one five-story marble-front building, with lease of lot 25 by 100, No. 38 Vesey st., north side, between Church and Greenwich sts., for $15,000, to Solomon Loeb, plaintiff in the legal action.

A. H. Muller & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, F. H. Weeks, Esq., Referee, sold three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 70th st., north side, 250 feet east of 9th av., for $7,572, to H. W. Foster, plaintiff.

R. V. Harnett, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold one lot on East 86th st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs., known as lot No. 19 on a map of Harlem Commons, for $1,000, to Joseph Levy, plaintiff.

J. Fullerton, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. E. Waters, Esq., Referee, sold two three-story brick stores and dwellings with lots, each 17.10 by about 100, Nos. 15 and 17 6th av., west side, 164.3 feet north of Carmine st., for $24,350, to A. S. Murray, plaintiff in the legal action.

Bernard Smyth, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West 134th st., north side, 300 feet east of 8th av., for $1,500, to R. G. Barcalow, plaintiff in the legal action.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 99.11, on East 134th st., south side, 340 feet west of 4th av., for $3,000, to George T. Carman, plaintiff.

The following property was withdrawn at the price noted, by E. H. Ludlow & Co.: One two-story brick front building, with lot, No. 164 Lewis st., east side, south of 4th st., $3,100.

The foreclosure sale by William Kennelly of a plot of land on East 53d st., west of 1st av., was adjourned *sine die*; and the sale by Winans & Davies of a building, with lot, on Rivington st., corner of Columbia st., was not offered.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By B. P. Fairchild, partition sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 111.11 on 3 1st st., south side, 170 feet west of Avenue A.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Edgerton, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21 by 79.9, on East 13th st., south side, 264 feet east of 5th av. Also similar sale, Payson Merrill, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25.2 by 100, on 3d av., east side, 75.6 feet south of 96th st. Also similar sale, John A. Stoutenburg, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on West 79th st., south side, 316.8 feet east of 10th av.

By A. J. Keller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. D. Weeks, Esq., Referee, of one lot 20 by 100, on 8th av., west side, 27.2 feet north of 73d st.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, OCT. 20.

NEW-YORK.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins.

1 five-story brick double tenement-house, with lot, Front st., n. s., 57 ft. w. of Roosevelt st., lot 24x74 ..... $12,250

By James M. Miller.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, Front st., n. s., 34 ft. w. of Roosevelt st., lot 23x74.7 ..... $12,100

1 five-story marble-front building, with lease of lot, Vesey st., n. s., between Church and Greenwich sts., for 100 years, leased May 1, 1874, term 21 years, ground rent $1,400 per annum 15,000

By A. H. Muller & Son.

3 lots, West 70th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th av., each 25x100.5 ..... $7,572

By R. V. Harnett.

1 lot, East 86th st., n. s., between 2d and 3d avs., known as lot No. 19 on map of Harlem Commons $1,000

By J. Fullerton.

2 three-story brick stores and dwellings, with lots, Nos. 15 and 17 6th av., w. s., 164.3 ft. n. of Carmine st., each lot 17.10x about 100 ..... $24,350

By Bernard Smyth.

1 lot West 134th st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x99.11 ..... $1,500

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 lot, West 134th st., s. s., 340 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x99.11 ..... $3,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Oct. 19.

74th st., n. s., 14.8 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x100; John Bradburn to A. Sharkey ..... nom.

6th av., w. s., 62.4 ft. n. of Greenwich lane, 42x149 irregular also, 6th av., Nos. 9 and 93; also, 86th st., n. s., between 4th and 5th avs., lots No. 162 and 163; also, 9th av., e. s., 50.6 ft. s. of 70th st., 50x100; John Braden to J. F. Sunyam ..... nom.

75th st., s. s., 100 w. ft. w. 2d av., 26x102.2; F. P. Brehm to C. Q. Osborne $16,500

89th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x98.9; M. Christopher and husband to W. Dickson.

62d st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th av., 20x100.5; F. Cookand wife to W. Armand 22,000

79th st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x102.2; H. B. Denison and wife to J. Fullagar 33,000

70th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2; R. J. Dillon and others to F. P. Brehm 15,000

71st st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 4th av., 17x102.2; P. Everdell to P. H. Hanlon ..... nom.

Avenue B, w. s., 100 ft. n. of 5th st., 24.3x100; A. Frankenthaler and wife to L. Frankenthaer 3,400

55th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th av., 100.5x125; T. F. Gordon and wife to J. Braden 65,000

Cortland av., w. corner Benson st., 25x100, 23d Ward; B. Joost and wife to J. H. Bolling. 1st av., w. s., 73.11 ft. s. of 31st st., 24.10x75; H. J. Jones and h. stand to M. Koppe 2,000

163d st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5; A. May to L. Buckley 400

133d st., s. s., 229.11 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x99.11; H. A. Johns to H. Ogoorn ....

Willett st., corner of Delancey, 21.10x69.9; H. Kraushaar to J. Schneider 16,000

Avenue A, n. w. corner of 12th st., 51.9x100; M. Kroos and wife to W. Frohwitter 20,000

Broadway, Nos. 39, 64, and 66; also, New st., Nos. 19, 30, and 42; also, 103; also, Broad st., Nos. 17, 19, 21, 34, 36, 38; Exchange place, Nos. 55 and 57; also, Broadway, Nos. 78, 80, and New st., Nos. 5 and 7; also, Broadway, Nos. 69, 71, 73, 77, 444, 452; Crosby st., Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and New Church st., No. 115; Howard st., Nos. 34, 29; Edward Matthews and wife to J. B. Matthews 40,000

27th st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x93.9; C. M. Nye to K. S. Nye 6,500

11th av., s. w. corner of 31st st., 100x102.2; L. Sudder and wife to J. Fungborn ..... nom.

55th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th av., 125x100.5; Lamoert Suydam, Executor, to T. F. Gordon 65,000

1st av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 86th st., 25.9x100; Benjamin Wright and wife to I. Fullagar 20,000

6th av., w. s., 62.4 ft. (Greenwich lane) irregular; also, 6th av., Nos. 97 and 99; also, 86th st., n. s., between 4th and 5th avs., lots Nos. 162 and 163; also, 9th av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 70th st., 50x100; Lambert Suydam, Executor, to James Braden ..... nom.

125th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x99.11; L. Wilson to N. E. Wilson ..... nom.

8th st., n. s., 25.5 ft. w. of 3d av., 21x100; George Wadding ou, Referee, to M. Howland. 8th av., n. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 67th st., 25x100; George Waddington, Referee, to a. Howland. 126th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x92; S. C. Chetwood, Referee, to A. A. Wagner 17,000

Mott st., e. s., 100.8 ft. s. of Houston st., 25x81.2; R. M. Henry, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company 10,000

Mott st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Houston st., 25x87; R. M. Henry, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company 13,500

Mott st., e. s., 75.3 ft. n. of Houston st., 25x86.11; R. M. Henry, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company 13,000

82d st., s. s., 469.6 ft. e. of 3d av., 16.6x102.2; R. M. Henry, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company 2,400

6th st., n. s., 100.5 ft. w. of 2d av., 49.9x97; Francis Schell, Referee, to L. Sarles 17,000

6th st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d av., 78.2x97; Francis Schell, Referee, to F. Sulzberger 27,250

Tinton av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Cedar st., 25x133.1, 23d Ward; J. M. Levy, Referee, to J. Cudlipp 200

Union av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Cedar st., 25x133.1, 23d Ward; J. M. Levy, Referee, to J. Cudlipp 800

18th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x92; George W. Poucher, Referee, to H. D. Wilkins 9,850

6th st., s. s., 183.2 ft. w. of 2d av., 22.1x97; Francis Schell, Referee, to Joseph Schwarzschild 8,800

65th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.5; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to A. W. Lowerre, Executor 7,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 20 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NORTH.

For sale, on the north side of Washington square, a four-story brick house, 50x80 feet, including extension, not 123 feet through to alley, with stable on rear; the lot is leased from the Rogers estate, eighteen years to run, and the property is not subject to City taxes; stables rented till May 1 at $2,000; price asked for entire property, $20,000. For further particulars apply to or address E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AT A REDUCED PRICE, THE FOUR-story brown stone house, No. 112 EAST 39TH ST., 20 ft. by 55; well-arranged, frescoed, and in perfect order. Lot 98.9. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE House, cabinet trimmed; below 59th st., between Broadway and 5th av.; $20,000. A three-story brownstone house near the park, $12,000.

J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st., No. 5½ Pine st., 2 P. M.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, JUST west of 5th av., a handsome four-story twenty-one foot house, hard-wood finish, frescoed, and in perfect order; price, $32,000; terms easy. F. G. & C. S. Brown, No. 90 Broadway.

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PLOT OF TIMBER land, on the Eastern Boulevard, Westchester village, within five minutes drive of Port Chester, (Pelham Bridge Depot,) containing about 28 acres, well adapted for any manufacturing purpose, having a never-failing spring upon it; or it will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers; terms easy. For particulars inquire of HUMER MORGAN, No. 8 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, Linwood," at Rhinebeck, for less than half its cost; this place on the Hudson and contains eighty-five acres of highly cultivated land, embellished with lawns, shade trees, and shrubbery, and upon which are a large brick mansion, coach house, cottages for farmer, coachman, and gardener; commands most extensive and beautiful views of river and lake, with mountain background; location healthful, neighborhood unexceptionable; and a fine rolling country for riding and driving. This property offers to persons of taste, culture, and refinement a residence of unequaled beauty. It was purchased by the late owner at a cost of $60,000, and since purchase he expended upward of $40,000 upon its improvements. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Address D., box No. 5,434 New-York Post Office.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL—A MONTHLY MISCELLANY OF POPULAR LITERATURE. ILLUSTRATED. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER NUMBER.

A BARGAIN.—THE "JANSON FARM," ONE OF the best in Ulster County; ninety odd acres; excellent two and one-half story stone house; modern improvements; extra large barn and outbuildings; well watered and fruited; five miles from Pine Bush, Orange County. Dr. SHERMAN, owner, No. 1 Ann st. Would exchange for unincumbered City property.

GLEN PARK, AURORA, CAYUGA COUNTY, N. Y., FOR SALE.—To those who know the place it needs no description; to others a circular will be sent by application to Prof. E. L. FRENCH, of Wells College, giving full description of the place, of terms of sale, price, &c.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LARGE and village lots for sale, a great variety also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

M. A. J. LYNCH & SONS, Auctioneers, Office 10 Pine st. **THE VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY** on northwest corner of Broome and Mulberry sts., will be sold at auction on Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1876, at 12 M., at Exchange sales room, No. 111 Broadway, in following parcels: Corner parcel, 5.6, on Broome st., 116 feet on Mulberry st., with four brick buildings thereon; lot on Mulberry st., adjoining above, 25x73, with brick building thereon; lot on Broome st., adjoining same, 25x98.9x104.6, with brick building thereon.

AT AUCTION.—A VALUABLE MODERN HOUSE and grounds on King's Bridge road and 182d st. will be sold on MONDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL—A MONTHLY MISCELLANY OF POPULAR LITERATURE. ILLUSTRATED. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER NUMBER.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

APARTMENTS.—TENTERDEN, NO. 263 WEST 125th st., a small family house, seven stone; light; ventilate; Oriel windows; Jackson's grates; elegant gas-fixtures; spacious garden; $480 to $600; janitor.

A SUPERB MURRAY HILL FULL SIZE and exquisitely furnished and frescoed mansion, one brownstone, statuary, &c., at a reasonable rental. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, or 33 East 17th st.

$40 A MONTH, FURNISHED.—A PRETTY cottage, seven rooms, at Rutherford Park, N. J., fifty minutes from New-York; near depot; on best ave. Address E. C. T., Post Office Box 466, New-York.

A MAGNIFICENTLY AND COMPLETELY furnished four-story brown-stone residence on 42d st., adjoining 5th av., to rent low. W. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL—A MONTHLY MISCELLANY OF POPULAR LITERATURE. ILLUSTRATED. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER NUMBER.

A NELEGANT FLAT TO LET—UNFURNISHED; five rooms; rent $1,000 per annum. No. 71 Lexington av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL—A MONTHLY MISCELLANY OF POPULAR LITERATURE. ILLUSTRATED. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER NUMBER.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL—A MONTHLY MISCELLANY OF POPULAR LITERATURE. ILLUSTRATED. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER NUMBER.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE UNITED STATES LAND warrants. Address, stating price, CASH, Box No. 310 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A NEAT FURNISHED HOUSE UP town, at moderate rent. Address Box No. 2,274 New-York Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily. Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL—A MONTHLY MISCELLANY OF POPULAR LITERATURE. ILLUSTRATED. PRICE 25 CENTS PER NUMBER.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a lady for her chamber-maid and seamstress, whom she can thoroughly recommend; has been in her family seven years. Can be seen at the residence of present employer, No. 62 West 37th st., from 2 to 4 P. M., until engaged.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 161 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-work and waiting; in a private family. Call at No. 486 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 210 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call or address No. 109 West 55th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO GIRLS TO DO the work of a small family; will go together or separate; one as cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objections to do the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 156 West 35th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and waitress.—By two sisters, to live in the same family: one as excellent cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at 363 1st av., in the bakery.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH woman and daughter, lately landed, mother as first-class cook, daughter as chamber-maid or laundress. Call at No. 13 West 44th st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; understands family cooking; no objection to country; Brooklyn preferred; five years' City reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, reliable, and very competent young woman; city or country; best of reference. Call at No. 143 West 49th st.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL—A MONTHLY MISCELLANY OF POPULAR LITERATURE. ILLUSTRATED. PRICE 25 CENTS PER NUMBER.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; will assist with washing; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 497 7th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 19th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl; also, bread and biscuit baker; best City reference. Call at No. 228 West 16th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH LADY; FIRST-class dress-maker; work by day or week in a private family. Call at No. 413 6th av., first floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper, by a German Protestant lady, who speaks English fluently; the highest testimonials as to character and competency. Call or address for two days, Housekeeper, No. 55 West 18th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A GERMAN LADY, AS housekeeper in an American family; understands cooking in all its branches, and is fully competent to fill the situation. Inquire at No. 117 East 70th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISHWOMAN DEsires any position where strict integrity would be appreciated; has had great experience in the care of children; City or country. Call at 136 East 25th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MAN; WOULD BE willing to take charge of a house, as he will be disengaged from one next week, or as janitor; good City reference. Apply for three days at No. 440 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—THE ADVERTISER, A COMpetent French maid and seamstress, desires a position with a family going to Europe; would take charge of children. Address by note H. B., No. 121 5th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young American Protestant girl; excellent hairdresser and seamstress; best City reference. Address Maid, No. 224 East 45th st., room No. 15.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; good dress-maker and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in private family; splendid ironer, as reference will show; five years' best City reference. Address R. S., Box No. 3,069 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—FIRST CLASS; WILLING TO assist with chamber-work or growing children; five years' City reference. Address for two days F. R., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl for up-stairs or light house work, in city; good home preferred. Call at No. 29 Hubert st., first floor, for two days.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUND ESS at gentlemen's or families' washing at her home; good City references. Address, for two days, M. A., Box No. 3,4 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; at families', ladies', or gentlemen's washing, fluting, and polishing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 261 6th av.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WASHing at moderate terms, or will go out by the day; best of references. Call at 326 East 30th st., Room 16.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING AND IRONING.—A FAMILY'S wash by the month or by the dozen on reasonable terms. Address, by card or person, No. 174 West 3d st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTAble colored woman, by the week or month, on reasonable terms. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th st., in basement.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A POOR, REspectable woman to go out by the day or work home; does house-cleaning; works reasonable. Call on Mrs. Johnson, No. 401 East 140th st., rear house.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN desires to take in washing and ironing, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 324 East 26th st., Room No. 18.

MALES.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL—A MONTHLY MISCELLANY OF POPULAR LITERATURE. ILLUSTRATED. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER NUMBER.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN WHO is willing and obliging; has several years' good references for capacity. Address Light Connection, Box 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN—GOOD, &c.—A MAN AND WIFE (together: man is a first-class coachman; willing to make himself generally useful; wife is a good plain cook and excellent laundress; wages no object. Address J. K., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant; is a good, careful driver and experienced groom; can attend to furnaces and do gardening; will make himself generally useful; excellent references. Address William J., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young Protestant, aged twenty-two, as coachman and groom; understands the care of a furnace and a garden, and will work for small wages; good refer nce. Address R. J. Box 234 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man, living nine years with one gentleman, two years and four months with last employer; leaves on account of selling off. Address D. C., 382 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe, for his coachman; can recommend him as a thorough man. Apply to T. J., No. 124 West 50th st., before 12 o'clock, for four days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A LADY GOing to Europe, for a thorough reliable coachman; obliging and competent in every way. Call or address at stable No. 124 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, in a first-class family; seven years' reference from last employer. Call or address Coachman, No. 140 East 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man lately landed, as coachman and groom; thoroughly trained to ride, drive, and break to perfection in Europe. Address J. R., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS MAN; ENGLISH; fifteen years' reference. Address Wright's harness store, No. 311 4th av., or Howell's feed store, No. 203 West 20th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; COMPETENT and experienced; can be seen-housed, propertied, flower, and vegetable gardens, and the general improvement of a gentleman's place; satisfactory references. Address P. T., box No. 232 *Times* Office.

PROOF-READER.—ON A DAILY PAPER BY AN experienced and competent reader. Address H. M., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A HOTEL OR store; can be well recommended by his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, furnaces to take care of by the week or month; a capable man; useful and industrious; best references as to capabilities, &c. Address D. K., 34 West 44th st.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A BOY OF FIFTEEN TO BE useful in a house, or would do any kind of work; would go for small remuneration. Apply at No. 256 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS colored man; understands his business, and is well recommended. Apply after 9 o'clock, at No. 891 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, WHO CAN give perfect satisfaction as to honesty and sobriety. Call on or address for two days D. S., No. 132 West 15th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A LARGE WESTERN HOUSE, A gentleman who has had EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE in DISPENSING CREDITS. Apply by letter, inclosing references, to Box No. 1,926 Post Office. New-York.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL—A MONTHLY MISCELLANY OF POPULAR LITERATURE. ILLUSTRATED. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER NUMBER.

ON DEMANDE.—UNE JEUNE FILLE DE TREIZE à quinze, aus pour parler Français, avec les enfants. A numero 488 Lexington av., avant deux heures.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED WITH the toy trade if in this City and vicinity to solicit orders. Permanent employment. Address, with reference, TOY, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WOMAN to live a short distance out of the city for a few weeks to do plain family sewing; state price per week. Address J. J. DRAPER, Harrison, N. Y.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN TO ACT AS special agent for a leading Mutual Life Insurance Company in this City and vicinity. For further information address Insurance, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT AMERICAN girl to take care of small children. Apply at No. 127 East 27th st., basement.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; must be thoroughly trained and have City references. Apply at No. 30 West 37th st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—SAMUEL MAHER, Plaintiff, against MICHAEL D. BURKE, MARIA L. BURKE, his wife; IWAN SIMONIS, and IWAN H. SIMONIS, Defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 79 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Del. & Hud...a3.	78½	
6	do.	77	
100	Western Union...	70⅞	
500	do.	70¾	
100	do.	70⅝	
100	do...b3.	70⅞	
100	do...c.	70⅞	
100	Pacific Mail.....	25	
200	do.	24⅝	
100	N. Y. C. & Hud...	104½	
100	do...a.c.	104⅜	
25	do.	104½	
200	do.	105	
2170	do...a3.	105	
300	Erie Railway....	11⅜	
200	do.	11⅝	
2100	do.	11¾	
100	Mich. Central...	47⅜	
200	do.	47½	
500	do.	47⅝	
100	do.	47½	
100	do...c.	47⅝	
300	do.	47⅝	
100	do.	47½	
200	do.	47⅝	
100	do...c.	47⅝	
300	Roc's Island....	102½	
5	do.	102	
500	Lake Shore.....	59⅜	
1510	do.	59⅜	
500	do.	59⅝	
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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '81,	118¾	
10,000	U. S. 5-20s '65,	112¼	
10,000	U. S. 5-20s '65,	112¼	
12,000	U. S. 5-20s '65,	112¼	
800	do.	112¾	
10,500	U. S. 5-20s '65,	112¾	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000	La. 7s, Con. '60	60	
3,000	Mo. Long bds. '1073	100	
1,000	D. of C. 3.65s. '69	100	
10,000	M. & St. P. 8s 1st '1	116	
3,000	M. & St. P. 1st,	100	
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st,	102½	
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st, Con.	100	
1,000	Mich. So. 2d 7s '1	104½	
1,000	L. S. 1st 7s. '80	100	
500	do.	100	
3,000	N. Y. C. 6s. '83	104⅝	
5,000	Erie 2d 7s. '91	102	
5,000	C. & N. W. Sk. Fd.	73	
1,000	Mich. So. 2d 7s '1	104½	
1,000	L. S. 1st 7s. '80	100	
500	do.	100	
3,000	N. Y. C. 6s. '83	104⅝	
3,000	N. W. C. C. G.	93½	
5,000	Erie 2d 7s. '91	102	
5,000	C. & St. P. 8s 1st	116	
10,000	M. & St. P. 8s 1st	116	
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st,	102½

PARTY RECORDS REVIEWED

ADDRESS OF HON. L. BRADFORD PRINCE.

THE TWO POLITICAL PARTIES REVIEWED AND CONTRASTED—REDUCTION OF NATIONAL TAXATION BY THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION—TILDEN'S RECORD EXAMINED AND CLEARLY DEFINED.

Hon. L. Bradford Prince addressed a Republican meeting in the village Hall, New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Wednesday night. Mr. J. W. Simonton, the President of the club under whose auspices the meeting was held, acted as Chairman, and introduced the speaker, who said:

Mr. Chairman: In the political contest this year, as in other years, there are two great parties. These parties are not new parties; they are the same which have divided the country for twenty years. A candid man who desires to choose wisely will look at the history of the parties themselves and see what records they have made. And in looking over these records no candid man can have a doubt as to which of the parties deserves to have power intrusted to it. The Democrats say this is not a fair criterion this year. That these matters of history are all old issues, and that now there is a new state of affairs and but one issue, and that the issue of administrative reform. This is not the fair and proper way to judge of parties; but take this one issue, and if we find that Republican government has been marked by extravagance, and Democratic government by economy and reform, then let bygones be bygones and let us place the Democracy in power. What are the facts? We read in Democratic papers, and hear in Democratic speeches, a great deal about the weight of taxation under which the country has been placed by the Republican Party. I ask your attention to some events which have occurred within a few years. Ten years ago the internal revenue tax was upon everything you ate and drank and wore—there was no trade or profession not subject to it. In 1866 it amounted to $309,000,000, and it was reduced by Republican administration until in 1874 there remained but $102,000,000. Ten years ago there was an income tax which every man who had an income, and was willing to admit he had, was bound to pay. That also has been removed by the Republicans.

The speaker then showed by a long array of figures the immense reduction in the national debt which had been effected during the Republican administration, and compared this record with that of the Democratic Party in places in which it held power. In 1860 in New-York the debt was $18,000,000, and the Democrats reduced it in their own peculiar way until it was only $115,000,000. [Laughter.] In Brooklyn in 1860 the debt was $6,000,000, and there they reduced it—in their own peculiar way again—until it was only $38,000,000. Where can there be found in modern history, he asked, another instance in which an administration has succeeded (as the Republican Party has) in reducing the public debt and taxes at the same time? It seems to be impossible. How was it made possible? By a sentimental reduction in the expenses of Government and by the honesty of those who handled the funds. In 1860 the expenses of Government were $322,000,000; they have been reduced year by year under the administration of President Grant until the reduction has amounted to $63,105,000.

THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

The time which succeeded the war was a time of general demoralization. Defalcations in banking houses, in insurance companies, and in other branches of business, were frequent. Dishonesty seemed to be the rule and honesty the exception. This dishonesty, it might be supposed, would have existed in an extraordinary degree in the Government. What is the truth? We have had, within these last six or eight months, investigations by the score; they have probed to the bottom of everything which served to give an opportunity for developments. Every effort which partisan zeal or malice could suggest has been made. They sent for witnesses to the Pacific slope, to Europe, to the prisons, and, in one memorable instance, even to the lunatic asylum. What has been the result? It is such as to make us proud of the national honesty which has been developed. Instances of wrong-doing have been discovered which are sources of national sorrow, regret, and shame; they belong to no party; their discovery should not afford cause of congratulation or joy to any party. There is no true American, of any party, who does not feel the blush of shame at the fall of Belknap; who does not regret that Babcock was not more particular in his friendships. But these instances can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Beyond this these investigations have shown that there is a greater amount of national honesty and integrity in this country than in any other country on the face of the globe. During the twenty-five years before 1861 the amount lost out of every $1,000 that passed through the Treasury $9 02; during this war and after, the loss has been seventy-eight cents out of $1,000. In the time of Jackson it was $10 55; of Van Buren, $21 15; of Buchanan, $6 98; in the time of Abraham Lincoln, with all the war on his hands, but $1 41. [Applause.] In the first administration of Gen. Grant the amount lost out of every $1,000 was forty cents, and in his present administration only twenty-six cents. [Applause.] You may look through all history, you may go where you will over the face of the earth—to the most despotic country, where dishonesty on the part of an official would bring instant death—and nowhere will you find such another exhibit or absolute official honesty. Could such a state of things with that of New-York during the building of the new Court-house. Out of each thousand dollars there were stolen not only a few dollars or cents, but $650—sixty-five per cent.

TILDEN'S RECORD.

But Democrats will say, "That is not what we mean—we are a new party—the party of reform, the Tilden party. He is a reformer, and if elected to the Presidency he will control the Government." Now, that is not a fair way to do; no party has a right to put up one man and ask us to judge of them by him and to ignore the rest. Still, to accommodate them, let us take Tilden as the representative of the party and look at his record. Tilden made his record in the State of New-York; he never held office outside of the State. I do not, of course, allude to those little offices in railroads called "rump" companies. [Laughter.] He has held two offices—as a member of Assembly in 1872 and as Governor. The Legislature of 1872 was the first reform Legislature. No body of men ever had a better chance than they to distinguish themselves—they had to do the work of cleaning the Augean stables which had become filled during the administration of Tweed. No man could ask for a better chance to prove his character as a reformer than as a member of that Legislature. Tilden was a member of that Assembly. He was scarcely ever in his seat—scarcely ever took part in the debates, scarcely ever recorded a vote. A monthly neglect of every duty which pertained to the office which he held. I have taken his record from the Journal of the Assembly. I had the roll-calls counted. There were 1,565 of them. Tilden voted on 107 and neglected to vote on 1,461. [Laughter.] "But," some Democrat will say, "Tilden was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and had to be absent in New-York attending to the duties of his office and other affairs." That is true. He was absent with that committee part of the time, and I caused the roll-calls of the committee to be counted. There were 291 of them, and, giving him credit for every one of these, he still failed to vote on 1,170. Never has there been a case where a member, sick or well, made such a record of neglect. "But," they may say, "Mr. Tilden was a great man. He was interested in important reforms. So he picked out the 107 reform bills and voted on them, and did not take the trouble to vote on the others." I looked to see what bills he had voted on, and was astonished. Out of all the important sessions and meetings, Tilden voted on only one—and on that one he voted the wrong way. [Laughter.] That was on the bill of the Committee of Seventy to reform the charter of New-York. He voted no, and voted to continue in force the Tweed power, under which the City had been robbed. We hear a great deal of Tilden as a tax reformer, and you would suppose he would have availed himself of an opportunity to vote on bills designed for this object. Yet, on the Appropriation bill, and the Supply bill, which call for millions of dollars, and on which from three to five votes are taken during their passage, he did not vote once. One of the first measures of reform was one to reduce the expenses of the Legislature itself, which had grown to enormous proportions through sinecures and other causes produced by the Tweed government. On the final passage of the bill on this subject Tilden was not present, and did not vote. There were three reform bills to reduce the expenses of State prisons; Tilden did not vote on one of the three. "But," they say, "what he took interest in were the Canal bills; he did not want to flitter away his time with these minor matters." There were three Canal bills—the Ordinary, the Extraordinary, and the Seven-mill Tax bills. The Ordinary bill came up; Tilden was not there to vote—perhaps because it was an ordinary bill. [Laughter.] The Extraordinary bill came up. He was not there to vote—perhaps because it was an extraordinary bill. Then the Seven-mill Tax bill came up—a most important bill—on which there was a close vote, and on which we wanted the vote of every man to record what would undoubtedly prove to be a "steal;" but Tilden was not there. And the result was that during the 134 days—one of the longest sessions we ever had—Tilden did not vote on a single Canal bill.

THE CANAL RING.

We hear a good deal from the Democrats about canal reform and tax reform. They are both dangerous matters, because the statements made in favor of Tilden contain self-truths. The Canal Ring has been beaten and destroyed. Who did it? The people of the State, when, two years ago, they voted the amendment to the seventh article of the Constitution of the State. All the money that came to the Ring came in the way of "extra compensation." The amendment to the Constitution said in so many words, "Hereafter no extra compensation shall ever be paid to any contractor." When the people passed that, they destroyed the Canal Ring. This was in 1874; Tilden came into power in 1875. Tilden did a great deal that he deserves credit for. He made suggestions to the Legislature for the passage of certain laws, and the Legislature met him half way, and passed every bill he recommended. But it is an absurdity for Democrats to assert that he destroyed the Canal Ring, which had been destroyed by the people two months before he went into office.

In regard to the statement that Tilden reduced the taxes, the half-truth in that is that the taxes were actually reduced, but not by him. The reduction of the tax, Mr. Prince showed at length to have been brought about by several causes—by the previous payment of the last installment of the bounty debt; by results consequent upon the increased valuation of property in the State recommended by the State Assessors; by the previous payment of $293,000 of canal debt; by the appropriation of $300,000 less for the new Capitol than the previous year—all matters in which Tilden had no hand, but for which he received credit because the beneficial operation of these causes was not apparent until he came into office.

Mr. Prince concluded his address by reviewing the war record of Gov. Tilden and contrasting it with that of his competitor for the Presidency.

SPURGEON ON PREACHERS.

WHAT A LONDON PREACHER HAD TO SAY OF PREACHERS AND PEOPLE.

The London *Telegraph* of the 4th inst. says:

Mr. Spurgeon took part yesterday in the proceedings in connection with the laying of the foundation-stone of a new hall in George street, Camberwell, in which Ned Wright proposes for the future to carry on the mission service, for which his present wooden and iron structure has become inadequate. There was a very crowded attendance, and Mr. Wright seemed to have many sympathizers, by one of the most liberal of whom, Mr. R. A. Gray, the stone was laid. I came here to-day, said Mr. Spurgeon, to help a neighbor. The time was when nobody would go inside any place of worship unless he agreed with all that was said and done there; but we have now come to rejoice in diversity of operations where we can see that they are directed to the service of the same Lord. I believe there is not half as much ground for the anxiety people feel when they look at the various denominations in the Church as they suppose. I have known one place in a town as dead as dead could be, and another place was opened, and then both were filled. [Hear, hear.] For my part, if Ned Wright or anybody else can run away with my congregation—[a laugh]—they are uncommonly welcome; but it will take them all their time, for I always think that if there is a new coach put on the road the old coach should be horsed better, so as to keep customers. [Great applause.] What we want to do is by some means to get the great mass of our people to hear the Gospel. I am always hearing it said the great problem is to get the working classes to listen to the Gospel. I do not believe that to be the problem at all, and I deny altogether that the working classes of London attend less at the house of God than other classes in London. In proportion to their numbers they attend as well as any other class. At least that is my experience. People come to the Tabernacle, and when they see the congregation coming out they say no working classes go there, because they would not be so well dressed. But why should not a working man wear as good a suit of clothes as he possibly can get? Do you expect that on Sunday he would wear the same clothes in which during the week he is bricklaying or carpentering, in which he is up to his neck in dust, or in which he goes down a sewer? One of the first things I notice about a man when he turns from his evil ways is that he gets a decent suit of clothes and if ever he had such a thing before I am afraid he was in the habit of leaving them with the pawnbroker. [Laughter.] I don't believe any one in Europe could tell the difference between a workman in his best clothes and any other swell. [Renewed laughter.] I suppose two-thirds of my congregation at the Tabernacle are working men, and whenever you have a vigorous, living church you will find that the bulk of it is made up of the very men whom it is said to be the problem to get to go to the house of God. There is a problem I should like to see solved, and that is how to get the people of the West End into church, because although there are many places in connection with the Church of England in which the gospel is truly preached, I must say I do not call it going to the house of God when a man goes to witness processions and pomps and shows. And I know there are hundreds of thousands of people living in the suburbs surrounding London, having large houses and fine houses, who do not attend church any more than many of the workpeople do. Let us look at the objections people urge to going out on Sunday. Some say their clothes are not good enough, but they are good enough if they have been paid for. [Laughter.] I admit there are persons who should never go to church—those who wear boots and shoes with their toes and umbrellas that always falling down with a snap. Then you find people who say they don't go because of the heat and the bad air. I could indicate some places where they could have three pews to themselves if they liked [laughter] and plenty of air. To all sextons and chapel-keepers I would give this wrinkle—open your windows often. [Laughter.] I often preach in country chapels where the people are packed like herrings in a barrel [laughter,] and I have tried to get the windows opened, but they wouldn't, for they never had been opened. [A laugh.] I went into one of these places once, and it was so close and hot that I asked every gentleman near a window to smash a pane or two. [Laughter.] Those was soon a very grand smash (it is said in the beautiful language of the street) and I paid the bill afterward like an honest man; but it was much better to do that than bear the cruelty of preaching in such an atmosphere or forcing people to listen when they were more disposed to sleep. There is a common complaint that the preacher can neither be understood nor heard, and there is some truth in it. I wish some preachers who mumble as a very great fault would get a new set of teeth. If men have anything worth being heard, they should speak out. I have heard of clergymen in Australia and Africa—I do not say in England—[a laugh]—of whom it is said that when you hear them once you hear as much of them as you want to hear. [Laughter.] Preachers use various kinds of English—one with many-syllabled words, the other the Saxon monosyllables in which they themselves began to use when they prattled as children. I heard a story once of a number of sailors who were playing cards up aloft, and had a light for the purpose. The captain sent a midshipman to tell them to put it out, and the midshipman told them to "extinguish that luminary." But the sailors did not understand him. Then the Captain called out, "Jones, put that glim"—and out went the candle. [Great laughter.] I should not have said that, but I should have taken a middle point, and said, "Put out that candle, old boys." [Laughter.] I believe "highfalutin" is too much used in the pulpit. We preachers should speak so that people could not misunderstand us even if they tried to do so. Some men occasionally stay away from communion because their wives have a large family, [a laugh,] and these good women cannot leave the children. I should like to whisper in the ears of some Christian young woman that they might go and take care of the children for a Sunday and let the mother get out. [Applause.] As for the husbands, I don't think they always take their fair turn with their wives, for see some Christian men out on Sunday whose wives never get out for a month together. I think, too, that people have a good deal to do with the filling of the churches and that they might bring friends when they could, and certainly when they found it necessary to say the good man preaching had his wife a wool-gathering, they ought only to say it out in the country, when there was no one within a mile or so of them. [Laughter.] I'll tell you what I often find. When I go into a street and ask for a chapel I am told it is round the corner by the Duke of Prussia, or the Marquis of Granby, or the Mother Red Cap; but I don't find that the churches are conspicuous places. Don't let this happen to you. Advertise, distribute handbills, or the life of business is black ink. You ought to distribute tracts—I mean good ones—and if I knew where you could get good ones I should tell you, for they are generally superficial articles. [Laughter.] Mr. Spurgeon concluded, after an earnest exhortation, by remarking that as book numbers sold best when they were illustrated with plates, so in that meeting they were going to see what could be done with plates. A handsome collection was taken up, Mr. Spurgeon beginning it with £10.

HOW SOUTHERN INTERESTS WILL BE ADVANCED.

In his speech in Philadelphia, Thursday night, Hon. Jonathan Norcross, of Georgia, said: "Do you ask me which candidate for the Presidency is required to be elected by the best interests of the South? I answer, unhesitatingly, that they require the election of Rutherford B. Hayes and the continuance of Republican rule. If he is elected, all matters at the South will be quieted down. Under his administration capital and immigration will flow to the South to help build up our waste places. Under him we shall know precisely what to expect. We shall know that there will be no violent changes in the policy of the Government; there will be no working up of another rebellion, or something else equally bad and dangerous to our interests. But let Samuel J. Tilden be elected and the Democratic Party installed in power, then fear and trembling will take possession of every man. Everything would be thrown into suspense and uncertainty; and what is more significant, the great body of the Democratic Party being at the South, and only its tail here at the North, Mr. Tilden would be a mere puppet in the hands of the Southern Democracy, to dance to the tune of Ben Hill, Dr. Tucker, and Wade Hampton; and what is still worse for us, instead of capital and immigration going to the South to train under such leaders, thousands of Republicans would have to leave the South or be trampled into the dust. To tell you the plain truth, fellow-citizens, I can never believe that the people of the North can ever be so stupid and visionary as to hand the Government of the country over to the party and the men who risked everything and fought through four years to destroy that Government. I repeat, there is a strong element in the South, and, perhaps, a majority of the people, who have become reconciled to the new order of things, and who much prefer to have them remain as they are than to encounter the risks that would follow reaction, and the confusion that bankruptcy alone would produce."

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

BOSS TWEED.

HIS RECEPTION ON BOARD THE GOVERNMENT STEAMER FRANKLIN — THE ARRANGEMENTS TO SECURE HIS SAFE PASSAGE "HOME."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

AT SEA, OFF CAPE ST. VINCENT, COAST OF PORTUGAL, Sept. 23, 1876.

Before this reaches you you will doubtless know that our ship has been awarded the flattering honor of conveying to the land of his birth no less noted a public celebrity than Boss Tweed. I say we have been thus honored, but as a few days must yet elapse ere we arrive at Vigo, the bulky, but shippery, old eel may again evade the clutches of the law and want to know "What we are going to do about it?" We arrived at Villefranche, from Spezia, on the 9th inst. A few days later the Marion joined us, and on the 14th the Admiral took official leave of us, together with the officers of his staff who remain out with him, and transferred his flag to the Marion. All this ceremony was done in due style—officers and crew in full dress on the quarter-deck. The old gentleman was very loath to leave the fine old ship, and displayed much emotion in his farewell speech. As his barge left the gangway, his flag was hauled down and saluted with thirteen guns, being hoisted with the same ceremony as he went on board the other ship. When the Admiral's flag came down, and the Franklin ceased to be the flag-ship, there was a man stationed at the main-truck who threw to the breeze a magnificent homeward-bound pennant 400 feet long, which rapidly unrolled itself and floated out far over the stern of the ship. The same afternoon at 4 o'clock we bade a final adieu to pretty Ville-franche harbor, the grand old Alpes Maritimes that frown above, to Nice, the superb, the lovely, the nearest approach to paradise in Europe. We took a farewell view of this familiar scene of unsurpassed beauty, and felt a sorrow in doing so that even our homeward-bound pennant flying overhead was powerless for the moment to prevent. Many happy recollections cluster around Nice, and it is by far the most endeared of any place we have visited during the cruise. However, everything comes to an end, so we took our last glimpse with the setting sun on the evening of the 14th, and then turned our thoughts toward Gibraltar, America, and home. The run of five days down to the Rock was pleasant and uneventful, rather blue for us to miss a number of our messmates, but the homeward-bound feeling began to grow more real than it had been before. We expected to stop at Gibraltar only long enough to fill up with coal, and then set out at once across the ocean. We had heard before leaving Nice of the capture of Tweed at Vigo, where he came on a sailing vessel from Cuba, so upon our arrival, when the Captain received a telegram from the United States Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, addressed to our Consul at Gibraltar, we immediately conjectured that the old thief was at the bottom of it. The telegram requested the Consul to detain any United States Government vessel passing out the straits until orders could come from Washington. A few hours later a dispatch from the Secretary of the Navy ordered us to remain at Gibraltar for further orders. The next day came telegraphic orders from Washington to proceed to Vigo, communicate with the United States Minister, and receive Tweed on board, place him under strict guard, allow him no communication with the crew, and upon arrival at New-York to allow no communication with the shore until instructions shall be received from the Navy Department as to his final disposal. We got in the bay of Gibraltar in one day, pretty quick work, and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning left there en route to Vigo, where we expect to arrive on Monday. We have a head wind and a long, heavy, head sea which reduces our speed materially. If we get the Boss on board all right he will be given quarters in the Admiral's cabin, which is vacant now, and will have an officer on guard over him day and night in port. The cabin windows have been fitted with iron bars, which gives it a look of business and security to prevent him from falling overboard.

VIGO, Spain, Sept. 27.

We arrived on the bay on Monday evening, but too late to get a pilot, and the fog was too thick to run in without, so we had to stay outside until Tuesday (yesterday) morning. This is one of the handsomest bays in the world, and the view of the valley on both sides from the old castle on the hill overlooking the town is superb. The town itself does not amount to much. I was on shore yesterday afternoon for several hours, but devoted little time to the town. We climbed the hill to the castle, but admittance was denied us because the Governor had given orders to allow no communication with the prisoners. These prisoners guarded so closely were Boss Tweed and Hunt, a cousin of his. The people generally are opposed to giving up the old sinner, but the Government had no hesitation in gobbling him. Upon the arrival of the Boss in his shirt sleeves, barefooted, in the midst of scrubbing deck. The Spaniards spoke no English and Tweed spoke nothing else, so no conversation was limited. Last night at 10 o'clock a boat came off, and Secretary of the Governor delivered Tweed and Hunt on board. The former was at once placed in the quarters prepared for him and a sentry placed over him. Hunt was at once released, as we had no orders to keep him. The old Boss looks quite jolly and has brass enough to last him several years. He will be confined to the cabin during the whole passage, and while in port an officer is always present with him. Last night a man died who has been ill a long time with consumption, and we put off sailing till tomorrow in order to bury him on shore. To-morrow we sail for home, and we ought to arrive at New-York by the 18th or 20th of October. We shall go by the southern passage by Madeira and West Indies in order to get the trade winds and save coal. I don't know whether we shall go out of commission at New-York or not. You will probably see me soon after you get this. I don't know whether you'll get this or not, as Spanish postal honesty is of a low order. G. E. H. H.

PRODUCTION OF IRON IN GERMANY.

THE NUMBER OF BLAST FURNACES IN THE EMPIRE—QUANTITY OF IRON ORE USED—VALUE OF THE PRODUCTIONS—REACTION OF PRICES IN 1874.

The German Government has published some interesting statistics as to the production of iron in Germany for 1874. From these statistics it appears that during that year there were 324 blast furnaces, which worked for a total of 2,801 months, or, upon an average, for about eight months and twenty days each out of a possible total of twelve months. The quantity of iron ore used amounted to 4,342,184 tons, of which 4,130,090 tons were produced in Germany itself. The total quantity of pig iron and cast iron of the first quality produced was 1,660,208 tons. The mean working population employed in the trade was 32,765, of which number 553 were women. The positions held by the respective States of the Empire were as follows: Prussia stood first with 244 blast furnaces and a total production of 1,330,968 tons, valued at $28,106,313. Next come the Rhine Provinces, with a total production of 541,483 tons and a value of $11,753,078; in Westphalia, with 311,559 tons and $7,112,845; Silesia, with 276,258 tons and $5,986,109; Hanover, with 109,152 tons and $2,059,913; Hesse-Nassau, with 37,029 tons and $1,216,675, and Hohenzollern, with 238 tons and $18,012. None of the other States of the German Empire produced as much as the three Provinces of Prussia first mentioned; but Alsace-Lorraine follows close in the wake of Silesia, with 201,419 tons and a value of $3,716,374; and then come Bavaria, with 49,273 tons and $1,341,980; Saxony, with 52,050 tons and $837,892; Hesse, with 16,735 tons and $393,059; Brunswick, with 15,720 tons and $426,854; Wurtemburg, with 11,316 tons and $381,954; Saxe-Meiningen, with 12,913 tons and $257,887; Anhalt, with 634 tons and $32,095; Reuss, with 493 tons and $12,211 and Waldeck, with 124 tons and $5,429. A table is appended to these returns, giving the quantities and value of the pig and cast iron produced during the last ten years. From 960,979 tons and a value of $20,252,730 in 1865, the totals increased without intermission until 1871, in which year they were 1,420,830 tons and $29,138,286. In the following year, when the produce of Alsace-Lorraine was included for the first time, there was a further increase to 1,807,345 tons, and a value of $51,886,740, the rise in value, as will be seen, being considerably greater than the rise in quantity. There was an increase again in 1873 to 1,983,163 tons and $55,291,296; but a fall in 1874 to 1,660,208 tons, as stated above. The reaction of prices was also very considerable, as the 1,660,208 tons realized but $35,449 786, or about $19 per ton, as compared to nearly $29 per ton in 1873.

A METEOR.

The Hartford *Courant* of Thursday morning says: "Members of the Police force on night duty report a meteor of astonishing size and brilliancy at 1:53 this morning. All agree in describing the general direction of the meteor as from the south-eastern to the north-western heavens. One of the officers speaks of the meteor as appearing as large as a half bushel, and of the light as having a bluish appearance, and of wonderful brilliancy. All observers speak of the remarkable size of the meteor, its brilliancy, and of its apparent bursting, filling a large space in the heavens with bright fragments, which, with a brilliant, irregular trail, having the appearance of sparks, could be seen for eight minutes by the watch before the light finally faded away. The illuminated path of the meteor had an irregular shape, like the milky way, or like clouds lighted up by a bright moon behind them, although the sky, before the passage of the meteor, was perfectly clear. It was evidently one of the most wonderful displays of flash and sharp lightning. A long train, like that of a sky rocket, was left, and remained floating in the air more than fifteen minutes after the meteor had disappeared. The few who were fortunate enough to witness the spectacle report it as being extraordinary."

The Philadelphia paper says that about 2 o'clock Thursday morning a fleet passed over Camden, N. J. It appeared to the eye about three feet in diameter and passed from the south-east to the north-west. It was visible for about ten seconds, followed by a long trail similar to that of a comet. While passing it cast a light so great that persons on the street were led to suppose that there was a fire.

AUDIBLE SPEECH BY TELEGRAPH.

PROF. A. GRAHAM BELL'S DISCOVERY—SUCCESSFUL AND INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS BETWEEN BOSTON AND CAMBRIDGEPORT.

From the Boston Advertiser, Oct. 19.

The following account of an experiment made on the evening of Oct. 9 by Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas A. Watson is interesting, as being the record of the first conversation ever carried on by word of mouth over a telegraph wire. Telephones were placed at either end of a telegraph line owned by the Walworth Manufacturing Company, extending from their office in Boston to their factory in Cambridgeport, a distance of about two miles. The company's battery, consisting of nine Daniels cells, was removed from the circuit and another of ten carbon elements substituted. Articulate conversation then took place through the wire. The sounds, at first faint and indistinct, became suddenly quite loud and intelligible. Mr. Bell in Boston and Mr. Watson in Cambridgeport then took turns in reading what was said and heard, and the comparison of the two records is most interesting, as showing the accuracy of the electrical transmission:

BOSTON RECORD.

Mr. Bell—What do you think was the matter with the instruments?

Mr. Watson—There was nothing the matter with them.

B.—I think we were both speaking at the same time.

W.—Can you understand anything I say?

B.—Yes; I understand everything you say.

W.—The reason why you did not hear at first, was because there was a relay in the circuit.

B.—You may be right, but I found the magnet of my telephone touching the membrane.

W.—I cut this relay out, and then the sounds came out perfectly.

B.—I hear every syllable. Try something in an ordinary conversation voice.

W.—Shall I connect their battery in the circuit?

B.—No; there is no necessity to connect their battery in the circuit, as the sounds come out quite loudly.

W.—I am now talking in quite a low tone of voice.

B.—The sounds are quite as loud as before, and twice as distinct.

W.—Cut out the battery and then talk.

B.—All right. I will cut out the battery now if you will keep listening.

[Here an interruption occurred, and after a short time Mr. Bell said:]

B.—I thought you were going to say something.

W.—Is the battery cut out?

B.—No, but I will do it now.

[Battery having been cut out, Mr. Bell continued.]

B.—Did you hear anything now?

[Battery replaced.]

B.—Did you hear anything?

W.—No, not a sound.

B.—Say something to me when I cut out the battery again.

[Battery cut out.]

W.—I could not hear a sound when the battery was cut out.

[Battery replaced.]

B.—I fancy I heard a trace of your voice.

W.—Shall I put on their battery to see if it increases the effect?

B.—I will tell you what we'll do. We'll take off our battery altogether and put on theirs, as before.

[The company's battery having been placed in circuit faint and indistinct sounds were heard at the Boston end, and then came the intelligible sentence.]

W.—Is our battery off?

B.—Yes, our battery is off. What have you been doing? The sounds were quite soft at first, but now they are quite loud.

B.—Shall I put on our battery again?

W.—[indistinctly heard.] That was very indistinct. Put on our battery.

[Original battery replaced.]

B.—We may congratulate ourselves upon a great success.

W.—Both batteries are on now. [Another sentence heard indistinctly.]

B.—Repeat the last sentence.

W.—Both batteries are on now.

B.—I understood that before, but I thought you said something else.

W.—Remove their battery, please.

B.—All right; our battery is the only one on now.

W.—I have put battery cells on here.

B.—How many cells have you there?

W.—S—i—x—six.

B.—Please whisper something to me.

W.—[Sound of the whisper clearly audible, but the utterance unintelligible.]

B.—I could hear you whispering, but could not understand what you said.

W.—Perhaps we have got the batteries opposed to one another. Had you not better reverse your battery and see what the effect is rather what the effect is?

B.—I will try the effect of reversing my battery.

[Battery reversed.]

B.—Is this any better?

W.—That sentence was accompanied by that curious crackling sound.

B.—No, I hear it too.

B.—What time is it by your watch?

[Battery again reversed.]

W.—What are you doing? I have not heard anything except...for quite a while.

B.—I asked you what time it was by your watch. Perhaps you hear me better now, because I have reversed the battery again.

W.—My battery is now cut out.

B.—Don't you think we better go home now?

W.—Yes, but why does your talking come out so much fainter now?

[Mr. Bell here placed the receiver to the membrane.]

B.—Because I had moved the magnet further away from the membrane.

W.—That was very much more distinct.

B.—Will you try to understand a long sentence if I speak right on?

W.—I will.

B.—A few minutes ago I heard a fire-engine pass by the door. I don't know where the fire is, but the number of the box is 196.

W.—The time by my watch is five minutes past ten. Had I not better go into Boston.

B.—Yes; I think it is time to stop now.

W.—Shall I go to Exeter place?

B.—Yes; but look in here on your way in case I have not gone.

W.—Let us talk conversationally without noting.

Conversation was then carried on for about half an hour with the utmost freedom, and the experiment closed.

A MATRIMONIAL BROKEE'S SUIT.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "A case was tried in a Justice's court at South Bend a few days ago which has some rather novel aspects, and involves some new principles of law. The plaintiff and defendant were both Germans, but we will call them A and B. A few months since B, the defendant, being a widower, expressed a desire to get married, as widowers have been known to do before. A, the plaintiff, so far sympathized with this laudable purpose as to propose to aid him in the matter, and proposed a junction with a certain young woman. This suited B exactly, and he accepted the proffered service. The young woman, however, proved to be intractable, as young women sometimes are, and the contract and negotiations were transferred to a widow whom the defendants expressed a perfect willingness to accept in lieu of anything better. The two were introduced, and after some brief and unimportant preliminaries, were married. The match, however, did not prove to have been made in heaven. After a month of wedded bliss they separated, and B drove his wife back to her old home in his wagon, like a good husband. But right then and there, and while his late spouse was in the very act of disembarking, his horses and wagon were levied upon by the officers of the law at the suit of A., who demanded $50 for his services in making the match. The case was tried before a jury. It does not appear that A warranted the marriage to be happy. He admitted the services, but denied that he had promised to pay anything for them. The jury heard the evidence, and after being out about an hour gave the plaintiff a verdict for $5."

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

McAndrew vs. Hyslop.—Motion granted, but without stay.

McDowell vs. Huntington.—Bailee exonerated.

Betts vs. Cobb.—Motion denied.

Barney vs. Barney.—Report confirmed.

In the Matter of Dupignac.—Motion granted.

By Judge Van Vorst.

O'Neil vs. Ford.—Default opened, and defendant allowed to answer on payment of $10 costs.

Harris Woolen Company vs. Hirsch, &c.—Motion granted on payment of costs. See memorandum.

By Judge Westbrook.

Murphy vs. Moses.—Order appointing Francis M. Bixby Receiver, &c.

By Judge Donohue.

In the Matter of Englis.—The petitioner stating her total inability to give the bond required, and disclaiming that she accepted the position of Trustee under the order, I think it my duty to vacate the order appointing her Trustee, and an order to that effect may be entered.

By Judge Lawrence.

Richards vs. Richards.—Memorandum for counsel.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Busch vs. Abrahams.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Manchester vs. Schappert.—Demurrer sustained and judgment for defendant Schappert, unless plaintiff amend on terms.

Coombs vs. Cantrell.—Motion denied: $10 costs. See memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Curtis.

Brague vs. Lord et al.—Judgment secured on appeal.

Reference Ordered.—Stevins, Jr., vs. Armstrong et al.; Nuskey vs. Coolbaugh.

Hinckey vs. Smith.—Motion granted, with $10 costs to defendants.

Brown vs. Fisk, Jr.—Motion granted.

Pusey vs. The Orinoco Navigation Company.—Judgment and exceptions overruled.

Russell vs. Burgess.—Plaintiff's complaint dismissed concitionally.

Orders Granted.—Alexander vs. Bennetto; Wadsworth vs. Duncan et al.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Carleton vs. Winship.—Order resettled.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Chief Justice Shea.

Rathbun vs. Schroff.—Motion denied.

Motions Granted.—Ranney vs. Samuels; Herzig vs. Friday; Watt vs. Pottiz; Harris vs. Bollet; Caldwell vs. Schizenberg; Merwin vs. Casey; Ringe vs. Mittnacht.

Brounel vs. Cammeyer.—Motion denied.

Elder vs. Schwarzschild.—Defendant's appearance and demurrer are irregular and declared nullities; $10 costs to plaintiff.

Griswold vs. Tompkins.—Motion denied, with $20 to Judge Webster, to be deducted from judgment.

Matthias vs. Hall.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Herbst vs. Vichot.—Motion denied as to frivolousness and granted as to claim admitted.

Carpenter vs. Prince.—Motion denied; $10 costs to defendant.

Baxter vs. Carter.—Motion to open default granted.

McLarney vs. Devlin.—Motion granted.

Levi vs. Sinsheimer.—Demurrer to the first cause of action is overruled, with costs.

Duflocq vs. Daly.—Motion denied.

Westin vs. Shipman.—Motion granted.

Orders Granted.—Johnson vs. Conner; Gessner vs. Child; Neilson vs. Mackenzie; Hawley vs. Knap; Loughran vs. Matthews; New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons vs. Dickel; Railway Advertising Company vs. Elastic Truss Company; Fuller vs. Herbert; Lazard vs. Flammand; Kamena vs. Wogrun.

LARGE FEES TO ATTORNEYS.

The appeals in the suits of Brown against the Mayor, &c., were argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. The case comes up on appeal from the order of the court below, made upon the report of a Referee, awarding fees to the attorneys prosecuting the suits against the City of John L. Brown, the deceased street-cleaning contractor. Oliver P. West was awarded $22,000, Stephen W. Fullerton $6,500, and John H. Strahan $3,500. The testimony showed that Brown in his lifetime had made a contingent agreement with West to pay the latter for his services $5,000, one-half of the interest, and the costs. The claim was for $86,000 and interest. The one-half of the interest amounted to $13,000, and the costs were somewhat over $4,000. These items, with the $5,000, made up the claim for $22,000. Brown had also employed Messrs. Fullerton and Strahan. Brown died before judgment had been obtained. The judgment finally had in the case amounted to $111,000. After it had been obtained John Ambrose, who acted as attorney for those interested in Brown's estate, without consulting the former counsel, compromised the claim on this judgment for $50,000, and compromised for $80,000 the other claims of Brown against the City. For this service he received $19,500; Sullivan, Kobbé & Fowler, the attorneys for Brown's widow, received $7,500; Field & Deyo obtained $5,500, and Mary Ann Brown, who had conducted the case, received $2,500. These made up the sum of $35,000 for attorney's fees. The main ground of the present appeal, which is brought by the widow, is that where a counsel's bill is disputed the court has no power to make a compulsory reference to determine it, but the attorney or counsel must bring a suit. Decision was reserved. After the deduction of the total amount of the attorney's fees and costs, the widow of Mr. Brown will receive $53,000 out of the $130,000 recovered.

TRIAL OF A YOUTHFUL MURDERER.

The seventh homicide case taken up during the present term of the Court of General Sessions was commenced before Judge Sutherland yesterday in Part I. A youth of eighteen, named Michael McGinn, living at No. 223 Hudson street, was placed on trial for murder in the first degree, in having struck and killed Patrick Hayde, a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, who resided at No. 532 West Thirty-ninth street. The story of the murder, as testified to by the witnesses produced by Assistant District Attorney Lyon, is as follows: On Sunday morning, Sept. 3, Hayde, with two or three other employes of the railroad, was standing around the freight depot at Laight and Hudson streets, when McGinn and a number of other young roughs who frequent the locality came out of a lager-beer saloon, where they had been drinking. McGinn and the pockets of Hayde, who was sitting asleep on a stoop, but, on being told by Hayde's companions to desist, went off. They shortly returned, however, and became involved in a fight, in which McGinn was seen to throw Hayde on the ground and beat him. After they had been separated McGinn drew a knife and pursued Hayde, but did not succeed in stabbing him. Hayde then moved off some distance and was pursued by McGinn, who picked up a heavy coupling-pin, with which he struck Hayde on the head, fracturing his skull. Hayde was taken up and conveyed to the Chambers Street Hospital, where he lingered until Sept. 27, when death ensued.

THE LAW OF INDORSEMENT.

The case of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank against Abraham Waltzfelder was brought to trial before Judge Donohue and a jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The action is brought against the defendant as indorser of a promissory note made by one Max L. Rau. A judgment was obtained by the bank against Rau, but Waltzfelder was not served with the papers in the suit at the time. The judgment obtained against Rau was assigned by the bank to a third party, and the bank now sues Waltzf

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On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA.....WED., Oct. 25 ALGERIA.....WED., Nov. 8
SCOTHIA.....WED., Nov. 1 BOTHNIA.....WED., Nov. 15

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

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ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 21, 7:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 28, 1:30 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 49 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

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Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MONTANA.....Oct. 24, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA.....Oct. 31, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Nov. 7, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Steerage, $28; intermediate, $45; cabin, $55 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

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BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class hull-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ATLANTA.....Oct. 21
ANDES.....Nov. 4

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....Nov. 1
LA PLATA.....About Nov. 20

Superior first-class passenger accommodations. PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

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Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:

*ST. LAURENT Leaves Saturday, Oct. 21, at 8 A. M.
LABRADOR.....Saturday, Oct. 28, at 2 P. M.
*ST. LAURENT Leaves Saturday, Nov. 4, at 7:30 A. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $23, with superior accommodations, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

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SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

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CHARLESTON.....TUESDAY.....Oct. 17
MANHATTAN.....THURSDAY.....Oct. 19
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 21

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Anchoria...Oct. 21. 7 A. M. | Ethiopia...Nov. 4, 7 A. M.
California, Oct. 28, 1 P. M. | Victoria, Nov. 11, 1 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabin $85 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Australia, Oct. 28, noon. | Angola, Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
Alyria, Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Utopia, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.

Cabin, $85 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

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STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 20th, Hoboken.

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MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 28 | RHEIN.....Sat., Nov. 11

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TO ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND.....Nov. 11 SWITZERLAND.....Nov. 23
NEDERLAND.....Dec. 5 KENILWORTH.....Dec. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $28. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philada. No. 42 Broad st., New-York.

JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP LINE

Between Philada's & Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Thursdays from Philada's. Wednesdays from Liverpool.

Steamers to sail from Philadelphia as follows:

Lord Clive.....Oct. 26 | *City of New-York.....Nov. 16
Ohio.....Nov. 2 | Indiana.....Nov. 23
Pennsylvania.....Nov. 9 | Illinois.....Nov. 30

Price of passage in currency:

Cabin, $75 to $100. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $28. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, Philada. No. 42 Broad st., New-York.

JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Oct. 28, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 4, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 11, at 7 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24, Currency. Drafts issued at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms midships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, from Pier No. 16 East river, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, Oct. 31

CONNECTING for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA. Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Nov. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Nov. 8

For freight or passage apply at the office, WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 BOWLING GREEN. H. J. SUDLOW, Superintendent. No. 5 Bowling Green, Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North river, at 2 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Oct. 26
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Oct. 28
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Nov. 8

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, Nov. 4

For freight or passage apply to FALKENAU, SCHMIDT & SONS, Nos. 41 and 43 Broadway. Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 22 and Nov. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY.....TUESDAY, Oct. 24
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. ACKELIER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 26
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 2
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Nov. 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Nov. 16

and every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

NATIONAL LINE, Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.

FOR LONDON.

FRANCE.....Saturday, Oct. 21, at 7:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen.....Tuesday, Oct. 24, at 9 A. M.
Italy.....Saturday, Oct. 28, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $60, or $70, currency. Return tickets, $100, $110, or $120, currency. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates.

Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

CIMBRIA.....Oct. 26 POMMERANIA.....Nov. 9
GELLERT.....Nov. 16 SILESIA.....Nov. 16

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the interior: First room, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadst., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL.—A MONTHLY MISCELLANY OF POPULAR LITERATURE. ILLUSTRATED. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER NUMBER.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River, as follows:

NAVARINO.....Oct. 21 | OTTERELO.....Nov. 18
COLOMBO.....Nov. 4 | HINDOO.....Nov. 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $40, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to continental and Baltic ports. Apply to or address manufactures to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

—ALLEN TOWN LINE.—Ferry stations in New-York, foot of Liberty st. and foot of Cranksou st., up town. Freight station, foot of Liberty st.

Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:

5:40 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carbondale, &c.; connects at Bound Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

8:40 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

*1:00 P. M.—EXPRESS for High Bridge Branch, Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

*4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M.—For Bound Brook.

*5:30 P. M. Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg and the West.

*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

Buses leave foot of Cherkson st., up-town, at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:05, 11:50 P. M.

Connection is made by Clarkson Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *

For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION, ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, AND SQUAN. Time-table of Oct. 2, 1876: Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M.

From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M., 4:20 P. M. Stages to and from Eyeport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE, BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

For Trenton, Philadelphia and the Centennial. Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1876, trains

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 6:45, 7:45, 9:15 A. M., 12:30, 5:30 P. M.

Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 4:20, 6:20 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, 31 and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 5, 6:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:15, 9: 5 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:50, 6:10 P. M.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 and 9:15 A. M. trains from New-York and to trains leaving Centennial Grounds at 4:50 and 6:10 P. M.

All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.

Leave Trenton for New-York at 5:45, 8:15, 10:20 A. M., 2:15, 3:45, 5:45, 7:20 P. M.

Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.

CENTENNIAL PASSENGERS delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 2:40 and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the south. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:00 A. M., arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M., Regular at 8:40 A. M., 2:40, and 9 P. M. Sunday 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:40, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 11 P. M. and 12 night. Accommodation 7 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.

For Centennial Depot at 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, and 4 P. M. On Sunday 8 A. M. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 7:10, 8:15, 10:50 A. M., 1, 1:15, 3, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6, 6:50, and 7:05 P. M. On Sunday 7:20 A. M. and 7 P. M.

For trains to New-York, Elizabeth, Railway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 8:20 and 10:30 A. M. and 10:15 P. M., and 10:10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 8:30 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:30, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 7:20, 9:05, 10:45, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:50, 7:35, 7:40, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 8:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office No. 8 Battery place.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent. FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 18, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:50 A. M., North rn and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.

8:0 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 338 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. ALDEKER, General Passenger Agent.

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LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16 1876.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Sudaio, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Passenger office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Dunkirk.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD,

after June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, and 5:45 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., 19 P. M. on Sundays; Boston Shore Line, at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. F. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. H. KELLY, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO CENTENNIAL TRAVELERS.

PEOPLE'S EVENING LINE.

ONLY $1 FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE ON

STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.

HUDSON RIVER R. R. TICKETS TAKEN FOR PASSAGE AND STATE-ROOM BERTH.

Centennial Excursion Tickets Taken for Passage and Cabin Berth.

Boats leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st., near Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, connecting at Albany with morning trains for Chicago, Saratoga, and all points North and West.

STATE-ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM,

MEALS ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M. NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN YEARS.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at all offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Franklin st., at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

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ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS

AC VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW.—Leave Vestry Street Pier at 8:10, and 24th st. at 8:30 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Connections at Albany with new train at 8 P. M. for the West, over New-York Central, arriving at Buffalo at 7:10. Suspension Bridge 8:30, and Niagara Falls at 8:20 the following morning. Continuous trains on Lake Shore and Canada Southern Roads. To West Point and Newburg and return the same day, $1. Poughkeepsie, $1 50. After Oct. 21 Landings will be made only at Newburg and Poughkeepsie.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run between New-York (foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 17..... 3:00 P. M. Tuesday, 17..... 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 19... 9:00 A. M. Wednesday, 18. 8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 21...10:00 A. M. Friday, 20..... 8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24.... 8:30 A. M. Monday, 23....10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24....12:30 P. M.

CORNWALL, HAVEN, BALTIMORE, SPRINGFIELD, AND PHILADELPHIA, MOUNT CARMEL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d st. E. R.; 3:15 P. M.) and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT.

Connecting with Danbury, Norwalk and New-Haven Railroads. By steamer

AMERICUS,

daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, at 7:30 P. M. Pier No. 37 East River, at 2:45 P. M., and foot of 33d st., East River, at 3 P. M.

Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CAISKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ANDREW HASKELL, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer MONITOR, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Str. St. Stephen leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

KINGS COUNTY,

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

PAYABLE 1886.

FOR SALE BY

Geo. K. Sistare,

NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

DELAWARE BRIDGE COMPANY,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

TOTAL ISSUE $350,000.

Interest 7 per cent., payable April and October. PRINCIPAL DUE OCT. 1, 1915.

A portion of the Delaware Bridge is under lease to the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, (United Companies of New-Jersey,) for 995 years, at an annual rental of $24,500.

For sale by DAVIDSON & JONES, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL.—A MONTHLY MISCELLANY OF POPULAR LITERATURE. ILLUSTRATED. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER NUMBER.

J. H. HAAR. J. HENGSTLER. R. M RAVEN. Member Gold Exchange. Member Stock Exchange.

HAAR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 42 WALL ST.

DEALERS IN SPECIE AND UNITED STATES SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS FOR INVESTMENTS. ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Reliable stock privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three to five per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HARLEM GAS STOCK WANTED BY W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine st.

ELECTIONS.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL.—A MONTHLY MISCELLANY OF POPULAR LITERATURE. ILLUSTRATED. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER NUMBER.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1876.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 6th day of November next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. WM. RAY, JOB, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per Cent., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1.

The transfer books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d November. E. WILSON, Cashier.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company, will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of November next.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL.—A MONTHLY MISCELLANY OF POPULAR LITERATURE. ILLUSTRATED. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER NUMBER.

THE COUPONS OF THE BLEECKER Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company Bonds due July 1, 1875, January and July 1, 1876, will be paid on presentation at No. 128 West 44th st. by JOHN M. HARLOW, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October, 1876.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of November next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL ST., corner of Laight st. Open daily, 10 to 3, and Monday evenings, 5 to 7.

ASSETS OVER TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS.

SURPLUS OVER ONE MILLION, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

N. J. DAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. FLOYD JONES, Secretary

APPLETON'S JOURNAL.—A MONTHLY MISCELLANY OF POPULAR LITERATURE. ILLUSTRATED. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER NUMBER.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE and MARBLEIZED MANTELS at greatly reduced prices; also, monuments, headstones, plumbers' and furniture slabs, mirror counters, and tiling. A. KLABER, 134 & 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL.—A MONTHLY MISCELLANY OF POPULAR LITERATURE. ILLUSTRATED. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER NUMBER.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 434 5TH AV.

A SUPERB SUITE OF APARTMENTS,

WITH PRIVATE TABLE, &c.

PRIVATE FAMILY PLEASANTLY LOcated on East 34th st., would rent for the Winter two or three handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, to a small party of adults; only those willing to pay liberally for a refined home need apply. Address, with full name, Q. X., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

LADY AND HER GROWN SON DESIRE to lessen their expenses by taking one gentleman in o their family who would desire all the comforts of a refined home, at a moderate price; highest references given and required. Address PERMANENT, Box 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY WILL let with board to adults, two furnished rooms, second-story, front; reasonable; location central and desirable; reference. Address W., Box No. 3,327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.

Rooms single or en suite; rooms for gentlemen; private table or table d'hôte; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished rooms, large and small, suited for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first-class.

MRS. FELTER, OF NO. 233 WEST 38TH St., offers, with board, suites on second and third floor; also a large room on fourth floor; moderate terms.

A NEAT AND LARGE, DESIRABLE ROOM, also two smaller rooms, with board; terms low; table satisf

CARL SCHURZ IN BROOKLYN.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION BY THE GERMANS.

TELLING ADDRESS ON THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN—THE SOUTHERN QUESTION REVIEWED — THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN OF INTIMIDATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA CONDEMNED—ANNIHILATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY NECESSARY FOR THE PEACE AND PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of German gentlemen and ladies, completely filling the Brooklyn Academy of Music, assembled last evening to give hearty greeting to Hon. Carl Schurz, and to testify to their faith in the principles he is advocating. There was very little attempt made at a decoration of the auditorium, but flags were tastefully displayed from the proscenium boxes and portraits, of Messrs. Hayes and Wheeler and ex-Gov. Morgan were displayed in front of the stage. The curtains and scenery, with the exception of the side scenes, had been removed, and the entire depth of the stage was filled with rows of seats containing numbers of the most influential Germans of Kings County. Among those present were Mayor Schroeder, S. B. Chittenden, Hon. Jacob Worth, ex-Police Superintendent Folk, Isidor Bon, Dr. G. Wieber, S. H. Mildenberg, Herman Buck, George Zipp, Col. Roebr, Alderman Siegrist, Rev. Charles Miller, Col. Charles Schurig, and many others. A fine band of music was in attendance, and discouraged some excellent orchestral music, besides some popular and patriotic airs. Mr. Schurz did not make his appearance until shortly after 8 P. M., and then he received a most enthusiastic greeting. The proceedings of the evening were began by Dr. G. Wieber, who called the meeting to order, and nominated Hon. Sigismund Kaufmann as presiding officer. Mr. Kaufmann made a few remarks, thanking the assemblage for the honor done him. He said the Democratic bird of prey in Fulton street, like the Democratic birds of prey elsewhere, had declared that the Germans would be found on the side of Tilden and Hendricks. A glance at the assemblage before him, however, told a story different from that told by the *Eagle*. The Democratic Party to-day is what it has always been—the party of Bourbons—which never learns anything and forgets nothing. The speaker placed little dependence on platforms, but when an honest man like Hayes [cheers] says what ought to be done and what he intends doing we are justified in putting our trust in him. A list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was then read by Mr. Paul Schmize and adopted.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then read and adopted with great enthusiasm:

The German Republicans of Brooklyn and Kings County, assembled in mass-meeting at the Academy of Music on Oct. 20, 1876, do hereby declare:

Whereas, The Republican Party has approved, and fully represents, the great principles of progress and humanity;

Whereas, It requires the aid and support of every patriot to settle the most important questions of the day, especially the financial and Civil Service questions, as well as that of the civil rights bill; be it

Resolved, That we, the Germans in Kings County pledge ourselves to steadily support the principles of the Republican Party, the maintenance of the Union, the resumption of specie payment, and the reform of the Civil service.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the candidates of the Republican Party, Rutherford B. Hayes for President, Willi m A. Wheeler for Vice President of the United states; Edwin D. Morgan for Governor, and Sherman S. Rogers for Lieutenant Governor of the State of New-York, as a firm guarantee that all these aims will be pres rved which the Republican Party has thus far accomplished and guarded, and that still further steps will be taken in the direction of a good and honest government of the nation.

SPEECH OF MR. SCHURZ.

Mr. Schurz was then introduced by the Chairman, and was received with immense enthusiasm. He began his address by speaking of the disadvantages under which he was laboring, in having passed a sleepless night and a restless day in travel. He then made an address similar to and in most part identical with the one delivered by him in the Cooper Union on Saturday last. He began with a discussion of the financial issue, which he treated in his usual able and convincing manner. His p ints were well appreciated, and his numerous witticisms directed against the preposterous pretensions of the Democratic Party and its leaders met with ready recognition. Mr. Schurz then made some remarks in regard to the condition of affairs at the South and of the attitude of both political parties toward the Southern question. As a preliminary to this, Mr. Schurz spoke of his own conduct toward the South. At the close of the war, as the rebels lay defeated and defenseless at our feet, said the speaker, to give the right hand and we try to help them up from their prostrate condition was an act not only honorable and courteous, but also a matter of good policy. The speaker, continuing, said he was among the first to urge measures of amnesty and to advocate a policy of conciliation and good-will toward the vanquished. In 1870 the speaker was one of the leaders of the measure in his own State to give to the rebels the right to suffrage, though he knew and said at the time that these men would vote against him. These things, he thought, would show his own views about the matter and the standoint he had taken. He had always been backward in flaunting the "bloody shirt." He had no desire to influence still more the passions existing between the races at the South. He had risen up and spoken against the corruptions and the evil-doings of carpet-baggers at the South, and against the carrying out of unconstitutional measures to uphold carpet-bag rule. But he had never seen anything in these matters to cause him to go over to the Democratic side. He would tell them why these things never impelled him to support the Democracy. There are in the South many patriotic and well-meaning citizens, but also there is a class which includes the enemies of law and order, and is not only dangerous to the blacks, but also to the whites. These persons still cling to the hope by a Democratic success the amendments to the Constitution resulting from the civil war will be, if not abolished, at least greatly modified as far as the relations of the races at the South are concerned. Such hopes are fruitless, and strivings for such an end will be without avail. The great results of the war will not be abolished, because the great mass of the loyal patriotic people will prevent such action. The speaker had been in the Senate and out of it warned the Southern people not to resort to forcible measures, because such would be turned against them and would only serve to delay the work of reconciliation. He had appealed to former rebels, showing them the necessity on their part, as far as their own interests were concerned, to enforce law and order. Had they only resorted to lawful means, they would have succeeded in bettering their condition vastly, in opening up a new era of prosperity at the South, and in getting rid of all corrupt and evil carpet-baggers and other public plunderers. Take the very instance of South Carolina. There the people were misgoverned by Moses, the former Governor, who was called the robber Governor. Later here, however, Gov. Chamberlain was chosen and acted like a true reformer. No man ever took public thieves and plunderers more boldly by the throat than he had taken them. Even the Democratic papers of the State had, up to within the last four or five months, spoken of him in the highest terms, and had advised that no one be nominated to run against him. But the Presidential election drew nigh, and the Democrats of South Carolina saw that what they wanted was not true reform, nor improvement and prosperity in all their business affairs, but that in order to subserve their ends the State should be made to go for Tilden at any cost, and that Gov. Chamberlain should be deposed from authority. So they nominated Wade Hampton. Let us see how the campaign is there carried on now. They began with the massacre at Hamburg to intimidate the negroes of South Carolina. But they did not stop at this. They found a method of carrying on the canvass which in some respects is laughable. A Republican meeting, for example, is held at some place. The first speaker has hardly spoken a few words before the rattle of drums and the blare of trumpets is heard, and a mass of infantry and cavalry armed to the teeth is seen approaching. The newcomers press forward and take the front seats. They invade the platform and compel the unarmed Republicans, who are quaking with fear and at the appearance of the armed force, to allow them to speak at the meeting. Then a Democrat ge s up and makes a wild harangue. Following him comes a Republican speaker and begins to speak. After saying a few words one of the armed me. gets up and tells him that what he has said is a lie, and he must re ract it. And so it goes on. The man is similarly interrupted, and seeks an early opportunity to sit down. Then follows another Democratic harangue, and after it come wild cheers for Tilden and Hampton and the armed men rush off with a shout. Such a proceeding is a violation of one of the constitutional rights of the people. The Constitution guarantees the right of free speech, and no one in the United States has the right to take it away. But the bloody outrages at the South did not stop with the massacre at Hamburg. Not only did the whites take up arms, but, unluckily, the blacks did so as well, and the speaker said he would be greatly mistaken if bloody occurrences did not be follow. Federal troops have now been sent into South Carolina. The speaker believed that no armed men should ever be in the vicinity of an election. In the present case, however, should the Federal troops be withdrawn the Democratic rifle clubs, with their muskets and their terror, would come in. No matter if the Government armed force be withdrawn there will still be an armed force around the ballot-boxes, and the election will be one marked with violence and bloodshed. All agreed that there should be no intimidation by arms at an election, and the speaker believed that Gens. Sherman and Ruger would exercise their authority in such a manner that no man would be able to say that he was prevented from casting his vote by a United States bayonet. In order to put an end to the unhappy condition of affairs at the South and to bring in renewed prosperity a national administration which is noswervingly clear and strong, and one whose existence would show the folly of opposition to the results of the war, and which would guarantee equal rights to all is needed. In the hope that the would follow Mr. Greeley's election, the speaker had joined the Liberal Republican ranks. He had always insisted, however, that a Democratic victory in the name of the Democratic Party would be the greatest possible misfortune to the South. The Democratic Party is identified with the cause of rebellion in the war, and it is impossible to remove the Southern problem out of the politics of the country and to give due regard to the great issues—the financial question and the reform of the Civil Service—while the Democratic Party lives and holds out fruitless hopes to the unreconciled rebels at the South in the event of a victory. The Democratic Party stands in the way of reconciliation and peace. It is the party of reaction. It is the par y which seeks to intimidate the South and to mislead the North, and its annihilation is necessary to the peace and prosperity of the country. For this reason, the speaker said, he was working against Tilden and in favor of the Liberal Republican policy of Rutherford B. Hayes. Mr. Schurz then discussed the question of civil service reform, and showed the hollowness and falsity of the Democratic pretensions in regard to it. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion of his address received hearty rounds of cheers.

MR. GREEN AND THE MAYORALTY.

Controller Green was visited yesterday by a deputation from the Richard H. Carroll Association of the Ninth Ward, which has a membership of more than two hundred, who informed him of the indorsement by that body of his nomination for Mayor, and tendered him its hearty support. The Controller expressed his thanks for the kind offer, and said he thought that, as against the ticket presented by Tammany Hall, any respectable organization ought to be successful. He knew the people of the Ninth Ward pretty well, and that they generally accomplished what they set out to do. He concluded by thanking the deputation for their call, and requested them to convey his warm thanks to the members of the association for their indorsement of his nomination, and to assure them that, if elected, he would endeavor to perform the duties of the office to the best of his ability.

A delegate from the Col. James E. Kerrigan Association of the Fifth Congressional District, representing over one hundred members, also waited upon the Controller and tendered him their support. Mr. Green returned thanks for the assistance generously volun eered and for the interest manifested in the cause, after which the delegation withdrew.

A meeting of the independent citizens of the Seventh Assembly District was held at No. 8 Clinton place last evening for the purpose of furthering the election of Andrew B. Green to the Mayoralty. C. Bainbridge K. Thurber was elected permanent President of the organization. The election of the other officers was deferred until this evening.

A large number of citizens of both parties and some members of the Tammany Hall General Committee met last evening at No. 8 Clinton place, and organized the Seventh Assembly District in the interest of the citizens' movement, and indorsed Andrew M. Green for Mayor, and to-day will select permanent head-quarters for an active campaign.

The Citizens' Independent Committee are now preparing an address to the public. It will show the tax-payers how they have been robbed by the Tammany Hall Democracy. The address will show thousands of dollars saved by Controller Green through his careful management of the finances of the City. Controller Green will give the public a letter within a few days saying that he intends to remain a candidate for Mayor until the close of the polls on election night.

THE ELIZABETH CHURCH SCANDAL.

The Presbytery of Elizabeth held a prolonged secret session in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church in Elizabeth yesterday morning the purpose of which was to take final action in the case of Rev. J. B. Patterson, whose pastoral relations to the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth were recently dissolved by the Presbytery, the charge of intoxication against him having been sustained. With one or two exceptions every member was present, as was the accused Pastor, who seemed utterly broken down by the trials he has undergone. The doors were closed against all outsiders, and particularly against the members of the press, the members of the Presbytery seeming to be very anxious that their proceedings be kept secret. After prayer the Moderator asked if the special committee appointed by the Presbytery at its last meeting to investigate the charges and rumors concerning the conduct of the accused were ready to report. This committee, through their Chairman, answered in the affirmative.

The report showed that the committee, after diligent inquiry, discovered that Rev. Mr. Patterson had been found guilty of having been intoxicated in the cars on the night of Aug. 9 of this year. The report was accepted, and Rev. Mr. Patterson was asked if he had anything to say. He replied that he pleaded guilty to the charge of intoxication. It then devolved upon Rev. Dr. Blanvelt, of Roselle, to pronounce the words of censure. During the trying ordeal the erring Pastor stood with bowed head and was deeply affected, as were all the members of the Presbytery. At the conclusion, an earnest prayer was offered in his behalf.

THE CHARGES AGAINST BANK SUPERINTENDENT ELLIS.

The story published in an evening paper yesterday to the effect that charges of malfeasance in office against Bank Superintendent Ellis would shortly be presented to Gov. Tilden, and that it was probable Mr. Ellis would be immediately suspended is believed to have been made public solely for political effect in the interest of the Democratic Party. The Presidents of leading savings banks state that they know nothing whatever of the matter, and believe Mr. Ellis to be an honest and efficient officer. Mr. John McKeon states that he was applied to a short time ago for an opinion regarding the power of the Governor to suspend or remove the Bank Superintendent. The opinion he gave was that the Governor had no power either to remove or suspend, no matter what the charges might be, and this opinion, he had been informed, was sent to Attorney General Fairchild. Mr. McKeon said he had also been informed that the Attorney General's opinion would arrive in this City to-day, but what its nature was he did not know. He knew nothing of the charges against Mr. Ellis.

A QUESTION OF AUTHORITY.

Justice Smith Henderson, of Jersey City, issued a warrant on Wednesday for the arrest of a woman named Catherine Loahey, for disorderly conduct, on complaint of John Bresnahan. The woman was arrested yesterday morning by Constable Dooley, and taken to the Justice's court-room. John Maloney and John O'Mara followed them into the office and asked Dooley what right he had to arrest the woman, as he was not a citizen. They told the woman she could go and that the arrest was an outrage. Justice Henderson told them to desist, and ordered the woman to remain where she was. She walked out, and when Dooley started to bring her back he was stopped by O'Mara. He then caught hold of O'Mara and threw him over the railing of the stairs to the steps below. O'Mara got up and left, followed by Maloney. A warrant has been issued by Police Justice Keese for the apprehension of John O'Mara and John Maloney, who is a Democratic Alderman.

POLICE PROMOTIONS.

The Police Board yesterday promoted the following-named patrolmen to the rank of roundsmen, and assigned them as follows: Joseph Hall, of the Fifth Precinct, to the Thirty-first; John Dunn, of the Ninth, to the Twenty-second; Thomas W. Mulvey, to remain at the Tenth; William Ryan, of the Nineteenth, to the Twenty-third; Charles O'Dooley, of the Thirty-second, to the Thirty-fourth; John Foley, of the Twenty-ninth, to the Ninth; J. J. Braun, of the Sixteenth, to the Twenty-ninth; Patrick Cassioy, of the Twenty-first, to the Thirteenth; Augustus W. Luersser, of the Thirty-second, to the Twentieth; E. H. Larkin, to remain at the Eighth.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic Assembly Conventions in the Fourth and Sixth Districts of Hudson County, N. J., have nominated Major A. W. Harris and Hon. James Stevens respectively. The Democratic Congressional Convention met at Franklyn Hall, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and renominated Hon. A. A. Hardenbergh for Congress.

REAPING WILD OATS.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of Wednesday gives the following account of a case before the courts of this city: "Two or three years ago a wild young man of that city married a 'beautiful blonde' in New-York, and, after living with her a couple of weeks, separated from her and returned to St. Louis. The ceremony was performed under peculiar circumstances, and the young man did not believe the marriage was legal. He became steady and settled down to business, and, in time, married a young lady of the highest re-pectability. Afterward he thought the first marriage might have been legal, and so he applied for and obtained a decree of divorce from the New-York woman. The blonde, finding that he had wealthy connections, employed a lawyer to get the decree of divorce set aside, and this was accomplished several months ago. The case was taken up to the Court of Appeals, and the judgment of the Circuit Court was affirmed yesterday; but the court, on a motion for a rehearing, suspended the judgment of affirmation, and the matter remains in suspense. The young man finds himself in an awkward position, and realizes the fact that 'the way of the transgressor is hard.'"

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

A QUIET ELECTION AND A LARGE VOTE.

THE DELEGATES TO THE COUNTY, CONGRESSIONAL, ALDERMANIC, AND ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS FROM EACH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Republican primaries were held last night in the various Assembly Districts in the City, and delegates were elected to the County, Congressional, Aldermanic, and Assembly Conventions as follows: There was a large vote polled, and everything passed off quietly:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—Michael W. Burns, John Robinson, John Connolly, William H. Baker, Samuel H. Everett, Edward Hill.

Congressional Convention.—Michael Murphy, William McMonagle, Hugh Dennen, Michael Coleman, Daniel Kenney, John McIntyre.

Aldermanic Convention.—Joseph C. Scully, John Glynn, John C. Keenan, George Hanly, John Grimes, Patrick H. Goodwin.

Assembly Convention.—Thomas McCabe, John F. Tobin, James Holland, Frank Halpin, Jeremiah Connolly, Richard F. Scully, Edward Wash, George W. Murray, William McIntyre. Dennis Coleman, Daniel Cosgrove, Benjamin Desbecker William L. Shardlow, Daniel Perry, George Mason, John Boggs, Timothy Kane, James Keenan, William Finch, Nathaniel Potter, George Starke, John Bell, George Dunstrup.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—Morris Friedsam, Pierre C. Van Wyck, Denis Shea.

Congressional Convention.—Matthew Stewart, Patrick Eliff, Martin K Vanagh.

Aldermanic Convention.—John Sullivan, Michael Foley, Owen O'Connell.

Assembly Convention.—William O'Connor, Philip Betz, John Nammock, Joseph Food, John McBride, Edward Benton, Patrick McNamara, John W. Bennett, John Madden, John Heeney, Daniel Mahoney, Thomas Brown, John Clancy, Dennis J. Sullivan, Francis McGrane, Lawrence Manning, Bartholomew Fitzgerald, Michael T. Sullivan, Timothy Lynch, Edward M. Shea, Thomas J. Downey, John J. O'Leary, William Kavanagh.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—Thomas F. Geary, James Fleming, Daniel Bellows.

Congressional Convention.—David G. McKelvey, Stephen Moshe, George Thomas.

Aldermanic Convention.—Thomas H. Reilley, Herman Holtze, William Freeman.

Assembly Convention.—James Sullman, Thomas V. Mountain, William H. Waters, James Dalton, James J. McCormick, Michael J. Kelley, P. Callaghan, John J. Reilley, William Shannon, James H. McManus, David Geary, George Connolly, James L. Costello, John H. Fanning, Austin Allan, John Barnes, Thomas H. Reilley, Henry J. Clarke.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—George W. Weed, E. S. Newins, Nathan H. Hall, Henry Busher.

Congressional Convention.—Tyrus Allen, John Collins, Archibald Bennett, Thomas E. Gregan.

Aldermanic Convention.—Augustus Scheffel, Alexander Baker, William Aetherott, George Baldwin.

Assembly Convention.—D. H. Overton, Daniel O'Brien, Neils Jnogran, Robert Breskel, James Murray, D. Birmingham, David Bryden, Laurence O'Brien, Isaac Trumper, Robert Rigsby, Daniel J. McCarty, John O'Shea, John H. Benneribot, James Bolton, James C. Walters, P. H. Gillen, Michael Quinn, George Baldwin, Michael Gleason, Samuel Primrose, John Mulen, Samuel S. Hiat, William Molkmoar, John Denice, John McKenzie, Joseph H. Chambers.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—Abraham Lent, John De Vries, Aaron I. Potter, Clarence Hill, George Mitchell, James M. Edwards, John M. Forshay, George W. Betts, Jacob Religer.

Congressional Convention Fifth District.—Adolph M mmell, Daniel Mooney, William Chamberlain John Forshay, Thomas Crohan, Isaac P. Frank, Lafayette Jackson.

Congressional Convention, Eighth District.—Freeman Earle, John V. Luff.

Aldermanic Convention.—Austin Leake, William G. Irving, Marshall Jewell, Edward A. Conlit, William Benning, Edward Connell, Charles Lynch, William J. Kent, A. D. Seely, Welsh.

Assembly Convention.—Anthony Yeoman, John H Brady, Joseph D. Costa, John Kelly, John Dodd, Henry Hermann, Franz Brandg, Patrick Kely, William D. Cormen, James D. Dender, John Brooks, James Hughes, Wolfgang Kuffner, Robert T. Cioius, George Washington, Jacob Stewart, Bernard Lynch, Oscar C. Christoper, Charles Monerief, William Madden Frank Wood, William H. Winans, Joseph Dwyre, Charles Lindeman, Daniel Howell, Charles Ott, Frederick Reichly, Moses P. Ross Alexander Forsyth, Francis Rose, Luther Morey, James Geegan, Elihu Price, Philip Hendricks The as Fatters ill, Joseph Voelker, Benjamin Knight, Peter Yeats, Levi Moore, Frank Wilkins, Lanoel Shiller, John Kaiser, Emile A. Kiebe, John Devoe, Walter Morris, Patrick Lawless, William Edwards, James H. Gifford, William A. Crolius, Alexander McQueue, Washington Parker, Charles Jacoby, Nicholas C. Manes, George Van Zile, Richard Rockfeller, Joseph Geddus, Charles H. Housley, Charles H. Weisenbach, William M. Scovel, Joseph A. Cook, Frank Cornesen, Henry H. Von Breele, John J. Jones, Edward C. McBrien, Henry Dyas, George W. Swartz.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—Robert Moore, David D. Swartz, Michael Smith, David R. Palmer, Thomas H. Kip.

Congressional Convention.—Benjamin F. Powell, Horace H. Nelson, Henry S. Jennings, George P. Mason, Drake Soper.

Aldermanic Convention.—James O. Fiery, Frederick Zinser, Henry A. Smith, John Simpson, Patrick Clark.

Assembly Convention.—Thomas Ellis, James H. Anderson, James Brown, William O'Hara, Charles W. Little, Thomas Day, Charles H. Green, Adam Thiel, Andrew Wanow L. Wilkinson, James Taylor, William Schaffer, George F. Taylor, Michael Fay, George Newson, Jeremiah Scully, John P Griffen, William H. Manning, Peter V. Nelson.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—Hon. John D. Lawson, Hon. Thurlow Weed, Thomas L. Thornell, Owen W. Brennan, James H. Stevens, Henry Grass, C. Volney Ellis, George C. W. Fox, Lewis Hopps.

Congressional Convention.—Cornelius Van Cott, William Verbune, Henry Knuble John H. Allen, Samuel O. Williamson, George Barnett, John McKeever, Jacob H. Ward, Henry C. Overton.

Aldermanic Convention.—Andrew Kinnis, Joseph Summers, Nathan I. Bennett, Joseph H. Edgerly, Frederick A. Shield, Whitfield Van Cott, Simon Egan, James J. Carroll, George organ.

Assembly Convention.—Rodney Smith, Major Pool, Henry Byrnes, Thomas Barker, Andrew J. Oliver, William James, Charles Nichols, Albert Osborn, Henry Lippmott, William Stevenson, Thomas McKee, Joseph Williams, Thomas Meakes, John K. Burns, Patrick Cleary, William Mertein, Robert W. Chapman, Michael Fitzgerald, Thomas Coakley, Edward Duss, Robert Currin.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—John J. O'Brien, Samuel A. Roberts, Edward Amory, S. V. Pilgrim, John N. Lanthier, William Adams, Charles Verry, Joseph Schuaum, Charles Jorgoman.

Congressional Convention, Sixth District.—Meyer Meyer, Harro Scuraadt.

Congressional Convention, Seventh District.—Theodore Rame, John Swanton, Henry Koss, Charles Spicer, Edward Adamson, Leopold Schmidt, Jasper C. Carpenter.

Aldermanic Convention.—Robert G. McCord, Thomas J. Grant, Aaron Lewis, John Lee, Matthew Davis, John McDonald, George Veritzan, Louis Hoffman, Gustav Geisler.

Assembly Convention.—Charles Schaper, Chairman; Dr. Herman Muhr, Theodore Johnson, John Herber, Adam Gellner, John Cosgrove, Joseph Stern, Samuel Harris, Michael T. Powers, George Jones, L. W. Mead, A. Hollman, Daniel Hoe, Charles Soaupp, W. Washburn, J. T. Relnecke, Michael Rosenthal, Peter Martin, Michael Pigott, Valentine Fitzpatrick, Bartholomew McDonald, Morris Harris, Lawrence Murry, August Berdut, Charles Lauenauer, Morris Cohen, Joseph Deputatrick, Henry Montag, Jacob Heuerck, Jeremiah Donoh e, Patrick Hickey, John Dugan, Benjamin Teche r, John Tuomey, Gustav A. Ka z, John Keyser, William Rath, William Vertenheimer, Martin Heisid, Jacob Hraeger, Jerome L. Reiner, Henry Lange, Jr., John Fulll, Capt. Miller, Adam Herr, Fritz Leiskorn, John Kraemer, Adolph Beck, Charles Fuchs, Henry Vogt, Nicolas Satter, George L. Launtner, George Scheerman, Albert Mahlefeder, William J. Smith, Martin Becker, Edmund Specht, Emil Swartz, William Fay, Selig G. Schumm, Jacob Wolf, Christopher Persch, Henry Oppenheimer, John M. Jackson, Frederick Long, Albert Murrat, George W. Mouleblin, Herman Wilson, William Dunnagan, William H. Jacobson, John Ritter, Thomas Cunningham, Harro Schraadt, John Story, Edwin C. Lewis, S. V. Pilgrim, Frederick Wolters, Henry Walroad, Henry P. Langawasser, William V. Brownell, Christian Alstadt, Carl Gellman, Peter H. Becker, Frederick Bohle, George Becker, George Bodicker, C. Carl, Frederick Dittenhoeffer, John Frank, Joseph J. Hauer, Edward Grimm, William Hessler, Charles Korff, Frederick Osterwald, Ernst Otto, William Roemer, John Schiellen, John Schneider, Frederick Springman, Carl Saff, John Stawitz, Henry Suckel, John Schneider, Charles Schilig, Henry Schneider, Frederick Wayman, Frank Weser, David Stelwag, Francis Wiegand, August Stelwag, William Goss, Charles Diehl, George Moliter, William V. Dufotest.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—George Starr, George W. Bush, Jeremiah Faugborn, George F. Coddington, Francis S. Lamber, Andrew B. Rodgers, Jr., William B. White, Matchew Kane, William H. Merrill, George W. Parker, William H. Rouaner, Samuel and, M. D.

Congressional Convention.—Andrew J. Campbell, James Lynch, Jacob L. Dodge, William A Symes, George B. Kasume, Edward C. Ripley, Robert E. Carbender, William H. Gerney, Frederick H. Clark, George B. Deane, Nathaniel Appleton, Arthur A. Hawley.

Aldermanic Convention.—Lambert J. Hunter, George B. Deane, Jr., Howard Carnill, Herman A. Meyer, John M. Costa, George S. Duuois, Jacob D. Ackerman, James Cumming, Nelson D. Thayer, Harry Glassford, Alexander Hugs, John Laird.

Assembly Convention.—Jacob R. Riley, E. M. L. Ehlers, Gilbert Jackson, John W. Jacoous, Clarence A. Burtis, Ransom Van Valzenoug, Samuel S. Palmer, John H. Lindsey, James H. Perdon, Livingston D. Cargill, Oscar Regua, Edward Taylor, Peyton Hart, Robert Peterson, Franklin Lawson, Charles H. Morgan, Abraham D. Carlock, John H. Seaman, William H. Warren, Richard M. Collard, N. D. H. Clark, Charles A. Benedict Edward B. Minga, Franklin A. Miller, William H. Mosner, Edward A. Nichols, Richard Moore.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—Henry H. Haight, Constantine Fitzgerue, Rudolph Ruoens, James Duncan, Ferdinand Dreyer, Charles Semsey, Robert Lindsey.

Congressional Convention.—Thomas H. Oakley, Jacob H. Miller, Alcert C. Price, Jr., John V. Mayer, Jeremiah M. Wood, Charles T. Schondelmeier, Waldemar B. Kraft.

Aldermanic Convention.—E. M. Rosenbaum, John P. Enrica, James Mahoney, Levi Grosvenor, John Hider, William F. Rodger, Eli Tarr.

Assembly Convention.—George J. Dambmann, Charles Schwartz, Joseph A. Hoffman, Alfred Walker, Franz Ficke, Luz rus Ghrubeer, Jacob Deubert, John Sanges, Frank Mundeiger, Emil Ner, August Fliedschein, Gustav Zoerl, Henry L. Wright, Joseph Platz, George A. Robbins, George H. Moser, William Volmer, Conrad Mergler, Charles Gunther, Matthew Brady, John Singer, Jr., Charles F. King.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—George Bliss, John H. White, Samuel Mundeigh, Frank Bowne, S. Jones, J. B. Kiddoe, George W. Wilson, C. D. Van Wagenen, A. J. Sparks, Samuel Rothschild, James McAfee, Robert Utley, John Murray.

Congressional Convention Eighth District.—Charles A. Peabody, H. de F. Necks, Thomas G. Whytal.

Congressional Convention, Ninth District.—Thomas G. Seeley, Alexander Murray, F. W. Covell, R. R. Hamilton.

Congressional Convention, Eleventh District.—William T. Lull, Nicholas Engel, Frederick E. Farmer, M. B. Blake, John R. D lon.

Aldermanic Convention.—C. C. Pinckney, R. H. Robinson, S. C. Lecour, Merrict Wickham, James Foster, John Kane, Richard Babeuf, W. J. McNeill, Tunis H. Patterson, Benjamin L. Aherd, J. A. McDonald, Edward J. Olsen.

Assembly Convention.—Merwin N. Jones, James Campbell, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., N. E. Mead, William R. Strube, H. D. T. Moore, Gilford Hurry, George J. Green, F. F. Baury, John C. Connor, Jr., David H. Tobin, William Leischman, Daniel Meeks, Henry Klemm, W. S. Gerrish, Alfred C. Bruhagge, James Bowers, Edward S. Flow, Thomas H. Brown, John E. Rogers, William J. Turl, James A. Christie, William Mackay, Edmund A. Davis, John Appell, W. C. Lloyd, A. K. Gwynne, Gaylord S. White, J. P. Wiendolph, Knox McAfee.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—Joseph Archbold, Herman Wolf, Philip Warner, Archibald Watts, Mejor Edwin McAlpin, Victor Hembsoper.

Congressional Convention.—Joseph Mansfield, Andrew Clary, Jacob C. Hoffman, John C. Graham, John Lantry, John Gaugh ff.

Aldermanic Convention.—Louis Schraidt, Barry P. Asher, Frederick Bardes, Thomas Sullivan, Charles Schiff, William Steen.

Assembly Convention.—George W. Coffin, John C. Limbeck, Thomas T. Sutliffe, Richard Smith, Fred. Brenner, Maurice Powers, Joseph Carter, David Mayer, Henry Maurer, Michael Strauss, Frederick Klein, Gerson Cohn, Peter Collins, John Fox, John McCann, Max Auerbach, John Tierney, Patrick Nestor, John J. Brady, Asa D. Bennett, George Heintzelman, Jacob Hess, David W. Kohn.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—Charles S. Spencer, Hugh Gardner, Isaac Dayton, John A. Mesick, Daniel D. Conover, William Schlegel, Henry Queripel, Jr., John H. Pullis, John Miller, Charles H. Duell.

Congress onal Convention.—Charles Blackie, George M. Gardner, Joshua T. Owens, Samuel Barclay, C. G. Archibald, Walter Tully, Robert C. Armstrong, James A. Cryan, Frank B. Lawrence, Peter Carley.

Aldermanic Convention.—William Wade, Joseph McFarland, David Gillies, George A. Blakley, Frank Gay, William Gerity, Samuel J. Clark, William A. Shields, William D. Tallman, Noble McDonald.

Assembly Conven ion.—William Palmer, John W. Hogencamp, C. W. Meade, Henry Comstock, George Garey, Charles Paul, Frederick M. Peck, Thomas Goodall, James G. Armstrong, Andrew M. Stannury, Adolph Harman, Andrew A. Scheidler, Henry R. Adee, William L. Findlay, John Ducey, Charles H. Heyser, Joseph A. Lackey, William A. Queripel, Alexander D. Gardner, Frederick W. Richard, George Haman, John N. Riggins, John F. Wright, Thomas Clark.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—Joseph C. Pinckney, Robert B. Boyd, John H. Brady, Frederick Snyder.

Congressional Convention.—George H. Chapman, Adolph Rolland, John R. Maurer, Mathew Hicks.

Aldermanic Convention.—T. W. Robertsen, Francis Page, George P. Osborne, William Kirk.

Assembly Convention.—Carl schwed er, Joseph R. Goggin, John McDonald, William Hanjaman, Patrick Riley, William Potter, Joseph O'Brien, Thomas Reid, Hugo Eberhard, Robert Kennedy, Daniel Mc ormick, John Crowley, George Vermilyea, Henry McGee, James Campbell, Michael O'Neil, James Cosgrove, John Beier, Thomas Cavanagh, William J. Allen, Julius Re ue, John Kloney, Henry C. Thompson, George Finley, John Curry, Samuel W. Clay, William Rauschaupt, Louis Berral, Alexander Graham, Joseph E. Nairn, Rufus Darrow, B. B. Levy, Charles G. West, E. C. Tompkins, George S. Black, Theodore Seltz, William A. Emmick, George Feltner, James H. Duncan, Leonard Leiserohn, Frederick A. Coyle.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—Chester A. Arthur, Bernard Biglin, Henry E. Howland, Horace M. Ruggles, O. W. C. Wheeler, Thomas B. Odell, William H. Kirby, James R. Cosgrove, Eli C. Bruce.

Congressional Convention.—O. P. C. Billings, David Millicen, Joseph C. Hazlin, James Ingram.

Aldermanic Convention.—John Pullman, Joseph P. Jardine, Robert Wilis, Joseph O'Carroll, Paul Gantert, John R. Lawrence, Harry Nugent, Philip E. Herrlick, William Morgan.

Assembly Convention.—S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Charles Watrous, Francis C. Barlow, Charles E. Bruce, M. D., Sutherland Tenney, John Brophy, Daniel Johnson, James F. Gullyloy, William A. Robertson, John H. Platt, Alexander Scott, William H. Arnold, Harry Paddelford, William M. Banks, Charles E. Lansing, George S. Morris, W. Hayne Johnson, James Soddy, A. C. Adams, Thos. G. MacQuaide, A. Hodgman, M. D., James W. Adams, Frederick Wilkins, William Jamerson, Joseph Trimble, Christopher Pullmann, William G. Choate, Joseph B. Wray, John S. Linsley, M. D., James Foster, James A. T imble, Denis J. Delaney, William D. Gloan, Joseph Nordenschild, Samuel W. Swayze, F. H. Barry, Frederick H. Mai, Stephen H. Odn, D. D. T. Marshall, Hugh Graham, Ignatius Weinbeer, Cornelius O'Conner, Moses P. Clark, James Daly, Henry A. Beatty, Samuel M. Cox, James M. Turner, Robert J. Orr, Joseph Metzger, William J. Coehagen, Joseph Dotson, Thomas Moore, John Wittlnufer, M. D., Nathan Kochler, Thomas Corcoran, James Trimble, John J. O'Rourke, Henry Beesley, John A. Schenck, Theodore B. Stetch, Thomas Reilly, John T. Conway, Edward Chapman, George Sustman.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—I. O. Hunt, R. H. Greene, W. H. Bellamy, A. J. Plumb.

Congressional Convention.—D. W. Holmes, Prof. J. L. N. Hunt, Jacob Weber, Joseph Gilbert.

Aldermanic Convention.—Thomas Hagan, Andrew Bleakley, David Carse, Matthew Robinson.

Assembly Convention.—Alexander Martin, Charles Schwander, Col. A. Meridith, Charles Heltz, D. B. Sanford, John Cronk, Thomas Hagan, James Linden, Andrew Bleakley, John Scheidler, J. J. Humphreys, C. F. Bruder, George Fleedner, John Huinagle, W. H. Bellamy, C. W. Struck.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

County Convention.—Alonzo B. Cornell, William A. Darling, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Charles H. Wilson, Willard Bullard, Solon B. Smith, Herman Cantor, James Ahlward, Salem H. Wales, Robert H. Boyd, D. W. C. Ward, Edward Fich.

Congressional Convention.—J. Jackson, George W. Cooney, Alex. Hammond, Thomas Scanlon, John Guttler, A. Theims

The New-York Times.

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TWELVE SHIPS LOST AT SEA.

DISASTER TO THE ARCTIC WHALING FLEET.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN —TWELVE SHIPS REPORTED WRECKED IN THE ICE—SEVERAL OF THE CREWS LOST—GRAPHIC STORY OF THE FEARFUL DISASTER—HOW THE SAILORS ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE TO LAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—The whaling bark Florence arrived this afternoon from the Arctic Ocean, with 190 men on board, being a part of the crews of the Arctic whaling fleets, twelve of which she reported lost in the ice, with a portion of the crews. The remaining survivors have gone to Honolulu on the bark Three Brothers. The following is a synopsis of the written reports of the masters of the fleet: On our arrival in the Behrings Sea we found plenty of ice and extreme weather, and but few whales were taken in the first part of the season. We commenced taking walrus on June 1, and the vessels engaged soon got all they had casks for. Between the 20th of July and the 1st of August the ships worked over to the east shore and so north toward Point Barrow as fast as the ice opened. The bark Arctic was crushed by the ice on July 7 off the Sea Horse Islands, eighteen miles from the Bend. The crew escaped to the shore and finally were taken on board by the bark Onward, and subsequently distributed among the fleet. Capt. Whitney going on board the bark Rainbow. About the 1st of August the fleet, fourteen in number, reached Point Barrow. The northern Light and Norman remained south walrusing, and escaped the disaster that followed. We had to stand from Point Barrow several times, owing to the ice standing on shore. Aug. 14 a breeze from the north and north-west broke up the ice. Whales made their appearance, and soon all the ships were actively engaged north-east of Point Barrow. The wind held from the west to north-east until the night of Aug. 16, when it began blowing fresh from east-north-east. All the ships stood in shore and anchored, to avoid drifting ice. On the evening of the 19th the wind increased and hauled to the north, bringing the ice on shore, and we all ran under the south side of Point Barrow, where we found a lee for four hours, but on the next morning were obliged to run south as far as Cape Smith. The Rainbow and Three Brothers remained at Point Barrow for the next three days. The whales were numerous at Cape Smith, and the vessels were busy taking them.

In the meantime a wind set in from the west, which caused an uneasy feeling. The space occupied by the vessels extended seven or eight miles off the shore running parallel with the land south. This kept steadily closing. On the 23d the wind freshened from west-north-west, and all the vessels except the Rainbow and Three Brothers, who were still anchored at Point Barrow, were surrounded by a drift of ice and beat to the south-west. In the afternoon the wind began hauling south of west, but we still hoped before the ice closed on us to reach the open sea, or at least the Seahorse Islands, where we could find shelter. At sunset the ice stopped our progress. On the morning of the 24th a thick fog set in. At this time the heavy ice packed and reached along the whole coast. About two miles to leeward the ships were all lying in an open strip of water. Between that and the shore the Clara Bell lost her rudder, when she ran near the shore and anchored. The ice closed around her, and a large berg grounded south of her and formed a breakwater, behind which she lay. The bark Florence drifted up to Cape Smith and got under the lee of the grounded iceberg, which proved her salvation. The ship Josephine St. George, Cornelius Howland, and barks Camilla, James Allen, and Onward were inclosed by pack ice during the afternoon, and drifted rapidly to north-east, between the Woodyard Refuge inlets. The ship Marengo, under all sail, got within three or four ship-lengths of open water when the ice closed on her. As we neared Point Barrow the current slackened, and for two days we drifted slowly. The Rainbow and Three Brothers, under Point Barrow, lay in comparative safety, witnesses of our distress, but were unable to render any assistance. The Marengo, St. George, and bark Acors Barns each sent a boat ashore, intending to follow with others containing provisions and supplies in case of disaster, but owing to the ice starting afresh were unable to do so. On the 26th the first officer of the Three Brothers, with a boat's crew, took the wife of Capt. Hackmott off the bark Acors Barns to his own ship for safety. The next day the St. George's men attempted to haul a boat ashore over the ice, but were caught in a fog. Thirteen of them got on board the Rainbow and Three Brothers, and the others regained the ship, except one, who perished. Next day the thirteen men tried to get back to the St. George, but never reached here; eleven were rescued by Capt. Owen, of the Three Brothers; the other two were frozen to death on the ice. The prospect was now very gloomy, the ships being held helplessly in the ice, and drifting rapidly to the north-east. Aug. 28, reached the end of the bank, and the current turned to east. The ships at Point Barrow were no longer visible, and the situation was worse than ever, the only hope being an easterly gale. Aug. 29, found ourselves off Point Targent; the crew of the Marengo attempted to get ashore, but returned unsuccessful. The next day the masters held a council on the Java and concluded there was no further hope of saving the ships, some of which were already badly nipped by the ice. This was only a touch of what might be expected. The ships altogether had about three months' provisions left enough to last through the Winter. After a full discussion, and seeing no way out of the difficulty, it was decided that the only way to save the lives of all was to reach the land before escape became impossible Sept. 5 was the day chosen for starting. The ships were twenty or thirty miles from land and abreast of the west head of Smith Bay. Sept. 5 all being ready on board the C. Holland, St. George, Marengo, Desmond, Jas. Allen, Acors Barns, and Onward, the signal for departure was given. The boats had been put in the best possible condition. The baggage consited of about twenty-five day's rations of bread and meat, a change of clothing, and a blanket for each man. Everything else but guns and ammunition was left on board. The main hope was to find open water enough inside of the ground ice to navigate the boats southward, and so reach the two ships which we supposed to be outside of the pack. We left at 3 P. M. We would first carry the baggage a half mile or so ahead, then return and drag the boats along. The ice was very rough in places, and many holes, which would not bear the weight of a man, were encountered. Many of the men fell through and suffered much from cold. The first night we camped on the ice about four miles from the ships. The next morning we resumed the march in a blinding snow-storm from the north-east. The prospect was most discouraging. Several of the men deserted and returned toward the ships, where numbers of the crews remained who refused to face the hardship and journey toward the land of their fate we know nothing. On Sept. 6 we reached a strip of open water, when we launched our boats and pulled toward the land. All that day and the next we kept working through and over the ice, and at 8 P. M. made land two miles west of Point Targent. We continued working along the shore, and at noon on the 9th sighted the Three Brothers and Rainbow at Point Barrow, and reached them before night. We found the ice all solid beyond, and the only chance of escape was to drag boats overland to the open sea, a distance, as afterward proved, of 130 miles. We made sleds and attempted the journey, but on reaching Cape Smith we found the bark Florence there.

After consultation, it was decided that any effort to proceed would be madness, and preparations were commenced for wintering as best we could at Point Barrow. The boats were prepared for whaling, as that was the only resource for our food, and work was commenced on the house. On the night of Sept. 13 the ice began to break up before a strong east wind, and on the next day the Florence was able to get under way. All hands, with the baggage, were put on board; ran down the coast and found the Clara Bell frozen fast in the ice. Her Captain said he would stay by her till the 17th, when, if there was no prospect of getting out, he would leave in the boats for clear water, where the Florence was to wait for him. Made Sea Horse Island that night; the next night made Wainwright's Inlet. Waited there for the crew of the Clara Bell and to get water On the afternoon of the 18th the Three Brothers and Rainbow, which had escaped from Point Barrow, joined the former, bringing the crew of the Clara Bell, which remained fast in the ice, with no hopes of getting out. A part of the people in the Florence were then put on board the Three Brothers, and a rendezvous appointed at St. Lawrence Bay, where they would stop for water. Both arrived there on the 23d, and left next day for San Francisco, the Three Brothers for Honolulu. Following is a list of the abandoned vessels: Barks Onward and Clara Bell, San Francisco; ships St. George and Marengo and barks Cornelius Holland, James Allen, and Java, of New-Bedford; ship Camilla and barkentine Josephine, of Boston; bark Acors Barnes, New-London and the Haiwaiian barks Desmond and Arctic. The vessels had on board altogether 1,000 pounds of oil, besides a large amount of whalebone and ivory. It is the undivided opinion of every master that no hope can be obtained of the rescue of the ships or those who remained on board of them. All are undoubtedly lost and carried away to the north-east in the immense ice-pack which closed them in for miles around.

W. H. Kelly, Master Marengo; B. F. Homan, of the Howland: F. S. Hickworth, of the Acors Barnes; J. Keenan, of the James Allen; James H. Knowles, of the St. George; E. A. Ludlow, of the Camelia; T. W. Williams, of the Clara Bell; George T. Lary, of the Josephine, and Ezra B. Laphan, of the Onward.

HURRICANE ON THE ATLANTIC.

HEAVY GALE OFF KEY WEST—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF HOUSTON—THE STORM AT HAVANA.

KEY WEST, Oct. 20.—The gale which set in yesterday broke at 11 o'clock last night. The wind attained a velocity of ninety miles an hour. Nothing can be seen this morning of the steam-tug Godfrey Kleber, from Philadelphia, for Galveston, before reported ashore on a reef. The weather is hazy. The steamer City of Houston is ashore half out of water at Boca Chica. She left New-York Oct. 14, for Galveston. She will probably come off after lightering. All on board were saved. Mr. Albury, a passenger died last night.

HAVANA, Oct. 20.—A fearful hurricane prevailed here all last night. Telegraphic communication throughout the whole island is interrupted. The lines connecting with the cable are down, but will be repaired immediately if the weather allows. The barometer is still very low, and there are signs of another hurricane. The wind varies from north-east by east to north-east. None of the American vessels in the harbor have suffered thus far. In this city several buildings have been severely damaged, and many trees in the public parks are down. One of the walls and the roof of the new theatre of Payret, now constructing, were destroyed.

LAUNCH OF A STEAM-SHIP.

THE RIO GRANDE SAFELY LAUNCHED AT CHESTER, PENN.—CARRYING CAPACITY OF THE STEAMER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHESTER, Oct. 21.—This afternoon the steamship Rio Grande was launched from the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works in this place. The launch was a success in every respect, and was witnessed by a vast crowd of spectators. Six hundred invited guests were on board the ship at the time. The weather was delightful, and not the slightest accident occurred. The Rio Grande is owned by C. H. Mallory & Co., and has a carrying capacity of 5,000 bales of cotton. She is 310 feet long, 39 feet wide, and 25 feet deep. It is claimed she is constructed in a style so superior to the underwriters' rules, but none but the working parts of her machinery will show any appreciable wear and tear after twenty years of use. The engine is of the compound pattern, the high and low-pressure cylinders being respectively 32 and 60 inches in diameter, with 54 inches of piston-stroke. It is believed that the Rio Grande will be able to make 13 knots an hour in fair weather. She will be put on the line early in December.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

A grand rally will be held by the Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District to-morrow evening. Parspa Hall, corner of Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street, has been engaged for the occasion, and ample preparations have been made. The meeting, at which Mr. R. B. Cowing will preside, with Mr. Henry Welsh as Secretary, will be called to order at 8 o'clock. Speeches will be made by Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and Hon. John B. Warwick, and it is promised that other distinguished citizens will address the assemblage. The Republicans of this district have manifested much enthusiasm during the present campaign, and have been untiringly engaged in working for the good of the cause.

SEIZURE OF A STEAM-SHIP.

MONTREAL, Oct. 21.—The steam-ship Enmore, from Antwerp, has been seized by the Marshal of the Vice Admiralty Court at the instance of the parties who had the ship which was in collision with the Enmore last Winter. The latter left the port suddenly to avoid the consequences.

REBELS TO THE FRONT.

THE CANDIDATES OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY.

EVERY MAN ON THE STATE TICKET A REBEL OFFICER — ALL THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEES EX-CONFEDERATES — THE HOPE OF THE SOLID SOUTH—WHAT THE SHOT-GUN LEADERS WISH TO ACCOMPLISH.

From Our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1876.

The shot-gun campaign, which has already resulted in the killing of at least one hundred citizens of South Carolina, was inaugurated for the purpose of securing the success of the Democratic ticket in this State. There is now no doubt upon this point, and it can with truth be said that the records of the rifle club candidates justify their lawless followers in believing that the leaders will sanction any act, no matter how desperate, which promises to bring them success. For years past the forgiving masses of the North have cried "amnesty," "amnesty;" they have counseled the cultivation of friendly feeling among the sections; they have extended a free and full pardon, and the right hand of fellowship to all the men who bore arms against them. What have the ex-rebels done in return? They submit to the national authority, it is true, for they dare not do otherwise, but they submit with an exceedingly bad grace. For years they have thrown every possible obstacle in the way of the acts of reconstruction and the amendments to the National Constitution, and to-day by killing, beating, and otherwise outraging the very men who were freed by the Union armies, who by the results of the war were guaranteed the rights of citizenship, they hope to regain their lost power. These are plain words, but the situation in this State demands plain and earnest words, for it is far more serious, far more threatening, far more dangerous than the people of the North have any idea of. If any fair-minded, conscientious man doubts this, let him remember that "a solid South"—which is not a political myth, but a stern political reality—means a combination, a consolidation, a reunion of all the rebel forces, which it was believed were forever broken by the war. Let it be remembered at the same time that the one hope, the only aim of these reunited rebel forces, is to gain control of the Government which they once fought to destroy. They could not secure their end by open war, but they now hope to succeed by secret violence, outrage, and intimidation. The very men who lead this movement in South Carolina show beyond all question its character and purpose. From Wade Hampton down they were rebels, every one of them. They were traitors to their country. They fought for years to overthrow the National Government. In Russia, Germany, France, or England they would have been beheaded, imprisoned, or banished for their crimes. In the United States, however, the country they sought to destroy, they were restored to the full rights of citizenship; and to-day, by depriving the freedmen of their rights, by again defying the Government, they hope to rule the nation. The Democratic politicians of this State are exceedingly ingenious; they are always ready to explain away outrages upon negroes or to justify their violent practices; I do not think, however, that they will deny the statement that every one of their candidates on the State, Congressional, and county tickets were in the rebel Army and took part in the war to break up the Union. In case they should attempt to do so, however, I have been at some pains to get at the facts, and here present the records of the men who have been put in nomination by the Democrats of South Carolina:

THE REBEL RECORD OF HAMPTON AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

Gen. Wade Hampton, the Democratic nominee for Governor, the chosen standard-bearer of the rifle clubs, the ideal of the "last ditchers" and the men who boast that they have never been reconstructed, leads "the solid South" movement in this State, and has pledged himself to carry it for "Tilden and reform." He is well fitted for such a contest. Born in Charleston, of parents who had always owned slaves, he was taught from his boyhood to regard the negroes as little better than beasts of burden, who were made to toil and sweat that their masters might live in idle luxury. When the war broke out he was one of the first to devote his life and his fortune to "the cause." He joined the rebel Army and fought for years to destroy his country. He was at first Colonel of the notorious Hampton Legion, and afterward rose to the rank of Lieutenant General in the rebel Army. In 1868 he took an active part in the convention that nominated Seymour and Blair. He now comes from the seclusion of private life to lead "the shot-gun campaign." In all his speeches, which are master pieces of oratory, he calls upon his friends and followers to preserve the peace. At the same time, however, he approves of the existence of the rifle clubs, and is deaf to the complaints of the black men who are maltreated by them.

Col. W. D. Simpson, who has been nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the same ticket with Gen. Hampton, served with distinction in the war against the Union. He was a Colonel in Orr's rebel legion.

The Democratic candidate for State Treasurer is S. L. Leaphart, a gentleman who commanded a company in the Second South Carolina Regiment, Kershaw's brigade.

Col. R. M. Sims is the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State. He entered the rebel army early in the war, and was at one time Adjutant General of Gary's brigade. Gen. Gary, it will be remembered, is the same gentleman who now leads the rifle clubs in Edgefield, and advises his followers to "shoot the Radicals rather than let them get control of the State."

The nominee for Attorney General is Gen. Jas. Conner. He was United States District Attorney for South Carolina from 1857 until the time of secession. Then he entered the rebel army, and for meritorious service against the Union forces he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

Johnson Haygood, the candidate for Controller General, was an extensive slave-holder. At the breaking out of the war he joined the rebel forces, and rose to the rank of Brigadier General.

The Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Public Education is Capt. H. S. Thompson. He was a teacher in the South Carolina Military Academy, and commanded a company in the rebel service.

E. W. Maise, who has been nominated by the Democrats for Adjutant General, entered the rebel army early in the war. He afterward became Major of the Hampton Legion. This ends the Democratic State ticket. Every man upon it was in the rebel army. They all "served with distinction" in the war against the Union.

Turning to the Democratic nominees for Congressional honors, I find that they also are chiefly conspicuous for having been prominently engaged in the effort to overthrow the National Government. John S. Richardson, the candidate in the First District, was a Captain in Kershaw's brigade. He was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, and strongly advocates the election of Mr. Tilden.

In the Second District the Democratic nominee is Major Thomas G. Baker. He was a delegate to the State Convention that nominated delegates to the Charleston Convention of 1860, and during the campaign which followed was Chairman of the Central Democratic Committee of South Carolina. Immediately upon the secession of the State he asked for a position in the rebel army, and by the personal request of Gen. Hampton accepted the Adjutancy of the Hampton Legion. Subsequently he became Adjutant General.

The Democratic candidate in the Third District is Col. D. Wyatt Aiken. He was "a rebel to the core," and commanded the Seventh South Carolina Regiment all through the war.

Col. John H. Evins is the candidate in the Fourth District. He entered the rebel service promptly, and served with distinction in that famous regiment, the Palmetto Sharp-shooters.

The shot-gun candidate in the Fifth District is G. D. Tillman. During the war he was a Major in the Home Guards, or South Carolina reserve. He is one of the regular old-school fire-eating kind of gentlemen who "fear no man, Sir." In addition to his other accomplishments he is a good shot. In July, 1856, he killed a man named Henry Christian, was convicted of manslaughter, and served two years in jail.

This is the record of the men whom the Democrats have nominated for Congress, and without going into details I may state that nearly every man nominated by them for the minor county offices were actively engaged in the rebellion. Indeed, it seems almost as if their effort to overthrow the Government was their chief claim to preference, and the more famous they were as "Yankee killers" the greater the honor they have received. They are all reformers now, however, and warm advocates of "Tilden and a solid South." H. C.

A DEMOCRATIC WAR GOVERNOR.

HOW VANCE, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TOOK ADVANTAGE OF HIS OFFICE — HIS TRANSACTIONS AS A BLOCKADE-RUNNER —THE DESPERATION OF SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Oct. 21.—For some time the Republicans have been asking Mr. Vance questions concerning his official transactions during the war, with the Advance, a blokade runner. The *Sentinel*, of this city, a Democratic organ, comes out this morning, and says that Vance was engaged in the blockade business, and that he shipped fifteen bales of cotton on his own private account, and after the war received from Alexander Collie, of England, $3,000 in gold. It is probable that more official peculation and fraud will come out of the blockade business before the campaign ends. The Democrats claim that this was a private transaction, and was all right and honest. The Republicans answer that Vance had no right to use his official position for any such purpose when private citizens were not allowed the same privilege, and that the Advance was a State vessel, and the Governor had no right to use her for his own personal gain.

The *Sentinel* has an editorial in reference to the sending of troops to South Carolina, in which that paper says that a "solid South" will elect Tilden, and unless every vote is counted the people will take up arms again, and this time, under the Stars and Stripes. The Democrats are desperate. They have sent out word for every member of the Tilden and Vance Clubs each to control one negro. News from all parts of the State is very encouraging. Unless the various county leaders are badly mistaken the Republicans will poll a much heavier vote than in 1872. The joint canvass between Settle and Vance closed at Beaufort on yesterday. Judge Settle will now stump the First Congressional District until the day of election.

SENATOR BLAINE IN DETROIT.

A GREAT POLITICAL MASS-MEETING—FIFTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT—THE REPUBLICANS OF MICHIGAN AROUSED—AN EVENING SERENADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Oct. 21.—The largest and most enthusiastic political mass-meeting held in this vicinity in years has taken place here to-day, Senator Blaine being the speaker. Mr Blaine reached this city from the east last night, accompanied by his wife, and this morning held a public meeting at the Russell House, being called upon by hundreds of our prominent citizens. He spoke at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the large depot of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, which was cleared for that purpose, and in which a spacious stand was erected for invited citizens and ladies. All the morning trains brought hundreds of people into the city, most of the roads running excursion cars, and all being crowded to excess. Prominent among these arrivals was a delegation of over two hundred students from the State University at Ann Arbor. The crowd began to assemble in the depot long before the appointed hour, and by 2 o'clock several thousand people were packed around the stand and hundreds were on their way to the depot. Jacob S. Farrand presided, the list of Vice Presidents including ex-Gov. Baldwin, ex-Mayor Moffatt, Gov. Bagley, James F. Joy, and over one hundred of the most prominent business men of Detroit and vicinity. Mr. Blaine was received with a storm of cheers, which lasted some minutes; and his two hours' address was interrupted by constant demonstrations of enthusiasm and approval. He pursued the general line of his more recent speeches in what he said here, which was exceedingly effective at all points. Over fifteen thousand people visited the depot during the meeting, hundreds of them failing to get within hearing distance, and at least five thousand being constantly massed about the stand. A large number of ladies were also in attendance, and a stream of people was steadily flowing to and returning from the depot during the afternoon.

This evening the Hayes and Wheeler Guard of Honor serenaded Mr. Blaine at the Russell House, where he is stopping, and his response was listened to by a crowd of several thousand people called together by the announcement that he would speak a second time. The demonstration of the day has been by far the most marked and important of the campaign. Mr. Blaine speaks with Vice President Ferry at Grand Rapids, in this State, on Monday next.

THOUSANDS OF REPUBLICAN TORCHES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 21.—A great torchlight procession and rally for the cause of Hayes and Wheeler took place on the public square in this city to-night. Several thousand torches and transparencies illumined the scene like day, and the throng of people which accompanied the procession was very great. Houses were decorated with the national colors along the line of march, and speeches were made by several distinguished gentlemen.

THE CONTEST IN NEW-YORK.

ALLEGANY AND CATTARAUGUS COUNTIES.

WHAT IS NEEDED IN A PORTION OF THE SOUTHERN TIER—A WARNING TO THE MANAGERS—THE WORK OF THE TILDENITES—HARD WORK NECESSARY BEFORE ELECTION—THE EFFECTS OF PREVIOUS BAD NOMINATIONS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OLEAN, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1876.

Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua, the three western counties of the "Southern tier," have been regarded as among the strongest of Republican strongholds, especially in a Presidential election, ever since the Republican Party had an existence. During the war either one of them could be depended on for a majority ranging from 2,500 to 4,000, and even since the war down to and including 1872, when the "Liberal" defection drew off so many from the Republican ticket in this section of the State, the lowest majority given by any one of the counties was 2,009, and that was cast by Cattaraugus. Since 1872 the majorities in all of them have been gradually falling off. Allegany has held her own the best of any, and Cattaraugus has done the worst. Last year the last-named county gave only 796 majority for Seward, and in 1874 it only gave 738 majority for Dix. It is perhaps needless at this time to inquire into the reasons for this great falling off in the Republican vote, but it may be summed up in one word—"bad nominations." The party in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties, between the years 1868 and 1872, had become demoralized through the influence of half a dozen corrupt men, who controlled conventions and forced nominations which the people would not stand, and the Democratic Party got the benefit of it. For the last two or three years the nominations have been very respectable, but the party continues to suffer from the acts of these trading politicians after they have been driven from the field. Those things are recalled at this time because they furnish the explanation, which is given by every honest Republican I have met, of the gradual falling off of the party vote here, and because they will account for the reduced majorities that may be expected in November as compared with previous Presidential elections. Allegany County has not suffered so much from these causes, and this is the reason why she has held her own better than Cattaraugus and Chautauqua. An additional reason may be found in the fact that Allegany is especially noted for the high standard of intelligence that prevails among the mass of her voters, and the exceptionally moral and industrious character of her population. This county, I am assured, will fall very little below her usual Presidential majorities in November next. The lowest estimate made by the best informed Republicans is 2,800 majority for Hayes and Wheeler, and many put it at 3,000, and even 3,500. In 1872 she gave a majority for Grant of 3,169. There is not so active a canvass going on in Allegany as there ought to be, and the same may be said of all the Southern tier of counties that I have visited west of Chemung. The Republicans complain that they are not provided with first-class speakers by the State Committee, or (with two or three exceptions) with any speakers at all, and that they are unable to procure their attendance outside of the State Committee. Your correspondent has been asked a dozen times, all along the line from Binghamton to this place, to urge upon the State Committee the importance of sending more good speakers out this way. They feel confident that there is no section of the State where more votes would be gained by it, and no section outside of the large cities where better audiences would be drawn together. All agree that Republican meetings were never more fully attended than in this campaign, and there never was more anxiety manifested to listen to discussions of the issues of the canvass. The truth is that the "hard times" on which Tilden placed his sole reliance for success in this campaign, although it has utterly failed to produce the "tidal wave" that he anticipated in favor of the Democracy, has nevertheless caused an uneasy feeling among thousands of unemployed voters, who have hitherto been with the Republican Party; and nothing but fear of the fatal consequences of turning over the control of the Government to the late rebels and armed rifle clubs of the South prevents their falling in with the spurious clap-trap of the Democrats that a change of parties is going to bring about better times. All the Tilden tracts and documents (and they are sent here by the cart-load and placed in every man's hand) appeal to the pockets and the self-interest of the voters. The farmers are told that their taxes have been reduced, and are going to be still further reduced by Tilden, and the working men are assured that a vote for Tilden will furnish them all with immediate employment at the highest rate of wages. Nothing, or next to nothing, is being done to counteract these falsehoods in this section, either by speeches or tracts, and if nothing shall be done between now and election day Republicans need not be surprised if they find that the Democrats have made serious inroads upon their majorities.

But to recur to Allegany County. The lowest estimated majority for Hayes and Wheeler in this county, as before remarked, is 2,800. With less opportunities of judging, perhaps, than those who make this estimate, I would still prefer not to bet on more than 2,500. This would be a gain of 400 over last year. The county offices will, of course, all be filled by Republicans, who have made excellent nominations for each office. William H. Withey is their candidate for Sheriff and George Blackman for County Clerk. The Assemblyman will also be Republican, Hon. Summer Baldwin, the excellent member of last year, having been renominated by acclamation. The county will give Mr. Hungerford, the member of Congress, as large a majority as it gives the electoral ticket, and perhaps larger.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

It has already been intimated that this county is in a bad way—comparatively speaking. It has not only reduced its Republican majority from 2,009 in 1872 (and nearly twice that majority in previous Presidential elections) to 796 last year, but, unlike Allegany and Chautauqua, the figures show that in all these years of reduced majorities it has polled very nearly its full vote. In fact, the vote last year was 200 larger than it was in 1872. The expectation, therefore, which may reasonably be indulged, in most cases, that a Presidential election, by bringing out a full vote will bring back the old majority, cannot be realized in this county. The shrewdest and best informed Republican in the county told me to-day that if Cattaraugus County preserved its majority of last year, (796,) it would be all he could expect. He said it would be easy to find Republicans who would prophesy a majority of 2,000, and he hoped they were right; but, looking at the facts as they are and not as he wished them to be, he could not predict any increase over 1875. This is the only county in the southern tier where the lookout is so unfavorable; for all the other counties show that in the "off years" the Republican vote has never been brought out. But even if Cattaraugus does no better than she did last year, the gains in the other counties of the southern tier, provided the estimates are right, (and I have always given the lowest estimates of the most inveterate croakers I could find,) will be sufficient to overbalance the highest majority given for any candidate on the Democratic ticket last Fall. There is nothing, therefore, in the condition of this county calculated to jeopardize a Republican victory in the State, though the majority may not be so large as is anticipated by some. There are two Assemblymen from this county, both of whom were Republican last year, and probably will be this, although the Democrats think they will elect their candidate from the First District. The Republicans have nominated a new man in this district, Dr. J. S. King, a very worthy candidate, but the district is close and was only carried last year by about 100 majority. In the Second District the Republicans have renominated Mr. Edward Shannon, of whose election there is no doubt. The candidate for Congress in this district, comprising Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties, will be elected by an overwhelming majority. Walter Sessions failed to carry the convention, fortunately for the party, and Hon. George W. Patterson, Lieutenant Governor under Hamilton Fish, was nominated. He will receive the vote of almost everybody in the district. The Democrats have gone through the formality of making a nomination against him in the person of a "wooden man" named James Freeland. They could not get anybody else to take it, and, if it were not absolutely certain that he has no chance of being elected, he would not get a half dozen votes from his own party. They hoped that Sessions would get the Republican nomination, in which case they were going to nominate Porter Sheldon, and would probably have elected him, but that game was blocked.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICAN MEETING IN SARATOGA—THE PROMULGATION OF INTELLIGENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Oct. 21.—One of the largest, most enthusiastic, and effective political meetings ever held in this place took place in the Town Hall last night. The large room was crowded, a good many ladies being present. Hon. A. H. Tenney spoke for about one hour and a half, presenting the commanding issues of the campaign in eloquent language and exciting the greatest enthusiasm. A good many of the more intelligent portion of the Democrats of the place were present. Mr. Tenney's fair presentation of the arguments of the canvass is doing much good. The great hope of the Republican Party is in the promulgation of intelligence among the people.

THE HAYES AND WHEELER CAMPAIGN IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PINE PLAINS, Oct. 21.—A large and enthusiastic out-door meeting was held in this town this afternoon, under the auspices of the Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club. The Stanford Gun Squad was present with a piece of artillery; also, a large number of Democrats. Eloquent and practical addresses were delivered by Col. T. B. Thorpe, of New-York City, and Harrison Hermance, Esq., of Rhinebeck. We hope to give a telling majority for Ketcham and the State and national tickets.

AN ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.

CARMEL, Oct. 21.—The Putnam County Republican Assembly Convention to-day nominated Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., for the Assembly.

COL. INGERSOLL IN CHICAGO.

MASS-MEETING OF REPUBLICANS—20,000 PERSONS ASSEMBLED TO HEAR THE ILLINOIS ORATOR—A PROCESSION OF 10,000 TORCHES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—One of the most enthusiastic mass-meetings of the Republicans of this city was held this evening. It was, all will agree, one of the most stupendous gatherings in the history of Chicago. The occasion was the appearance of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who opened here his oratorical campaign in this State, and whose reception was at once a testimonial to the esteem in which he is held and a positive evidence of the strength of popular political sentiment. The meeting was held in the Exposition Building, in which were gathered, according to most careful estimates, fully twenty thousand people, among whom were many ladies. Col. Ingersoll, in his remarks, covered much the same ground set forth in his Cooper Institute and other addresses. After the meeting all the Republican organizations here, with many from adjacent towns, joined in a torchlight procession through the principal thoroughfares. It is estimated there were fully ten thousand torches in line. Senator Blaine speaks here on the 28th inst.

THE SCOURGE OF CIVILIZATION.

From the London Telegraph.

The good people of the United States are celebrating, with all proper patriotic rejoicings and gratulations, the centenary of their national independence; and in a duly effusive, and, in some instances perhaps, a slightly too exuberant, manner the Old World has wished the New World joy of the remarkable kind of political and social liberty which for a hundred years she has enjoyed. Looking at the intensely harmonious nature of the festival which is being held at Philadelphia, he, indeed, would be a pickthank and a spoil-sport who would unwarrantably make any mention of Belshazzar, or venture to hint that any scrap of handwriting either in Syro-Chaldaic or any other Oriental language was visible on the walls of Fairmount Park. Still, while these young heroes are at their revels, while sports and gambols are the order of the day, and while the Alexander of manufacturing industry sits high enthroned in the Exhibition building, with the lovely Thais of fine art by his side, it might be permissible, and with no ungenerous intent, to whisper in the ear of the triumphant Columbia, "my cousin, you will one day become old." With the fiercest wrath would the imputation doubtless be met. America aging! There is not an original Gothic arch or a Tudor house from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of Mexico. The State growing old! Why, New-York has just blown up Hell Gate and now completely she has divorced herself from Old World superstitions. The highest born citizen in the States cannot trace his Transatlantic lineage further back than Pocahontas and the poor little Princess of Virginia was only contemporary with our Queen Bess. With all this the great Republic presents to the philosophic mind a number of unmistakable symptoms that age is creeping upon her, and that, notwithstanding the inexhaustible fertility of her resources and the indomitable vigor of her people, she is slowly but surely being called upon to pay that penalty which Fate exacts from long-established and highly-civilized communities. Among these signs and tokens there is not one, perhaps, more significant than the appearance in the States of a personage hitherto almost entirely unknown in Transatlantic economy, a creature undreamt of by Humboldt, uncontemplated by De Tocqueville, whose presence on Federal soil was certainly never reckoned upon by the Fathers of the Republic, Washington, Jefferson, and Adams. The objectionable but portentious being to whom we allude is that old and inveterate scourge of European civilization, the 'Tramp.'

THE WAR IN DAHOMEY.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Advices from Cape Coast Castle to Oct. 5 announce that the Dahomians are threatening Grandpopo. They have taken two adjacent villages, killing all the men, and carrying off eighty women and children.

RECEPTION TO MR. SCHURZ.

BY THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC OVATION TO THE WESTERN ORATOR—INTRODUCTORY SPEECH BY HON. NOAH DAVIS—THE GUEST OF THE EVENING MAKES AN ADDRESS ON THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN—MORE ESPECIALLY ON THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Union League Club, of this City, gave an informal reception to Hon. Carl Schurz last evening. A large number of prominent gentlemen were present, completely filling up the Club theatre, among whom were the following: Ex-Postmaster General Jewell, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Elliot C. Cowdin, Joseph Seligman, Salem H. Wales, George Jones, N. P. Bailey, W. H. Lee, Thurlow Weed, Chas. W. Watrous, William Borden, John C. Hamilton, H. G. Stebbins, Isaac Sherman, Ellwood E. Thorne, J. H. Van Alen, A. Bierdstadt, Jesse Seligman, J. M. Bundy, F. D. Tappan, Daniel F. Appleton, D. W. C. Wheeler, G. M. Van Nort, Police Commissioner Erhardt, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles W. Tiffany, Thomas C. Acton, Charles W. Hill, George W. Blunt, Sinclair Tousey, Benjamin K. Phelps, John D. Lawson, Assistant District Attorney Lyons, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., and Ethan Allen. At 8:30 o'clock Mr. Schurz entered the theatre and was escorted to the stage by Judge Noah Davis, the presiding officer for the evening, Salem H. Wales, and Joseph H. Seligman. Judge Davis immediately called the meeting to order and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF JUDGE NOAH DAVIS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CLUB: In the absence of the President I have been invited to preside to-night. This is an extraordinary meeting, called for a special purpose. None of the ordinary business of the club will be brought to your notice. We are called together to listen to an address from the distinguished gentlemen on my right, a gentleman who has been laboriously employed throughout the canvass, and who comes to you wearied with his toil. He tells me that he does not feel able to occupy much time this evening, and I have been asked to make a few introductory remarks. What I shall say is wholly unprepared. We are on the eve of the most important election of this half-century. South Carolina is casting the horoscope of the future of this country, if, perchance, the Democracy succeeds; for nothing is more certain than that with a solid South we shall see the Democratic minority of the North more obedient to Southern behests than that Democratic minority which disgraced us in the days of Buchanan and Pierce. There is but one means of safety for the country; it is the success of the Republican Party. If you fail to recognize this fact you will set adrift, without the possibility of anchoring on the only sound ground, the finances of this country for a period of time which no man can measure. To my mind reform depends more upon the restoration of specie payment than upon any other thing. Give us gold as the basis of our money and we shall have economy, not only in the administration of the Federal and State Governments, but in the affairs of individual life. Give us gold and we shall set up a barrier against the payment of those immense Southern claims which are pressing upon the consideration of Congress. The success of our endeavors to place this barrier depends altogether upon the success of the Republican Party. Tilden has already yielded to the influences which have been brought to bear upon him. What faith can we have in that man who placed his signature to that bill of our Legislature fixing a date for the resumption of specie payment and who has since placed himself on record in direct opposition to his former action. Tilden in his letter of acceptance virtually declares the result of the repeal of the Resumption act would be to establish greenbacks as the legal tender of the country and to drive gold back from being a legal tender into a commodity. To repeal that clause of the Resumption act fixing the date for the resumption would be virtually to emasculate the statute. But I have talked too much already. I have not made a political speech before for years, but I feel that we are among ourselves; that I am, so to speak, in the bosom of my family. I will not detain you long, however, but

to rouse our suspicions. They nominated for the Presidency a hard-money man, Gov. Tilden, and they nominated for the Vice-Presidency, the chief of the soft-money men, Gov. Hendricks. That was a thing which never was done in the whole history of the United States by any political party, nominating one candidate as the representative of one principle, and nominating the other candidate as the representative of the opposite principle. It is virtually selling the people of the United States—Do you want hard money? There we give you a draught of Tilden. Do you want soft money? There you have as much Hendricks as you can possibly stand. Those gentlemen are the candidates of the Democratic Party at the present moment. The letter of acceptance of Gov. Tilden has caused naturally a great deal of sensation. Much was expected of him, and I think in point of quantity he gave us so much that all expectation was exceeded. [Laughter.] There was a mountain of words before us which it required the best mining talent in the country to get the sense of; but unfortunately, when you come to sift it, you find in a hard-money letter of acceptance almost every phrase that occurred in the soft-money platform of Ohio last year. What was the result? I speak from my own experience of facts; and all the soft-money leaders of the last election. Your Pendletons, Ewings, and others swore at once that the financial principles of Tilden and their own did not differ in the least; that he had gone over to them body and soul, and that in fact fighting for Tilden, they were only renewing the fight in which they were beaten last year. The fact is that Gov. Tilden carried on a very violent flirtation with the soft-money interest in the West, and the old bachelor, I am afraid, is getting himself into a decided case of bigamy. On the one hand there are the soft-money men West, and on the other hand the hard-money men of the East, and I tell you there will be a mighty deal of trouble in the household if the Democratic Party should win. The worst feature of the whole thing is this, however—that, being beaten last year, the soft-money movement in the West has received so much encouragement from recent events this year that at the present moment it is stronger than ever before. You see it reorganized on the whole line, and everywhere you hear the signal of strife, and wherever the Democracy sees a chance of electing a soft-money man to Congress you may be sure that it is giving such a one the nomination. What will be the inevitable consequence? You know that the spirit of the campaign in one State reacts upon the spirit of the campaign in the others. If you in New-York show any favor to the Democracy, that favor will be an encouragement to all Democratic movements in the Western States. Give to the Democratic Party a sweeping victory here and you will have a stronger soft money majority in the House of Representatives than ever before. Give it only a moderate victory and you will give at least to the soft-money men a large majority in the Democratic caucus of the House of Representatives, and that caucus will govern the policy of the organization. Now I appeal to your common sense—is it possible that you should expect from such a party a sound financial policy, that policy which you must have in order to revive confidence, in order to render possible safe business calculations, and thereby restore your trade, your commerce, and your prosperity? I think it is absolutely unnecessary for me to speak any longer upon this subject. A Democratic victory has for you but one meaning; it means several years more of that uncertainty which is now crippling business, which is depressing our industries, which has been closing our factories, which has put a great many of our working men adrift. Four years more of that want of confidence which stands now in the way of all honest business, four years more of that depression of your industries, in fact four years more of dull and hard times. And surely there is no business community in the world whose interests will be more seriously affected by such a condition of things than your own. Now I would ask you is it not worth your while to strain every nerve to prevent such a deplorable development? I have heard it said that there is backwardness among the substantial business men of New-York with regard to this campaign. I can scarcely believe it, for never have their material interests been more plainly at stake than at the present moment; and not only with regard to the financial question, but also with regard to the questions of economy and retrenchment.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

It has frequently been said by Democrats that in the question of Southern claims there is nothing but a mere partisan cry. Gentlemen, it is my sober conviction that there is much in it, and I will tell you why. I believe so. The South has been impoverished by the war, and in conversation with Southern men myself I have found this to be their idea: You of the North have controlled the Government alone since the war; you have taken out of the public treasury of millions of dollars to subsidize steam-boat lines. You have granted away millions of acres for railroads to establish your lines of communication. You have spent untold sums of money on internal improvements, and while you did this we in the South were exposed to all the ravages of the war, and out of which we have come in an impoverished condition. Now, they say there is nothing fairer in the world than that we should have the same advantages, so as to get even. Gentlemen, you converse with almost every Southern man on this subject, and if he does not tell you this before the election, he will be candid enough to say so after, if the Democratic candidate is elected. What does that mean? We have discovered in the course of time that the policy of granting railroad grants and subsidizing this and that private enterprise was exceedingly costly, without conferring a corresponding public benefit. Therefore, that policy has to a great extent been abandoned; but I predict in case of a Democratic victory that that policy will be renewed and carried on to a more extravagant extent by that party when it becomes the controlling power. That is one point. The second point is this: While I was in the Senate and ever since a large number of bills were introduced there aiming at the refunding of the cotton tax. You are all aware that during the war we paid hundreds upon hundreds of millions of taxes for the purpose of keeping our Government alive and our armies going. We did that having been forced into a war by the rebel States, a war that cost 500,000 precious lives and thousands of millions of dollars. During that whole time the South contributed almost nothing to the public treasury. There is only one considerable item of tax that was levied upon the Southern people, and that was the cotton tax, some sixty-eight million dollars or over. Now they demand a restitution of that tax, as it is proposed by some not to the individuals by whom the tax was paid but to the Southern States as such. I am a man of very generous disposition with regard to the South. I thought that when the war was closed the Southern people who had been in revolt would again become peaceable and law-abiding citizens, and that generosity was not only a duty, but an act of wisdom and justice. And so I have been one of the first to advocate a policy of general amnesty and of the complete removal of all those political disabilities which in consequence of the rebellion had been imposed upon a large number of Southern people. In general I advocated a policy of generosity and reconciliation; I am willing to be as generous to them as anybody, but when, after having forced us into so terrible a war—a war that came near destroying the very life of this great republic—a war that has covered the land with mourning, and put such terrible burdens upon our people—when, after such a war, having contributed this little mite to the sustenance of this great fabric of our institution, they demand that we should refund every cent of it, I think it is a little too much. And yet you gropingly asked—you, the possessors of the wealth of this country—to put your hands into your pockets so that $63,000,000 be given back. I tell you, gentlemen, it is my honest conviction, should the Democratic Party come into power again, they will inevitably return to the South every cent of that money which was contributed to the National Treasury in the cotton interest, with interest too. I tell you candidly I fear that the Democratic Party will be exceedingly generous to their Southern friends in the way of putting money into their pockets.

THE SOUTH WILL CONTROL THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

It has frequently been said that no Northern Democrat after voting for such a bill will be able to come before his constituency. Is that true? Don't we see things which under ordinary circumstances would be deemed incredible? The South is now a compact unit again in the Democratic Party. At least the Democratic Party wants to fight us, and in case of a Democratic victory the South will not only be solidly Democratic, but it will also remain so for an interminable time. Let me say to you, I would look upon that as a great national misfortune, for when, in a Republic, political parties are divided by geographical and sectional lines, it will create an unsound and unpatriotic public sentiment; and if it were for that reason alone, I think there would be some impulse of patriotism moving almost every one to fight against the Democratic Party this Fall. [Applause.] But that is not the point I want to discuss. I say the Democratic Party wants to unite the South once more as a solid unit upon its side. In that case the Southern people will hold the majority of the Democratic Party and direct its purposes. That majority of votes will necessarily, as before the war, give them the control of the party; they will fall at once again into their old seat of power, and holding the preponderance of influence in the Democratic Party the South will necessarily insist upon dictating the nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency in that organization. In other words, just as it was before our great civil conflict, no Northern Democrat will have the least chance for the Presidency or Vice Presidency unless he enjoys the decided favor of the Southern Democracy. What will be the consequence of this? Why it is evident. Every Northern Congressman who thinks that there is some Presidential stuff in him, that a Presidential lightning may strike him sometime, will be very much inclined to do that which will be surest to gain him the favor of his Southern brethren. So it is evident that not only a few but a large number of Northern Democrats, impelled by their ambition and, I am sorry to say, also impelled by those unpatriotic ideas that seem to be indigenous to the Democratic mind by the influence of subservicncy to Southern dictation, will vote for just such bills as have been laid before you by Republican speakers. So I believe that a Democratic Administration will, by the very necessities of the case, be one of the most extravagant administrations this country ever had. There is still another reason why this will be so. The Southern people, being the preponderating power in the councils of the Democratic Party, will also dictate its financial policy. The Southern people stand now compared with us in the position of poor relations. In other words, they being comparatively poor, and the North comparatively rich, the North will pay the great mass of taxes and the South will pay comparatively little. The necessary consequence is that those who pay very little don't feel the burden of an extravagant Government, and will therefore always be in favor of spending as much money as possible. You have an illustration of this in the City of New-York. A very large number of your voters are nontax-payers, a minority of your voters are wealthy tax-payers; the non-tax-payers do not care a snap of their fingers how much money is spent by the City Government, and, therefore, you have always a lavish administration. Is not that so? Then the same relation will be borne by the South to the North as to our national councils, and, therefore, I repeat it is by the very necessity of the case that a Democratic Administration, governed as it must be by Southern influence, will be a most extravagant one. [Applause.]

THE QUESTION OF NATIONAL PEACE.

There is still one other thing I would call your attention to, and that is the question of national peace. I do not mean to repeat what I said of my action with regard to the Southern people, and the impulse of generosity which I have always followed. Of course I did: that with the expectation that satisfactory response would be elicited from the other side. We gave them back their rights with a lavish hand; we gave them back their rights shortly after the rebellion that I can only repeat what I have said before, that the generosity of the American people has never been equaled by any other nation in the world in that respect. We did it with the just expectation, or at least the reasonable expectation, that the Southern people, receiving their rights at our hand, might be content upon to respect also the rights of others. I am sorry to say that that expectation has been in a great measure disappointed. When you look at the State of South Carolina you will not deny that the situation of things is exceedingly serious. I am the very last man in the country who would approve of the presence of troops in the neighborhood of the ballot-box, and I would stand by to the last in the endeavor to secure to every man the right to vote uninfluenced by force of any kind. But as things now stand, if the United States troops are withdrawn we are pretty sure to have another armed force in its place, and that is the rifle clubs of the South Carolina Reform Democracy. I believe to reform, gentlemen, but I do not believe in the reform of the rifle and the revolver in the hands of a terrorist. Now, then, they may succeed possibly in subjugating Republican majorities, but, one thing I look upon as perfectly sure—we have come to the settlement of the questions growing out of the war by debating certain constitutional provisions. These constitutional provisions may for the time being be overridden in this or that State, but if the attempt is made,—which I look for almost as inevitable in the event of a Democratic victory—if the attempt is made to nullify them in the whole extent of the Southern country, I am sure that the loyal people of the United States of America will not submit to it. [Applause.] If the attempt be made upon such an issue between the North and the South, the solid South on one side will find a solid North on the other side; and liberal and generous as I may be when the question is between a solid North and a solid South, I am on the side of the North all the time. [Applause.] I am on the side of the North not because I happen to live here, but because I believe that the North contains the intellectual as well as the moral vitality of the American Republic as it is now constituted. New, gentlemen, looking at the attempts that are being made in the South, can anybody doubt that they would be greatly encouraged by a victory of the Democratic Party? I am sorry I am obliged to say it, but still that party stands in the politics of the country as a continual threat of reaction against the results of the war; and it is my conviction at the present moment that the candidates of the Republican Party are not only the best, but they are the only instruments by which the true interests of the American people can be promoted. [Applause.]

THE ISSUE IN NEW-YORK STATE.

Now, gentlemen, it seems to me that the decision in this great contest will be given by the State of New-York; in fact I hope it will be given by the State of New-York, for I should consider it a national misfortune if the issue of the pending Presidential contest should depend upon such a commonwealth as South Carolina in its present condition. We should strain every nerve to make the State of New-York give us that decision in the right direction. Where New-York goes this time, there the Union goes. Then, my fellow-citizens of New-York, I speak to you as a citizen of the West, and it is not a mere figure of speech to say that the eyes of the country are turned upon you at the present moment. Let me impress it upon you, as a New-York that can give us specie payments and a sound financial policy. It is New-York that can elect the President, and give us that thing so devoutly to be wished for—a thorough reform in the civil service. It is New-York that can give us a Government the very existence of which will convince every man in the length and breadth of this land of the utter futility of any other attempt to overthrow the constitutional results of the war, but which, at the same time, will convince every citizen of the Southern States that all the legitimate influences of the General Government will be employed to secure to them a wise, honest, frugal administration of their local affairs. It is New-York thus that can give us a Government which will restore peace throughout the United States. Then, gentlemen, you who wield such great power in this mighty State, let me not appeal to you in vain that every one from now until the day of election will do his whole duty, for if you do, certainly then the banner will be carried on directly to the National Capitol upon which is inscribed honest money, true reform, good government, Edwin D. Morgan, and Rutherford B. Hayes. [Cheers.]

A VOTE OF THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT.

After the applause which followed Mr. Schurz's address, Mr. John C. Hamilton rose and said that he felt that it was his duty as a loyal man to offer some resolutions, which he would read, and he thought it was equally the duty of the association, as made up of loyal men, to adopt them. He read as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of this association be presented to the illustrious President of the United States for his earnest efforts in obedience to the Constitution of the United States, and to the laws enacted in pursuance thereof, to protect the state of South Carolina from domestic violence, and to secure to the citizens thereof the free exercise of the rights of suffrage.

Resolved, That the thanks of this association be presented to the loyal press of this country for its able and manly vindication of law and liberty, from the abuses of sectional influences and partisan corruption.

The resolutions were warmly received and unanimously passed. The meeting was then adjourned, and the gentlemen were invited to spend an hour or two socially with Mr. Schurz, in the parlors.

AFFAIRS AT UNION COLLEGE.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH PREPARED—MANY IMPROVEMENTS MADE—RELIGIOUS PROCLIVITIES OF THE STUDENTS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 14, 1876.

Among the interesting and valuable educational productions in connection with the Centennial year and Exposition, is a historical sketch of Union College, prepared at the request of the National Commissioner of our Bureau of Education, with a view of serving as a model for like sketches from all our higher institutions of learning, so that this noted year may not pass by without the means of summing up the results of our work in this line since we became a nation. It is very rich in details of this old institution, and has been taken home, as we know, by several of the foreign Commissioners, and distributed by the bureau to our principal colleges.

The college itself will soon celebrate its own centennial, as it was the first one founded in the State under the new era of liberty after the close of the varied turmoils of the Revolution. It has just started off on another year with fair prospects and a goodly number of students, there having been between sixty and seventy new entrances. During the vacation many little improvements have been made in recitation-rooms and dormitories, and the institution is now fully equipped to do good work.

The library has received a large accession of valuable books, amounting to about three thousand, mainly in the field of mathematics, physics, theology, and metaphysics. There has also been established in connection with it a reading-room, open at all reasonable hours, for the use of the students, either to consult books of reference or read the home and foreign magazines and journals.

The patronizing territory of the college is largely on the increase, as is proved by the distant homes of many of the students, who are registered from far and near, and especially from the South—there are now in attendance some thirty or more from the extreme Southern States.

The religious proclivities of the students is rather a curiosity for an American college. The founders of Union gave it that name as indicative of their desire to make it a retreat for all religious denominations, without being specially patronized or supported by any. And the register now enumerates Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Reformed, Lutheran, Congregational, Catholics, and Israelites, and they all seem to get along quite harmoniously together.

The work for the year is now fairly under way, and Faculty and students are all on hand. The institution provides for classical and scientific instruction, beside the practical departments of civil engineering and the chemical laboratory. The collections for the department of natural history are being continually enlarged—there were some additions during the last summer—and the cabinets now contain some very rare and valuable specimens.

In the department of experimental philosophy the new apparatus recently arrived from Europe is in some respects without an equal in this country, being the best and most valuable of the foreign makers.

For the last few years the entrance examinations have been gradually raised so that the requirements now all that our preparatory schools can stand, and are in general harmony with the first collegiate institutions of the country.

The new military department established a few years ago by the Government still holds its own and gives general satisfaction. It is clearly worth all it costs either to the Government or the college in teaching military science and enforcing physical culture in the matter of drill.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE SIXTH WARD MURDER.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION INTO THE CASE BY CORONER WOLTMAN—THE PRISONER DENIES HAVING STABBED HIS VICTIM.

The body of John A. Kelly, the latest victim of the Chinaman Quimbo Appo, was viewed yesterday morning at the Sixth Precinct Station-house by a jury summoned by Coroner Woltman. An autopsy of the body, previously made by Dr. Cushman, resulted in the finding of four incised wounds, one of which entered the heart, and must have produced almost instant death. A second was on the left arm, three inches long and two and a half inches in depth. Another severed an artery in the same arm, and was also several inches deep.

After the formality of receiving the body had been complied with, Appo was committed to the Tombs by the Coroner to await the result of the inquest, which will be held during the present week. When questioned by the Coroner the prisoner denied having used a knife while defending himself from the assault of Kelly. He stated that after playing at draughts with several of the inmates of the Home lodging house he retired about midnight to his cot on the third floor. Shortly after retiring he was followed by Kelly, who called him vile names, and having violently pulled him out of the cot, struck him several times without cause. He ran down stairs, and being followed by Kelly, turned and struck him with his fists.

When arraigned at the Tombs Police Court in the morning the prisoner refused to make any statement concerning the affray. One of the witnesses, Charles Hamilton, the night clerk of the lodging house, made the following statement: Last night between 12 and 1 o'clock, I heard a scuffling and fighting on the second floor above the one where I was at the time; I went to the stairs and found John A. Kelly and Quimbo Appo; they had hold of each other; I took hold of Kelly and tried to pull him away; he pushed me away and struck Quimbo, who fell down stairs; I seized Kelly again; he broke from me and ran down stairs; when I reached the floor below Quimbo was sitting upon a settee; Kelly went to him again and struck him with his fist; Quimbo then got up and went toward the rear of the room; Kelly followed him, striking him four or five blows; Quimbo then turned upon Kelly, who retreated, and while retreating Quimbo made several passes with his hand at Kelly as though he had something in his hand; at the second or third pass of Quimbo's hand Kelly threw up his hands above his head and cried out, "My God! I am stabbed," or "cut;" I am not positive as to which of the latter terms he used; subsequently I saw a wound on the breast, another on the arm, and another in the left shoulder of Kelly; the wounds were inflicted I believe with intent by Quimbo Appo to take the life of Kelly or to do him bodily harm. The other witnesses detained by Capt. Lowery, John Morse, No. 3 Madison street, and Mortimer Wood, Ferd. Saylor, and Isaac Dodge, inmates of the lodging house, knew very little of the circumstances, but were nevertheless sent to the House of Detention.

Quimbo Appo, whose deeds of violence during a residence of thirty years in this City have been numerous and bloody, is fifty-five years of age, below medium stature, and slightly built. He is rather intelligent and speaks English well. He was born at Chusan, China, from which place he emigrated to San Francisco at the age of seventeen. Soon after his arrival he obtained employment as Captain's cook and steward on the United States sloop-of-war Vandalia, and subsequently was engaged as a sort of walking advertisement for a Boston tea store. He came to New-York in 1848, and three years later married an Irish widow, with whom he lived at No. 49 Oliver street. While in that house he brutally murdered a woman named Mary Fletcher, under the following circumstances: Being jealous of his wife, he frequently quarreled with her, and on March 8, 1859, maltreated her to such an extent that she sought refuge with Mary Fletcher, who occupied rooms in the same house with Mary Gafney and Margaret Butler. He then went out, and purchasing a large-bladed knife reentered the house, and, encountering his wife on one of the landings, immediately assaulted her. Mary Fletcher and her two room-mates interfered to protect her, but the Chinaman turned upon them and stabbed the woman Fletcher in the left breast, killing her instantly. He then stabbed Mary Gafney in the left arm and Margaret Butler on the head, inflicting dangerous wounds in both cases. He then escaped and secreted himself in a Chinese den near by, where he was soon after arrested. He was tried a few weeks later and sentenced to be hanged. The following year judgment was reversed and a new trial granted. This resulted in his being sentenced to imprisonment for life. Through the interposition of some kindhearted ladies whose sympathy he managed to excite in his behalf, his sentence was commuted to ten years, seven years and nine months of which he served under the Commutation law, which allowed a diminution of time for good behavior. When he returned to the City he hired the attic of a house in Donovan's lane, a loathsome alley opposite No. 15 Baxter streets where he became acquainted with a disreputable woman named Kate Burk. A companion of this woman one night robbed him of a small sum of money in a liquor store, and was in consequence violently assaulted with a pitcher by the Chinaman, who was arrested and imprisoned for a brief period. On Sept. 23, 1871, he nearly brained an Italian boy named Joseph Lincarto with a paving stone, and for that offense he was sentenced to five years in Sing Sing, but only served three years and nine months under the Commutation act. On Sept. 20, 1875, he was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for maltreating Eliza Nahering, in Mott street. He was subsequently arrested for attempting to sell unstamped cigars, and is now under bail for that offense.

John A. Kelly, the man who was killed on Friday night, was thirty years of age, and although a dissolute character, was a member of a respectable family living at No. 199 Mulberry street. He was a machinist by trade.

THE CROTON WATER SUPPLY.

CHIEF ENGINEER CAMPBELL HAS NO APPREHENSIONS OF A FAMINE—CONDITION OF THE LAKES IN PUTNAM COUNTY.

In view of the order issued by Superintendent Walling on Friday last, at the request of the Commissioner of Public Works, requiring the Police Captains to use every precaution to prevent any waste of Croton water in their several precincts, a TIMES reporter called on Mr. John C. Campbell, Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, to inquire into the present condition of the sources from which the water is obtained. Mr. Campbell said that a drought like the one which had now lasted so long has not occurred within the last fifty years. The order in question had been issued with a view to prevent, so far as was possible, any unnecessary waste of water, as it was well known that in many places taps were left running day and night when there was no occasion for it. Although he entertained no apprehensions of a water famine the department was now being put to considerable expense and trouble in obtaining a sufficient supply, and, under the circumstances, it was considered proper to be as economical as possible in the use of the water. With three or four days of heavy rain the lakes and reservoirs would fill up and a full supply could be again furnished to the City. As it was the department made it a point to keep on hand sufficient water to last the City from ten to fourteen days. To do this the water of a number of ponds had been purchased and they were in treaty for that of several more. Should it become necessary lakes from which water had already been drawn to the level of the present flumes would be tapped again. There was no fear that the City would suffer for water, and all the department wanted was that the citizens should understand the necessity for strict economy in its use until a further supply was obtained.

A tour through Putnam County, the region in which the lakes from which the Croton water is obtained, was made by a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday. Lake Gilead, a beautiful sheet of water of about 120 acres in extent, lying on the top of a mountain, and distant three miles from Brewster's Station on the Harlem road, was first visited. From this lake, the reporter was told, fourteen feet of water had already been drawn, and that an attempt would be made to draw still more by deepening the outlet. Persons owning property adjoining the lake were much opposed to the measure, and intended to take steps at the next session of the Legislature to prevent any further withdrawal of the water. Lake Glenelda, situated about four miles from Brewster's, and just below the village of Carmel, was next visited. It is about one hundred and fifty acres in extent, and it is said that about three feet of water have been drawn from it during the present drought, and that a still further draw will be made upon it. The residents of the village are very much opposed to having any more water drawn from this source, and threaten to obtain an injunction if it be attempted. Lake Mahopac, fifty acres in extent, and about four miles from Brewster's, was visited. It is said that only a few inches of water can be drawn from this lake, as it is the source of the Croton River. Lake Mahopac, the reporter was told, has been depleted to the extent of four feet eight inches more than the law allows, and workmen are now engaged in deepening the outlet, in order that two feet more of the water may be drawn. At one point on the lake shore, where the waters have receded, the vegetable matter left exposed emits an offensive odor, which may prove detrimental to health. A new dam and reservoir are in course of construction at a point on the New-York and Harlem Railroads, about six miles from Lake Mahopac. This will have a capacity of about one-fourth more than the reservoir at Boyd's Corners, but it can afford no relief in the present emergency as it will not be completed until the Fall of 1877.

SEIZURE OF AN ILLICIT STILL.

A LARGE CONCERN ON THE WEST SIDE DESTROYED—A VEGETABLE GARDEN THE COVER FOR THE WHOLESALE MANUFACTURE OF SPIRITS.

Late on Friday evening, Deputy Collectors Lawrence Beattie, S. A. Yonmans and Robert Latta, assisted by a *posse* of Deputy United States Marshals, made a descent on an illicit still in the open block, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth avenues and Seventieth and Seventy second streets. Though but little removed from the heart of the City, the streets at this point are not cut through, and the block above described, about six acres in extent, is cultivated as a vegetable garden. To the passerby, there could only be observed a modest dwelling-house and barn, and the general appearance of a prosperous farm. But in the barn, upon the descent of the officers, a still of unward of 500 gallons daily capacity was found in full operation. The ground floor was used for the still and worms and mash tubs were placed in the basement. The latter contained about twenty-five hundred gallons of mash, which was destroyed, as well as all the distilling apparatus on the floor above. Two barrels of rum were seized and removed. It was evident from the extent of the premises that several persons were employed about them, but with a single exception all escaped, and this with ease as was afterward explained. There is no cover to the approaches to the place and warning was easily had of the coming of the officers. Still no one was seen to leave, and upon their arrival the only person found was one Frederick Joseph, who was in the act of locking the entrance to the still. Passing into the basement, however, the escape of the others was easily explained, as the officers there found a tunnel upward of one hundred and fifty feet in length, leading into Seventy-second street, the lower gate of which had been forced open. As usual in such cases, upon the destruction of the still, seizure was made of the entire premises, including horses, cows, and other live stock, and two wagons, amounting in personal property to about five thousand dollars. As yet the owner of the property is unknown, but is said to be occupied by one Garrett Dreyer. Joseph was taken before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail for examination. Before the Commissioner he denied any connection whatever with the still, stating that he was employed on the premises as a laborer. That part of the barn where the still was found, he said, had been rented about ten days ago, to whom he did not know. As far as he was concerned, he did not know how whisky was made. He admitted, however, that he had seen wagons going to and from the place during the nighttime. Should it be found that the owners of the property in question are connected with the still, the seizure will prove a most valuable one.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ALDERMAN PURROY'S ATTACK ON CONTROLLER GREEN—THE WATER SUPPLY.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday, communications were received from the Clerks of the Common Pleas and Marine Courts in response to a resolution offered by Mr. Purroy and passed at a previous meeting, requesting these officials to furnish a list of all judgments obtained against the City since Mr. Green became Controller. It will be remembered that Aldermen Morris and Hess desired to have the suits won by the City incorporated in the list, but the proposition was rejected by a strict Tammany vote in the board. The communications contained a list of all the cases which have been published from time to time in the quarterly reports of the Finance Department and in the *City Record*.

Alderman Purroy, however, moved that 500 copies of them be published in pamphlet form.

Alderman Bryan Reilly hoped not. He said that the communications would be printed in the *City Record*, and would receive sufficient publicity there.

Alderman Morris remarked that if they were published in the *City Record* the people would have an opportunity of seeing how carefully Mr. Green guarded the City Treasury.

Alderman Howland thought that it was very unfair to omit from the list the cases won by the City, cases in which very large amounts have been saved.

Alderman Purroy replied that if Mr. Green saved in one case he had no right to lose in another, and he would therefore oppose getting further information on the subject.

The motion to print the communications in document form was then adopted, all the Tammany members voting for it, and the Republicans, with Bryan Reilly, Anti-Tammany, voting against it.

The resolution of Alderman Morris, offered at a previous meeting, requesting the Commissioner of Public Works to decide whether a sufficient quantity of water can be supplied to the City by means of new iron pipes, which would save the expense of a new aqueduct, was adopted. A resolution was also adopted requesting the Corporation Counsel to report what action he has taken in regard to preparing a memorial to the Legislature praying for the passage of an act authorizing the construction of an additional aqueduct or other appliances, in order to afford the City a sufficient supply of water, as directed by the Common Council.

The Board then agreed to visit the Centennial Exposition on the 26th inst., the day selected for the same purpose by the New York Produce Exchange.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Commissioner of Public Works to state by what authority the Municipal Gas Company is displacing the pavements on Sixth avenue, Broadway, and other streets.

TILDEN'S PERJURY.

FURTHER EXTRACTS SHOWING HOW WIDELY HE IS CONDEMNED BY THE PRESS.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald.

A charge which, if proven in court, would, but for the statute of limitations, send Mr. Tilden to State Prison, is not one to be properly left out of sight when Mr. Tilden is asking to be sent to the White House.

From the Portland Oregonian.

A case that requires so much special pleading is certainly not a very promising one. A case whose defenders thus shuffle and prevaricate and contradict each other, is a case that depends not upon truth for its defense.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Times.

What a spectacle does the Democratic candidate for President present to the world! Already under suit on charge of embezzlement of hundreds of thousands, and now charged with swindling the revenues, and the commission of the crime of perjury to hide it, and soon to be prosecuted for a recovery of his lawful dues! Self-respecting Democrats must feel that the situation is painfully awkward.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

It was intimated that the attempted explanation made of Tilden's income-tax peculations by Judge Sinnott would be followed by still more elucidation of ways that seemed queer. But nothing has been presented further in defense of the damaged candidate. Meanwhile THE NEW-YORK TIMES pursues the matter as zealously as ever, and lastens charges upon Tilden from which there is no escape. It gives items of income which the unpatriotic man purposely concealed, and shows that all those years Tilden's conduct was such as must be condemned as swindling by those who call things by their right names.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.

It is to be remembered that these statements are given and these charges made on the responsibility of a leading and entirely reliable newspaper, and in the city of Mr. Tilden's own head-quarters and home. The *Times* boldly presents this charge that Mr. Tilden received $30,000 in 1863 as income for which he made no return, and challenges Mr. Tilden or his friends to meet this as "a test case." Such a charge, thus presented and thus challenging investigation, is not one to be lightly disposed of. It is worth while always to keep in mind in this connection that Mr. Tilden has himself invited just these kind of questions as to his own integrity by his wholesale charges of corruption and fraud upon Republicans in public life. A man who so recklessly assails the integrity of others should have a personal record beyond reproach in the light of the noonday sun.

From the Washington Chronicle.

Now, it is well known that the people like to have good examples followed. And there need be no mystery about the matter. Who can tell how many of the Democratic friends of Mr. Tilden may take warning, and pay rather than be brought into court? Who can tell whether the entire Democratic Party, including the "solid South," may not secretly combine to enable Mr. Tilden to act justly, and induce him to draw his check for the tax he owes, and take the case of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency out of the hands of the District Attorney, who would otherwise, as sure as Mr. Tilden's fate is to be defeated, bring suit against him as a delinquent that the court may deal with him and direct the money to be paid. Under any circumstances, it would not look well for a Democratic Presidential aspirant and reformer to stand up in court and confess that at that supreme moment of his life he had defrauded the revenue. Mr. Tilden had better pay the money.

CENTENNIAL CASH.

THE HALVES AND QUARTERS OF THE SHOW.

WORKING THE TURNSTILES—THE GATE-KEEPERS—THE MONEY BOXES—THE METHOD OF CHECKS—HOW PEOPLE COME IN—FOOTING UP THE RECEIPTS—THE CENTENNIAL BANK—ITS MANAGEMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 20, 1876.

Total admissions of every kind to the biggest show the world has ever seen, men, women, and children in arms included, up to the closing of the gates on Oct. 19, was 7,620,213. Of course, babies do not count, but it is quite likely that these little people would have made over half a million more. Total amount received from admissions for the same period, $2,914,136 24. The twenty-four cents is strange, I must confess, in looking at these big figures, the 4 cents, which ought to have been an 0 or a 5 cents, puzzled me. As Mr. Clements, in a late speech, told how Gen. Hawley took in at the Centennial gates, all by himself on a certain day, some cart-loads of money, and didn't filch anything, of course the General should be held responsible for the odd change, and I may probably call on him some time or other in regard to this missing penny.

It may be curious to know how the innumerable half dollars and quarters have been collected, and the methods devised for checking and controlling these enormous receipts. Such devices as may have been employed must have been quite thorough and of an ingenious character, with mechanical and human restraints. I think that the general public ought to know that a great deal of the excellent management of this most important portion of the Exhibition is due to Col. David G. Yates, who as general manager has devoted himself to this particular branch of service. Between Mr. Barnum's Hippodrome and the many halves and quarters he takes in, and the sparse ten cents handed in by the *gobe-mouches*, who invest in a stare at the peripatetic fat woman, there is a wide difference as to the ways and means of money-receiving. Perhaps those bone checks or tallies Signor Castellani exhibits in his collection, those tickets admitting one to the gladiatorial fights of the Romans, may recall a vast assemblage which went to see the lions eat the men, but I think we must take all these ideas of huge crowds thronging the public places of old with a certain amount of hesitation. With Centennial figures there can be no doubt, for here are the dollars which represent the entrances. Your turn-stile tells no stories and is a disputing, prosaic kind of thing which allows of no tampering. Just turn it a quarter of a revolution, and it is a half-dollar, or give it its swing for the entire circle and it records two dollars. It is pleasant to think how much money those inanimate mechanisms have ground out, and it is despairing to think that, like one of those freebooters of the Rhine, one can't make even a small portion of the inhabitants of Philadelphia pass through the stile, depositing their half dollars for your own and particular account. I think if I had my way I would take all the hack-drivers in the city, and pass them through those stiles continuously for several days and nights, exacting a half dollar at every revolution.

On each turnstile there is a Sellers register, which shows up a figure at each quarter revolution, which, of course, must tally with the number of half dollars dropped through the slit in the counter. Of course turnstiles are ugly things, and abhorrent to a free and enlightened public, but by this time our people must have become quite familiar with them. There is something aggressive about a turnstile, of the *chevaux de frise* order, but it has taken no end of patient trouble and thought to devise exactly the proper kind of one. What was the average width or breadth of humanity was the question. A turnstile which was too roomy or comfortable, would have allowed two people to pass through, and once thus crucially held, both persons would forcedly passed through, unless one was lifted bodily out. I don't think, being a corpulent personage, that they are adapted to fat people. I suppose, however, physical statistics must have been consulted, so that sticking in the stile is not common, though on several occasions American Daniel Lamberts have marched through the gates which were specially opened for them, as if they were Roman conquerors.

Now, as to the indicators, the mechanism is a common one, but woe betide the gate-keeper who tampers with them. Let him but turn it back himself, and away fly all the figures backward to zero, and he is lost. Now, as to the peculiar arrangement of collecting money in the pot. The Centennial visitor who deposits his half dollar sees it disappear after examination into a slit in the wooden counter. Here a removable metal box, with a slit corresponding with the opening in the wood, sets in flush with the counter. This box has two peculiarities. The slit is open when the box is put in, but the instant it is removed the opening through which the money falls, is closed automatically with a snap, and there is no possible way of fishing out any of its contents. Of course, the box is always put in empty. To open the box when it is taken away two keys are necessary. As to the dexterity of the gate-keepers in passing through the crowd, that depends entirely on the accidental characteristics of the sight-seers. About twenty people a minute, one every three seconds, is a high average. Although one would imagine that the fact had been pretty well advertised that only half dollars were taken, there are still stupid people who present $1 and $5 bills, and seem amazed when they are told "to go and change it, or they can't come in." I watch a stile. There is a fat woman who sticks just for a moment. Fortunately for her, she has no corners to catch, but gradually she moulds herself into the acute angles of the stile, the arms enfold her and she bursts forth into the Centennial grounds like a shell from a mortar; but she took a quarter of a minute before she was fired off. A man with a baby, as he lifts the little one over the stile, does it cleverly in about ten seconds. He had a nursing-bottle and a bundle in the other hand, and the gate-keeper helps him by taking the good parent's half dollar from between his teeth. It has been said that at Lansdown avenue gate 609 people came in in ten minutes, but then they had tickets; and that the smartest of all the gate hands let in on one occasion 1,500 people in an hour under similar circumstances. The largest number of people who have passed so far through any single gate was on Pennsylvania day, when the gate-keeper at gate No. 89 passed through 9,934 visitors on that day. Each gate-keeper has a book of registry, which Col. Yates calls his book of original entry, and on which the whole fabric of collection rests. I give an exact copy of a page of the book:

Davis.

Turnstile No. 89, Box No. 89.		International Exhibition, Philadelphia, Oct. 19, 1876.
Register.....	250	
	000z	Turnstile No. 89, Box No. 89.
	248	Register No. 248.
Correct. William Davis, Turnstile keeper. Oct. 19, 1876.		Inspector William Brown.

When Davis, the gate-keeper, is relieved he looks at his register, and fills in the figures on his slip. Then Brown, the Inspector, who is present, verifies the figures of the register, signs it, and the paper is torn at the line, which is given to Davis, with Brown, the Inspector's, signature, which paper Davis carries with his box of money to the bank. The remaining stub goes to the Centennial Bureau. Mistakes as to the register are very few, and never can arise from any mechanical defect. Do what the gate-keepers may, sometimes two girls devotedly attached to one another will not be separated by the stile, and rush in, both together, and then only one figure is advanced; or occasionally another of the weaker sex, with inclinations to shilly-shally, takes hold of the stile, gives it a vigorous twirl; the gate keeper thinks she is going through, but at the last moment she changes her mind, and don't, but stands stock still with a self-satisfied smile on her face. Then the gate-keeper, internally anathamatizes his feeble-minded sister, for his register has recorded one figure more than it should, for now the woman really wants to go though he has her money, and she still will have to be turned twice on her honor. In such a case the gate-keep has to make a written record of it. They do say that once there were two admissions for one—a big man havin concealed his little wife under his duster—and that on another occasion an Englishman, for a lark, made a flying jump, cleared gate-keeper turnstile and all, in an instant was lost in the cr

CURRENT LITERATURE.

IPHITION.

Now, facing an unconquerable foe,
Silent and firm in the last battle's roar,
Iphition fell, three thousand years ago,
We learn—let him have praise for evermore.

What though his slayer, drunk with Eastern blood,
Be borne aloft on wider wings of fame,
Two words, by Homer dropped in careless mood,
Give light enough to read a hero's name.

The shout that shattered armies into flight,
The godlike form in heaven's own armor clad,
The golden plumes divine that lived with light
At every step, for him no terrors had.

Right on he rushed, though to a certain doom,
Hephæstian mail and matchless strength defied;
And, carrying with him proudly to the tomb
The whiteness of his honor, so he died.

There Homer leaves him, like a tall ship wrecked—
Leaves him to wolves and vultures where he lay;
But that which makes the man, no bird's neglect
To beast, or bird, or Time can yield a prey.

Thus ever, through eternity, we dream
That he by looking back is comforted,
That the long sunless hours of Hades gleam,
With radiance from the past around him shed;

That inward still he murmurs, as the wind
Murmurs through roofless halls: "At least I know
None find a spot on my young life behind,
Nor dread I here what all must undergo.

Death cometh—ay! but after death to say
What I with truth can say is given to few.
Achilles, thine the fame—yet well I may
Believe myself the better of the two.

Armed by no god, but as my fellow-men,
I faltered not in fight, though others fled,
Till my safe conqueror struck me down, and then
Against his lance the blood leapt warm and red.

And even here, on this unhoping coast,
With spirit unexhausted I can bow
To what Fate sends; Achilles, as a ghost,
Whines, weak without his god-given armor now.

Though all life lent my soul no longer aid;
The memory that I never quailed, for me
Keeps vital warmth within. I scorn the shade
That, to touch earth again, a slave would be."

FRANCIS H. DOYLE.

—*Cornhill Magazine.*

HESTER.

BY BEATRICE MAY BUTT, AUTHOR OF "MISS MOLLY."

From the New Quarterly Magazine.

CHAPTER I.

I am looking out of one of the windows of our long salon, at the picture I think the loveliest in the world; but my eyes are so full of tears that I am trying hard to keep from falling, that I can scarcely see the calm sweep of the Loire, bordered by its tall poplars, and the Château de Luynes in the distance, which, with the quaint old village, its tall church spire towering above the surrounding cottages, makes, altogether, on a bright day like the present, a view that many people would go far out of their way to see.

What had brought the tears into my eyes was a remark my old grandmère, who was sitting knitting, had made to me a few minutes ago. I had been moving restlessly about from one window to another, and at last my grandmother looked up and said: Tiens, ma chère, it must be very tiring fidgeting about like that; I fear that if we do have a ball, you will be too worn out to dance at it!"

"Oh, Grandmère!" I cried, throwing myself down again in the arm-chair from which I had just risen, preparatory to taking another look out of the farthest window, "are we really going to have a ball, and why?"

"Well, your father was telling me last night that Raoul de Montcour's people have arranged a marriage for him, and so as we shall not have the pleasure of seeing him among us much longer in the character of a bachelor, your father talks of giving a ball in honor of the great event."

"Whom is he going to be married to?" I exclaimed breathlessly.

"Oh, a very good match," replied my grandmother abstractedly, her whole soul once more given to turning the heel of her stocking. "A Comtesse Hélène something, very rich and very beautiful—two good qualities that do not often go together, and though it appears so desirable in a worldly point of view, it does not seem altogether a *mariage de convenance*, as they are said to be quite 'in love.'"

And this is why I am standing in the window with my eyes so full of tears that I cannot see the waters of the Loire sparkling in the Summer sunshine.

After a pause, I said, "I think Grandmère, I will take my pot of lilies down to the church; they are in full bloom now, and they will look pretty before the altar."

I did not seem to care to watch any longer for a chance visitor riding up the avenue.

I flew, rather than walked, up the shallow oak staircase that led to my own room; that retreat once gained, I threw myself down on the bed, and wept torrents of tears. "Cruel cruel," I sobbed, "what right had he to come, here day after day and try to win my love, as I knew, none better, he had tried, when he could never give his own in return. It was heartless, it was wicked, to let me betray my love, as I remembered with reddening cheeks I had done again and again, when all the time he was counting the hours to be back in Paris, and most likely was writing amusing accounts to his belle Hélène of the country girl who had fallen so desperately in love with him. Well, and after all—this Comtesse Hélène—in what was I so much her inferior? Certainly, I was not beautiful, but I was certainly not ugly, at least Raoul had never let me think so;" but at that moment my grandmother's words flashed across my mind, "she was *rich* and she was beautiful, two good qualities that do not often go together."

"Ah, that was it, of course," and I rose off the bed, and began pacing hastily up and down the room with my hands clasped tightly together, "it's all the money," I exclaimed angrily; "oh, how I wish we were rich enough to afford to be happy, or rather that it was not the law of the land that happiness is to be always sacrificed to riches!" But miserable or happy, it was quite time I started if I meant to be back for dinner; so after dipping my face in cold water, and trusting to the air to cool my hot cheeks, for I did not wish M. le Curé to ask any questions, I started.

To reach the conservatory where my flowers were I had to pass through the picture gallery, a long room which ran down all one side of the house, and which was used as a ball-room, on the rare occasions on which my father indulged in such a festivity, a thing he had not done since my brother Henri, who was now in Paris, with his regiment, came of age three years ago.

Slowly I paced down the hall until I stood opposite a picture which always had a strange fascination for me. It represented a tall, slight girl of about sixteen, playing at battledore and shuttlecock, in the very room where I was myself standing. Her dark, wavy hair was gathered up over a cushion on the top of her head in the fashion our grandmothers loved, and then fell in little loose curls on her forehead; her eyes, of the darkest, deepest sapphire blue, were gazing eagerly upwards, following the flight of the shuttlecock; she was dressed in a plain muslin dress, the white folds of which were reflected in the shining parquet at her feet; ornaments she had none, save only a plain gold wedding-ring on the hand that held the battledore, for the curious part of the picture was that she was playing left-handed, the right being in a sling, and yet such was the skill of the artist, and the grace of the girlish figure, that there was nothing awkward about it. Underneath was engraved, "Hester de Ligny, aged 16,"—it was a portrait of my father's mother, taken the year of her wedding.

As I stood gazing at the picture of my Irish grandmother, whose name I had inherited, and whom I was said to strangely resemble, her story came back to my remembrance, as I had so often heard it. The story of how my grandfather had met her first in Paris, and had fallen in love first with her lovely, laughing face, and then with her sweet self. Quickly he had wooed and won his young bride, and brought her to his home by the Loire. But they were wild, lawless times in which they lived, and one night my father, who had gone into Tours on business, did not return as early as he was expected; becoming uneasy, the young Countess opened the hall door, and stood on the steps listening, until she heard the first sounds of his horse's hoofs, when she hurried down the avenue to meet him. He, on seeing her, dismounted, and drawing the reins over his arm, walked slowly back with her under the Summer night. Suddenly her eyes, wandering from right to left, caught the gleam of a pistol in the moonlight, and before she could speak a word of warning, there was a flash and a loud report.

But love is ever quicker than hate; with the instinct of defending him she stretched out her hand, and the ball that was meant to have dealt death to the man at her side only broke the arm of the woman who loved him. In the confusion that ensued the would-be murderer escaped.

The Count de Ligny carried his bride home, and with care and loving attention she was soon all right again; but one day, on opening the door of the gallery, he saw his child-wife busily engaged in trying to play battledore and shuttlecock with her left hand, her right being still in a sling.

"Poor girl," he said, pityingly, "see what you have to thank me for."

"I am sorry," she replied gravely, "because I know how you hate anything awkward!"

And then my grandfather caught her in his arms, and declared that of all the graceful pictures he had ever seen, was a woman playing battledore and shuttlecock with her left hand; "And to prove I mean what I say," he added, "I shall have an artist down from Paris, and you shall be painted just as you are, that your descendants may have a memorial always of your love and courage, and your childish heart, which I pray God you may keep for ever!"

And so she did, as far as this world is concerned, for a year after that she died, leaving a littleson (my father) to mourn a lifetime the mother, and the mother's love he had never known.

But before that sad ending to romance, the great artist had come down from Paris, and painted the memorial of love and courage, which is the only relic we possess to-day of my seventeen-year-old grandmother.

But when I had thought the story over, as I was fond of doing, I said aloud, gazing up at the happy face above me, "No, I am not a bit sorry for you, for you had your happiness after all, so I cannot pity you. Willingly, most willingly, would I change places with you, to be loved as you were, though it was only for a year! Well, there is no use thinking of it," I added philosophically, so taking my pot of lilies, I started through the little wood that led to the church. Once there, I placed my flowers among the other floral offerings dedicated to the Mother of Sorrows, and after a few words of prayer I hastened to return. After crossing the hot, white road that divided the church-yard from our own grounds, it felt as cool as in some Gothic cathedral to stand under the shade of the Charmille; the thick boughs of the linden trees, under which so many generations of De Ligny had laughed, and played, and made love, and grown old, were cut into arches and then met over the head, and so thick were they that they formed a shelter few rays of even that hot July sun could pierce.

I took off my hat, pushed my wavy hair off my forehead, and stood still to enjoy the coolness and the faint delicious scent of the lime flowers. Looking down presently, I saw at my feet a large Marguerite; I gathered it, determining to try my fate by it—anything to avoid returning to the house!

It was a large daisy, and took a long time pulling to pieces, but at length I came to the last round, "Il m'aime," I said aloud in my eagerness, "un peu—beaucoup—par fantaisie"—and I flung it petulantly on the ground. I might have known what the answer would be!

"Par fantaisie," repeated a voice so close to me that I fairly started, and turning round I found myself face to face with a tall, slight, fair-haired man who was regarding me with a half-amused expression of countenance; in other words, Raoul de Montcour, the object of my thoughts. For a moment I was struck dumb with surprise, and then I said—

"What are you doing here?"

"Well, at present," he made answer, "I am on my way home, but I have been calling up at the Château, and hearing from your grandmother that you had gone to the church, I took the liberty of coming this way on the chance of meeting you, but I felt so interested in hearing what answer the daisy was going to give that I could not speak before and break the charm! Really now," he went on, "you must gratify my curiosity, and tell me who it was you had in your thoughts when you pulled that daisy to pieces."

I shook my head.

"I'll tell you what," he said, "I will give three guesses, and if I do not hit it off in them we will drop the subject; all you will have to do will be to say 'Yes or no.' Was it," he began—"no, you must lift up your head and look at me so that I may see whether you are answering truly."

I looked up, but unwillingly, for I was afraid he would see my eyes were red, but I half hoped that by this time the cool air had restored them to their natural color.

"Was it," he began again, in a slow voice, "Eustache de l'Orme, that friend of your brother's, of whom I used to hear so much?"

I made no answer.

"Was it M. le Curé?" he went on; "he is certainly not handsome, but then, as he may not marry, he possesses the charm of being forbidden fruit. I am sorry at having to waste a guess on him, but then, unfortunately I know so few men that you do—and I conclude it was not a *woman* all that anxiety was wasted on!"

"No, it was not," I answered boldly, for I was irritated by his teasing tones, and I looked straight up in his face as I said it.

"You have been crying," he said, with a swift glance at my flushed cheeks, and then, without waiting for me to make any remark, he went on to his third guess. "Was it—I?"

I made no reply, for I felt denial would be of no use, but my eyes sank under his, and my cheeks burned till the tears came.

"Look up," at last he said, and mechanically I obeyed; "try as you may, you cannot keep the truth out of your eyes—from *me*," he added in a lower tone. "Come and sit down in the shade for a few minutes," he said, turning toward an old carved bench that stood under one of the trees near. As we walked slowly toward it he said, "It ought not to have been 'par fantaisie,' I think, at least not so far as I am concerned."

"That is not the way for an engaged man to talk," I cried, petulantly.

With a look of blank surprise he turned round and looked at me. "Who told you I was engaged?"

"My grandmère," I replied, and then with a sudden feeling I could not suppress I exclaimed, "Oh, why did you not tell me yourself—before! I would so much rather you had told me yourself," I repeated, vaguely, with a dreadful sensation that I was saying something I should be sorry just now I had said, and yet without a feeling that I could not help it, and that the tears were coming back into my eyes, and that if I spoke again I should disgrace myself by crying. Therefore I stayed quite still, my face buried in my hands, he at one end of the bench, and I at the other, until he said—

"Were you sorry to hear it?"

Then there was a long silence between us, till he came round and stood in front of me; I knew he was there though I never looked up. Presently he took one of my hands in his and stroked it softly, and then he said—

"It is all wrong, somehow, Reine," he never could say my English name, so he had given me this "petit nom" in the happy days when we first knew one another. "I don't know how it is, but it is all wrong somehow, the fates seem all against us, even the daisies!"

At that my tears began to flow again, and before I had time to dry them, I was in his arms and he was kissing me passionately.

"I *am* going to be married, darling, and I am most utterly selfish to try and make you as miserable as I am myself, but for the life of me I cannot help it. I did mean to go away without saying a word; I hoped you would not have heard of my engagement until I had left; but never mind, it can't be helped now—it's all out, so there's no use saying any more about it. I supposed other people live through these sort of things; but it is hard! Nay, child, darling Reine, do not cry like that. There, I must go. Ainsi est la vie, little Reine! Stand up and give me one kiss, and say good-bye."

I stood up obediently as he commanded. "Oh, Raoul," I sobbed, looking up into the grey eyes above me, in which the tears stood, "I think you are more wicked than any one I ever heard of! What do you tell me all this for, when it can do no good, merely to break my heart?"

He caught me in his arms, and pressed me closer to him. "I shall never speak so again, darling," he pleaded, "however great and many may be my opportunities, so say nothing for this once."

"You will never have the opportunity, God knows; I will never willingly see your face again as long as I live!"

"Then," he said, looking down into my tearful eyes, "this being my last chance, I shall take as many kisses as I can get, to remember when I am gone!"

"And I—" I said pathetically; "do you think all this makes it easier for me?"

He flung me almost roughly from him. "Go now, quickly, before I play Comtesse Hélène false and say,—stay," he said angrily.

Without a word I turned and went. I had not gone many steps before I heard his voice calling, "Come back." I turned immediately, why, I scarcely know.

He laid both his hands on my shoulders, and said, "Say, 'I forgive you, Raoul.'" I repeated the words after him, for, after all, I had no more to forgive than he had.

"And now, child, give me one kiss of your own free will; the first, and the last."

He stooped his tall head, and I lifted my trembling lips to his, and gave him, as he himself said, my first and last kiss of love. Then, before he could stretch out his hand to detain me, I was gone.

CHAPTER II.

After that many days passed away in a sort of dream; I came and went outwardly as usual, but under that calm exterior burnt a continual fire that those around me little dreamed of, until at last one morning at breakfast, my father on opening the *Journal*, exclaimed, "Listen, Hester, to the grand account of Raoul's marriage. Ah, *ma foi*, what fêtes! But never mind, cheer up, little one, your turn will come; and in the meantime, to keep you merry, directly the bride and bridegroom return to Montcour, I will give a ball in their honor."

Fearing if I attempted to speak, the tears would sound in my voice, I merely smiled back at my father, who, after saying, "Ah, Hester, you are always so ready for any gayety!" became once more absorbed in his paper.

It had come then at last! He was married! Oh, how had he found it possible? It seemed to me then, that to be married to another man, to have to vow to love and honor another—why death itself would be preferable; but then, men and women are so different! Directly I could make my escape I fled to the picture gallery, my usual place of refuge when in want of solitude. Oh, the miles I must have walked in it those first terrible days after Raoul was married! Once in there, with the doors shut at either end, I knew I was safe from interruption for hours. Up and down, up and down, I paced, with a wild, hopeless feeling at my heart; what had I ever done to him that he should have treated me like this. If he had only left me without saying a word, I should have forgotten him in time, so I thought; at least I should have no remembrances of him that were dreadful to look back upon; but now, what could I think of him? Hide it as I might, strive as I might to forget it, still I could not but know that he had behaved most dishonorably; he had yielded, perhaps only through weakness, to a temptation that I had not helped him to overcome, and the punishment was that one, perhaps both of us, would bear the wounds of it to the day of our death.

At that time, however, I could not think of it so calmly; all I could do was to cry out in my pain, and my cry was, "I think I could bear it all, if I could only look back to one time when our love had not been sinful! If I could but do that I should not complain, though either he or I had died directly afterward; but to have nothing of any pleasure to look back upon that is not wrong, ah, I cannot bear it!" Then at last I prayed, wildly, passionately, not as our prayers should be offered to our Father, but madly, from the depths of my broken heart, that God would in mercy grant, before my life ended, that I might love him without sin—only that, I prayed, only that.

Alas, indeed, we know not what to ask for, and perhaps after all, as I have somewhere read, we should thank God oftener for the prayers He does not answer than for those He does. Answered prayers are so often sent as punishments, alas! Next I wondered if he were happy. "I hope not," I exclaimed angrily, "oh, I hope not!" Then feeling that even the hot July sun, with its chances of sunstroke, was preferable to being indoors, I put on my hat and crept down to the oak bench where Raoul had told me of his love.

Once there my tears flowed more calmly, and after watching the lime leaves for a few minutes, and listening to all the Summer sounds around, the trees gradually faded from my view, and I fell asleep.

I dreamed that I was struggling up a steep hill, so steep that I often paused to get my breath, but I knew within myself that if I could only get to the top I should meet Raoul, therefore the more wearied I became, the greater the efforts I made. At last I stood at the top, and close beside me was a man that I knew to be him, though I could not see his face, for between him and me was the figure of a woman.

He stretched out his hand, and I heard him say, "Reine," but before I could answer the woman had thrown herself upon his breast, and clasped her arms so tightly round his neck that I could not touch his outstretched hand; I could not even see his face, for her head was between us, and that, I thought, I am sorry for, for I should like to see it he is happy! And then I returned the way I had come.

But once at the bottom, I heard a mocking voice crying, "Try again, try again!" so sadly and wearily I began once more to climb the mountain. But it was much harder work this time; the ground was covered with thorns, so that my feet were wounded often, and the bougas of the overhanging trees kept getting in my way, so that I could not see the top. The tears, too, would come into my eyes, as first one sharp bramble pierced my limbs, and then another, but nevertheless I stumbled on, until at last, once more, I stood on the plateau on the top.

The sun was just setting, and in the red glow it cast on all around I saw *him* standing, but alone now. With a cry of joy I staggered to his feet. "Raoul, Raoul!" I cried, "help me!" But he made no answer. Then I looked up, and the face which had appeared so distinct when afar off was once more invisible, and when I looked again I saw that this time an angel stood between us with outstretched shining wings, which cast a white shadow between him and me, and with that I awoke—awoke with a strange, frightened feeling at my heart. What did the dream mean? Was it a warning, and if so, of what? but perhaps it was only natural, after the thoughts I had had and the way I had behaved that morning, that I should dream of him, and under the circumstances it was not likely I should dream anything cheerful, so with that reflection I returned to the house, certainly calmer than when I had left it.

That evening, as my grandmother and I sat out on the steps that led into the garden, alone, my father having gone to the smoking-room, after a long silence, spent by me in wondering how long it would be before Raoul returned to Montcour, I said, "Grandmère, what sort of a woman was my mother?"

"She was very like Henri, tall and dark, with brown eyes and hair; she used to be very pretty, you know, my dear, before her accident."

"Tell me about it, Grandmère; for I felt in the humor to hear anything sad about any one.

"She was out riding with your father; I don't know exactly how it happened, but the horse ran away with her, and she was thrown. Her spine was injured by her fall in some way, and she never walked again, though she lived on for some time; you were only four years old when she died."

My old grandmother had tears in her eyes as she spoke. I stroked the dear hand that lay between mine. "Don't grieve, Grandmère; I have never missed a mother's love since you came here."

She kissed me and said, "I hope not, darling; sometimes I think I have been a better mother to you than I was to her, but I will never, God helping me, fall into the same mistake again; but, indeed, I did it for the best," she added, somewhat eagerly.

"What was the mistake you made?"

She hesitated a moment, and then said: "Your father was not the man she wanted to marry."

The same dreadful story over again. I started up and exclaimed, angrily, "Then I suppose the man she was in love with was poor, and the Comte De Ligny was rich—comparatively, at least. Was that it?"

"Hush! my dear; please don't speak like that, indeed I did it for the best."

I sunk back again to my place at her feet. "I am sorry, Grandmère, very sorry; I did not mean to vex you, only it does seem so dreadful that money should always be put above everything else. Was she happy?" I added.

"Oh, I think so, I hope so," replied the old woman; "but then she did not seem sorry to die, which sorely grieved me, for she was my only daughter, and I loved her dearly; and your father worshiped the very ground she trod on; it almost broke his heart watching her lying out here in this garden, as she did, day after day, with her patient eyes fixed on the blue sky above her, as though her soul were eagerly waiting the summons that was to set it free. And it came at last, after months of constant pain, and neither her husband nor I could wish to keep her, for we both knew that it was not here that she could ever have found rest for body or mind, for she had told him her whole story when she married him. Her last words to me were, that would I always live with you, and take care of you, and would I promise never to let the fear of poverty stand between you and any man you might wish to marry. I swore it to her, and so far, darling, I have kept my vow, have I not? Never, as long as I am here to look after you, shall my word to your dead mother be broken."

"Yes, dear Grandmère, you have always been perfectly kind to me, kinder than any words can say, and so you can tell my mother when you see her." Then there was a long pause, unbroken till my grandmother rose to go in, for the sun had set, and night was coming on with the rapidity it always does in a climate where twilight is almost unknown. "Grandmère," I said, stretching out a detaining hand, "who was the man my mother wanted to marry?"

"The Vicomte de Montcour, Raoul's father," she replied; "now you know why it is I am so glad to hear that he is marrying happily; for *her* sake I love him, and for *her* sake it rejoices me to hear such good news of him."

Left alone, I stood on the steps and thought of my mother—my poor mother. Never had I seemed to love her as I did at that moment. Had Raoul's father resembled him at his age? Had they wept their passionate farewells as we had done?

Well, she had gathered up the tangled threads of her life, and had married and had children; but then she had not grieved when she heard that she must die. Somehow there was something sad and touching in that. Then my thoughts wandered on to Countess Hester, and I seemed to see her standing on these same steps, watching for her husband, on the very spot where my dying mother had been laid, and I cried aloud, "Ah, Countess Hester, yours was the happiest lot after all, though you never saw your twentieth birthday."

CHAPTER III.

After that the days went by exactly like one another, until, on returning one day with my grandmother from our afternoon drive, I found upon the table two cards, "The Vicomte and Vicomtesse De Montcour," and then I knew that they had returned, and that the fight was about to begin.

At dinner-time my father spoke to us of the visit.

"I am so sorry you were not at home, Hester, for she is charming. It has always been very dull for you here, and it will be pleasant having a friend who is not so very far off. But, after all, it does not signify; you shall go and call there with grandmère next week."

I did not dare make any sort of refusal, but I trusted before next week some sudden illness would have seized me; and yet, all the time I had such a longing to see the happy woman who was Raoul's wife.

"And," went on my father, "everything falls in well, for to-day I received a letter from Henri, saying he will be here the end of the week on a month's leave; so now, sweet Hester, you can have your ball."

Miserable as I was, I felt half pleased at the prospect, for should I not see them together?

Presently I said, totally irrelevantly to the subject under discussion, of which I had not heard one word—

"Did they drive?"

"Who, my dear?" said my father.

"M. De Montcour and his wife." There, I had said it at last!

"Oh, Raoul! No, they were riding, and very well she rides too! How your mind runs on the happy pair, my dear. I believe you are envious. Well, perhaps you will meet another Raoul de Montcour at the ball!" and with a laugh he left the table.

"Another Raoul de Montcour!" I got up too, and went and stood by the window, and looked down the avenue where I had so often watched for a solitary horseman. To think of him and his wife riding under those trees together seemed like desecration of the spot I loved best on earth, and I turned away with an aching heart.

Two more days have passed away, and the dreaded visit is over.

Late in the afternoon of a hot Summer's day, my grandmère and I drove over to Montcour.

We were ushered into a long shaded salon, from which every particle of sunlight had been excluded, and deliciously cool it felt after the long hot drive.

Out of the depths of an arm-chair a lady rose on hearing our names announced. She stood still for a second in the centre of the room, and passed her hands once or twice across her eyes, and then, with the sweetest laugh, she came toward my grandmother, saying, "I really don't know how to ask pardon, for I sadly fear I was asleep. But now I am wide awake, and I am sure you must be Mme. De Ligny. I hope," she added, turning to me, "that you have not been here a long time, waiting for me to return from the land of dreams!"

I assured her we had only just come in; and then we all sat down, and while she talked to my grandmother I had plenty of time to take a long, quiet look at Mme. De Montcour.

She was not tall, rather under than over the middle height, with quantities of very fair hair, cut quite short, and curling all over her head; her eyes were dark brown, and they sparkled and laughed when she spoke, as I have seen some shady streams do when flashed upon by a ray of sunlight. But the most remarkable thing about her was her happy look—it was that, more than anything else, that would have made one single her out anywhere, for she possessed that wonderful charm of perfect happiness that nearly always passes with childhood. I could not feel I hated her then, try as I did!

Gradually, under her pleasant, genial manners, I thawed a little out of the icy reserve in which I had frozen myself up; and though I could not quite bring myself to talk to her as I would to any one else, still I was getting on better, when the door opened, and Raoul was in the room.

He evidently had not expected visitors, for I, who knew his face so well, noticed a look of annoyance pass over it when he saw who was there; but retreat was too late then. He advanced to my grandmère, and received her good wishes for his future, delivered in courtly, old-fashioned language, with a pleasant smile, for they had always been good friends, and then he turned to me, and held out his hand.

Before I could take it, my grandmother said, "I hope, Hester, you have been thinking all this time of how you are going to offer your congratulations. I was so taken by surprise at Raoul's sudden entrance that I could with difficulty think of anything to say; but you cannot make the same excuse!"

"What a dreadful thing to be told to do!" here broke in the voice of Madame De Montcour. "Never mind, Mademoiselle, I will take the will for the deed—I am sure you have known my husband too long not to wish him well!"

I could have blessed her for that speech; it gave me time to recover myself a little.

"Well," said my grandmère, "after that I will let you off, with merely saying, 'A happy future!'"

My hand shook so that I was ashamed to hold it out, and besides, I felt myself getting as white as the dress I wore; but I looked up at him, and mechanically repeated the words, "A happy future!"

I saw a flush pass over his face as he touched my hand, and a warning look was in his eyes, which said to me as plainly as if he had spoken, "Take care!"

For the second it took me to repeat the words he stood in front of me, so that Mme. De Montcour could not see my face, and then he turned to my grandmother, and talked to her without ceasing until we rose to leave, Mme. De Montcour in the meantime devoting herself to me.

He followed us out to the steps, and put us into the carriage. As I took my seat by my grandmother, he said, so low that no one but myself caught the words, "Believe me, it was unintentional; I had no idea *you* were there!" until then we drove off.

My last view of old Montcour, having in the foreground the white-robed figure of the young wife with her hands tightly locked around her husband's arm.

CHAPTER IV.

It was the night of my long-expected, long-promised ball. Henri, with some friends of his, had come down from Paris, and the old château had become quite gay; what with riding, driving, and walking parties, and other amusements, there had been very little time for thought, and now, with infinite trouble, we had converted the long gallery into a ball-room, and very successfully, I thought, we had done it, as I stood alone in the empty room waiting to receive the guests.

Generation after generation of De Ligny looked down on me out of wreaths of flowers and evergreens; the doors into the conservatory, which was all lit up with Chinese lanterns, were open, showing a long vista of flowers, ending in a glimpse of the starry heavens—the door into the garden being also open. I moved down to the end so as to get a better view, and there met all our own party.

"Very good," said my father, stopping short; "really the place is scarcely recognizable—your trouble is not thrown away. And now let me look at you," he went on, turning me round so as to be able to have a good view. "Equally good, I think I may say."

I was all in white, with bunches of large daisies in my hair and in my hand I held a bouquet, composed of nothing but Marguerites and fern leaves.

"Pretty and innocent-looking!" said my father, and kissed me. "Enjoy yourself," he added, "and you will make me quite happy."

"Pretty enough!" chimed in Henri; "but rather young-looking for a woman of your age, I should say."

"One might tell with one's eyes shut that that speech was made by a brother," exclaimed his friend, Eustache de l'Orme, making me a low bow as he spoke. "I, it I were your brother, mademoiselle, should say something very different!"

"No, Eustache, you would not—*not* being related to her, you are far more likely to make her pretty speeches than I am who have known her so long and well. But now, pray, go on; you have raised our curiosity, what *would* you say to Hester, if you were her brother? It may serve as a lesson to me on future occasions!"

"Oh, no; you are far beyond profiting from any lesson of mine; so I think I will postpone what I would have said until the first waltz, which I hope Mademoiselle will give me."

I bowed acquiescence, and then, turning to my brother, said, laughingly, "Don't distress yourself about my daisies. I am not quite twenty yet; but I shall most likely attain that mature age before my next ball; that rubicon past, I shall leave off trying to make myself look young—I shall certainly never wear daisies again!" I added, in a lower tone.

"Never mind, Hester," he said, as the others moved away, handing me back, as he spoke, my bouquet, which he had been holding while I had been striving to fasten my four-buttoned gloves; "whatever I may say, I am always proud of you, wherever you may be, or whoever may be near you!"

He was always a kind and loving brother to me, was Henri.

"Tiens, Henri!" I said, laying my hand on his sleeve, as he was moving away. "what do you think of Madame Raoul?"

"What do you think of her?" he repeated. "I really don't know—very pretty and very fascinating; don't you think so?"

"What made him marry her?" I went on.

"Money, I should think," he replied; "what could a poor and de camp have done without a rich wife? But in this case he seems to have got a good deal besides money, so they ought to be very happy. I always rather hoped," he finished off in a whisper, "that Raoul would have been my brother-in-law; but I suppose money—and we will hope other things—have won the day. You, perhaps, did not imagine this; but I did at one time, and I should have liked it. Poor old Raoul! Well, let us hope he will be happy, for there is no one I am more fond of!" and with this wish my brother left me.

Half an hour afterward I was standing by the door trying to cool myself after a long waltz with M. De l'Orme, when the Vicomte and Vicomtesse De Montcour were announced.

I went forward to meet them, as in duty bound—it was easy enough to do company talk in a crowded ballroom. I shook hands with them, and then Raoul said, "I hope, Mademoiselle, you have kept one dance for me, for old acquaintance sake."

I glanced down my card—anything to avoid having to look into his face, and said: "I cannot give you anything before the sixteenth."

"That will be very late," he replied, "let me look at your card and see if I cannot find another; we may be gone by that time."

I knew he suspected my little deceit, but still I hesitated; this was my way of trying to be good! so I held the card closer in my hand, for I did not wish him to see all the blanks there were before number sixteen, and besides, his wife might think it rude. Before, however, I had time to answer again, she turned to me, and said merrily—

"Quite right, Mademoiselle; put his name very low down, for he cannot possibly go without dancing with his hostess, and the later that occurs, the later we shall stay, and the happier I shall be, for I do so dearly love a ball!"

"Do you, indeed?" said my father, who had joined us; "it seems cruel to ask you then, but will you give me this quadrille?"

She took his arm and moved off. Certainly there is a wonderful charm about her; it seems to be her mission in life to make every one happy and at ease around her. How I wish that she were only somebody else's wife!

As I stood watching her, suddenly a dreadful feeling came over me that I was standing alone with Raoul, and that in a minute he must say something to me. Looking round desperately for some one to help me out of the difficulty, my eyes fell on Eustache De l'Orme, and I made a sudden movement forward, just as Raoul had reached my side. "Monsieur," I said, "would you be so kind as to take me to some cool place, and get me an ice?

He offered me his arm, and soon I was once more in safety by an old dowager.

"Shall I fetch you a chair?"

"Oh no, thank you; I will stand here by Madame de Louvain as I am not dancing this quadrille, and it is a pretty sight to look on at."

Just in front of me were Madame de Montcour and my father. She was looking perfectly lovely; dressed in her white satin wedding-dress, with diamond stars in her fair hair, her brown eyes sparkling with pleasure, and a little flush of excitement on her usually pale cheeks, she made a perfect picture.

For some minutes I was so absorbed in watching her pretty, graceful movements that I was quite surprised when the dance came to an end. As the music concluded, and the conversation around me became once more audible, I heard a voice I knew only too well say, "What a wonderful likeness!"

I looked up; Raoul and M. de Louvain were talking together, and as M. de Louvain had his eyes fixed on me I concluded I was the person to whom he had been alluding.

"Yes, a great likeness," replied M. de Louvain, glancing as he spoke from me to the picture above my head, which I then remembered was that of Countess Hester." "A great likeness," he repeated, evidently thinking I was out of hearing, "at first sight, but if you study the *expression* of the two faces, M. de Montcour, a great deal of it goes—at least, so it seems to me. The picture is that of a happy child, but the living face is that of a woman. Mademoiselle Hester used to be much more like it than she is."

As he said the last words I looked up, and met Raoul's eyes fixed on me with an earnest questioning gaze which frightened me.

I was quite glad to see M. de l'Orme coming up to claim me for the waltz that was just commencing. I seemed to dance a great deal with him, at least I heard afterward that others had noticed it; but as for me, I was thinking of nothing but the dreaded waltz that was drawing nearer every minute. Oh, if I had only had the courage to refuse it at once, instead of merely putting it off! At last I saw that fatal number put up over the orchestra—16. With a desperate feeling of escaping till it was over, I stepped inside the conservatory, but as the first notes of the band struck up, Raoul stood beside me and offered his arm.

"What made you come here?" he said, "you did not think that I would not look for you, after waiting all these hours for this one dance. Why would you not give me another, and why would you not speak to me all the evening? Come here, and we will sit down, and you shall tell me why."

He put two chairs as he spoke by the door that led into the garden. It gave me a feeling of rest only to look at the blue heavens, and to listen to the cool splash of the fountain into its marble basin; a feeling of rest and happiness to sit here with him once more by my side, after all the trouble and turmoil of the last dreadful weeks.

"Well," he said, after a moment's silence, "you have not answered my question."

"Well," I echoed, "why have you stood the whole evening without dancing, merely looking at me, and following me about, until the pleasure of my evening has been completely spoilt!"

"It was what I came for," he said in a low tone, "but I am sorry if it has spoiled the pleasure of your evening."

I made no answer.

Presently he got up and stood in front of me, and put his hands on my shoulders.

"You must forget, Reine, you must," he said harshly.

"How can I," I cried despairingly, "you have made me miserable, most miserable, and then you tell me to forget!"

At those words he turned and stepped into the garden, and stood looking up at the starry skies.

I was touched then, and following him, I laid my hand on his arm: "Don't let me vex you, Raoul; you remember I have forgiven you, and I don't think it was any more your fault than mine, only it seems to come harder on me than you, for you have your wife, and in time you will be happy. You are sorry for me now, and in time you will be happy. You are sorry for me now, but when you are away from me, or course, you are happy, but I—I have nothing, it seems to me!"

"Don't talk like that," he said, turning round hastily, "you will break my heart; and how dare you tell me that I am happy, you know I am not!"

"Then you ought to be," I said quietly, for I was frightened at his vehemence, "and if you will only leave me alone and try never to see me again, I am sure you will be. No one," I said, after a pause, occupied in swallowing the sobs down that would rise in my throat, "no one could, I am sure, live with Comtesse Hélène and not be happy, and you have no right, nor I any wish, that she should be made as wretched as I am."

It required a great deal to say that, but I could think of nothing else comforting to say, and he did seem so sadly in need of comfort.

"You are a brave child, Reine, so listen; I swear it, for your sake, I will go away, and winter abroad. It has taken me all this time to make up my mind to that, but for your sake I will go away! I don't think I ever did so much for any woman before." And then he leaned down and gave me one kiss, standing there in the moonlight.

"Oh, don't! don't!" I cried out; "have some mercy on me. Leave me alone, it all makes it so much harder for me!"

"Well, I won't touch you again, or kiss you either, but just stand quite still there, and let me take one good look at you, my queen of daisies! Daisies are quite my favorite flowers," he went on, taking two out of my bouquet as he spoke. "You take this one, and we will each trust our fate to the daisies for the last time!"

I began mechanically pulling mine to pieces, but my tears often obstructed my view of the white petals. He had finished his first.

"Beaucoup," he said, throwing the stalk on the ground, and looking with his dark gray eyes into mine, "of course it is horridly selfish—but I am glad of it."

I pulled out the last petal as he spoke. "Par fantaisie." I said, in a grieved tone. "you see the daisy is true to its first estimate of your character!"

He snatched the stalk out of my hand and threw it angrily away. "Don't believe it," he said; "it is not like the Reine des Marguerites, all truth!"

We stood still for a moment listening to the splash, splash, of the fountain, and then, before I had time to speak or turn away, I was in his arms and he was covering my face with kisses. I was very weak, was I not? But when I stood once more looking at him, standing before me, with his arms folded, waiting for me to reproach him, I could only look up at him and say pathetically, "Ah, Raoul, have pity on me, —do not try to make me more wicked than I am; as wicked as you are," I added.

"I *am* wicked, am I not?" he said. "But don't shiver now, and look so frightened, I am only going to give you my arm, and take you back to the ball-room for the rest of our dance, which will soon be over."

I felt ashamed of myself as I took his arm. I make no excuse, I knew it was wrong; but * * * * I did it, and soon we were dancing to that saddest of all waltzes "Künster leben." He never spoke till the very last bars were being played, when for a minute he held me closer to him, and whispered, "Good-bye, little Reine, something tells me we shall not meet again for a long time, but remember it is at your bidding; never fear but I shall keep my oath, good-bye, God bless you!"

I could only say, "Good-bye, I think it is best," in a faltering, trembling tone, when the dance came to an end, and he led me to my seat.

As I sat down, Comtesse Hélène came up to her husband. "Really, Raoul, I am afraid we must be going. I am so obliged to you, Mademoiselle De Ligny, for keeping us so late. You have certainly performed your duties as a hostess—as far as we are concerned—perfectly!"

Before I could answer she turned to say something to Raoul; the look of love in her face seemed quite to glorify it. "How fond she is of him," I thought, with a pang, as they turned away; "how fond she is of him!" When they had gone, the other guests began to think of leaving too, and soon I, with my faded daisies, was left standing alone in the deserted ball-room.

CHAPTER V.

Two years have passed away since that eventful ball—two years, which, despite the changes they have brought, went slower and lasted longer than any others I have ever known. And yet changes generally make the

are calculated to be five thousand to one against the occurrence of this particular event. A whist-player would sometimes give much to know how many honors are held by his partner; a fact which, of course, in honorable contest, he can only guess approximately by the course of the play. Nevertheless, calculators, especially the mathematician Demoivre, have estimated numerous probabilities in connection with the four honors of each suit. Such questions as these have been answered: "What are the odds against the dealer and his partner having all the honors between them?" "And what against their holding three honors, but not the fourth?" "What are the odds against the other two players holding four, and against holding three?" Without going into particulars, we may say that the odds in these supposed instances range from thirteen against seven up to twenty-three against one.—*All the Year Round.*

CUPID'S ALLEY.

A MORALITY.

BY AUSTIN DOBSON.

It runs (as saith my chronicler)
Across a smoky city—
A Babel filled with whirr and stir,
Huge, gloomy, black, and gritty;
Dark-louring looks the hillside near,
Dark-yawning looks the valley—
But here 'tis always green and clear,
And this—is "Cupid's Alley."

And, from an arbor green herein,
Set somewhere toward the middle,
An ancient fiddler, gray and thin,
Scrapes on an ancient fiddle;
Alert he seems, but aged snow
To paint the Stygian gallery;
With wisp of forelock on his brow
He plays—in "Cupid's Alley."

All day he plays—a single tune!—
But by the oddest chances,
Gavotte, or Brawl, or Rigadoon,
It suits all kinds of dances;
My Lord may walk a *pas de Cour*
To Jenney's *pas de Ondiet*;—
You need not e'en have danced before
To dance—in "Cupid's Alley!"

And here, for ages yet untold,
Long, long before my ditty,
Came rich and poor, and young and old,
From out the crowded city;
And still to-day they come, they go,
And just as fancies tally,
They foot it quick, they foot it slow,
All day—in "Cupid's Alley."
Strange dance! The tree to Rank and Rags;
Here no distinction matters,
Here Riches shakes its money-bags
And Poverty its tatters;
Church, Army, Navy, Physic, Law;—
Maid, Mistress, Master, Valet;
Long locks, gray hairs, bald heads, and a',—
They bob—in "Cupid's Alley."

Strange pairs! To laughing, fresh Fifteen
Here capers Prudence thrifty;
Here Prodigal leads down the green
A blushing Maid of fifty;
To some it seems a serious thing,
To some mere shilly-shally;
And some o'en dance without the ring
(Ah me!)—in "Cupid's Alley."

And sometimes one to one will dance,
And think of one behind her;
And one by one will stand, perchance,
Yet look all ways to find her;
Some seek a partner with a sigh,
Some win him with a sally;
And some they know not how nor why,
Strange fate!—of "Cupid's Alley."

And some will dance an age or so
Who came for half a minute;
And some, who like the game, will go
Before they well begin it;
And some will vow they're "danced to death,"
Who (somehow) always rally;
Strange cures are wrought (mine author saith,)
Strange cures!—in "Cupid's Alley."

It may be one will dance to-day,
And dance no more to-morrow;
It may be one will steal away
And nurse a life-long sorrow;
What then? The rest advance, evade,
Unite, disperse, and rally,
React, coquet, and gallopade,
Not less—in "Cupid's Alley."

For till that city's factories vast
And sundering beams shall crumble;—
And till that Fiddler lean at last
From off his seat shall tumble;—
Till then (the Civic records say)
This quaint, fantastic *ballet*
Of Go and Stay, of Yea and Nay,
Must last—in "Cupid's Alley."

—*Belgravia.*

THE ORIGIN OF "THE TATLER" AND "THE SPECTATOR."—Two years after his marriage, on April 12, 1709, and without the knowledge of Addison, Steele published the first number of *The Tatler*. The significance of this event could have been foreseen by no one. Steele did not know, and none of his readers knew, that from this small seed would spring many a goodly tree, bright with flowers and wealthy in fruit, and that foliage, blossoms and fruit would be unlike aught that had been grown hitherto in the garden of our literature. The name of Isaac Bickerstaff had achieved notoriety from the famous joke played by Swift upon the astrologer and almanac maker, Partridge, who, although done to death and decently buried by the great wit, would not believe in his own decease. Steele took advantage of the popularity created by Swift's invention, and announced his journal as *The Lucubrations of Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq.* The paper was published three times a week, the days on which the post left London, and contained, besides amusing sketches of character, "accounts of gallantry, pleasure, and entertainment," and poetical criticisms, a portion devoted to foreign and domestic news. This variety of plan suited the habits of Steele, and afforded scope for his genius. His versatility and his mercurial nature made prolonged labor distasteful; but he had wit, and readiness, and lively fancy, a quickness of perception and a facility in composition, which eminently fitted him for the task he had selected. Addison detected Steele's hand in the sixth number, and afforded him some slight assistance from that time; but it was not until about eighty numbers had appeared that he became a frequent contributor. For some months almost all the writing, as well as the editing, of the work devolved upon Steele. It would seem that he was not a little careless about the revision of the proofs; but readers in those days were easily satisfied, and the niceties of composition were as much disregarded as a uniform system of spelling. Pope in verse, and Addison in prose, were the literary reformers of the age; and the latter, after a century and a half, retains his fame not only as a moralist and humorist, but as a consummate master of language. Steele wrote with strong feeling and healthy enthusiasm, with much pathos and a varied knowledge of life; but he often wrote incorrectly, and his sentences are sometimes so oddly put together as to obscure the meaning. The depreciation he has received from some critics is due, we believe, in great measure, to the looseness of his style; but it may be observed, while acknowledging Steele's weakness in this respect, that frequently and almost always when moved by the pathos of his subject, the writer's language is simple, forcible, and appropriate. The best of Steele's papers in *The Tatler* are excelled by Addison alone, and there is a sprightliness and simplicity of tone about them which make them delightful reading. Steele came to his work well furnished, he carried it on with infinite vivacity, and in spite of the help rendered him by his illustrious friend, the color of the work, if the term may be allowed, comes from the hand of Steele. As the teller of slight and pathetic tales he is superior to Addison, and in criticism he takes a place by Addison's side. "What a good critic he was!" exclaimed Landor. "I doubt if he has ever been surpassed." Steele was indeed born for literature far more than for politics, for which his chief qualifications were a directness and manliness of purpose, and a love of country as pure and chivalrous as the love he felt for women. For business and commercial speculations he had little genius, but his rashness forced him into many a lootish scheme at the cost of time and money that might have been spent more profitably. The only post held by Steele when he started on his career of essayist was that of Official Gazetteer. After a while he was made Commissioner of Stamps; but when the Tories came into office, Steele, whose Whiggery had become obnoxious, lost his previous appointment. On Jan. 2, 1711, Swift writes to Stella: "Steele's last *Tatler* came out to-day. You will see it before this comes to you, and how he takes leave of the world. He never told so much as Mr. Addison of it, who was as much surprised as I. * * * To my knowledge he had several good hints to go upon, but was so lazy and weary of the work he would not improve them." Steele was impulsive and given to change, but he was not lazy, and two months after the exit of *The Tatler* appeared the first number of *The Spectator*. Addison was consulted this time. The two friends formed the plan of the papers in concert, and, according to Bishop Hurd, the characters that comprise the celebrated club were the common work of both. This may be true; but it is certain that the second number, in which the different characters of the club are sketched, was written by Steele, and that we are indebted to his pen for our first introduction to the immortal Sir Roger de Coverley. Miss Aikin, with the curious habit of depreciating Steele in vogue among writers, regards it as "a singular circumstance" that the first hints of this character should have been thrown out by him; as if the versatile fancy and happy art of character-drawing that had so long sustained *The Tatler* were incapable of picturing the humorous knight! The potrait is a mere sketch, but the few lines that form it show the hand of a master. *The Spectator* was wonderfully popular. All the town became familiar with it; it was found on every breakfast table; fine ladies who knew nothing of literature followed the prevailing fashion, and learned to talk about Will Honeycomb and Will Wimble, and to laugh at the eccentricities of Sir Roger. The circulation was enormous for an age in which books and papers were usually the food of a circle of wits, instead of being, as in our day, a common necessary of life. Both in numbers and in volumes the famous essays sold by thousands, and the surprise of Steele must have been as great as his pleasure. Nevertheless, after a while he grew restless and impatient, and at the close of 1712 brought his journal to an end. This was done, as in the former case, without consultation with Addison; and when, two or three months later, Steele commenced *The Guardian*, he did so without communicating with his friend.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

FOUR-IN-HAND DRIVING IN ENGLAND.—In 1856 the Four Horse Coach Club—with its uniform of a brown double-breasted coat and a button with a monogram of "F. H. C."—was started with only thirteen coach-owning members in a very humble way; for although one of them, an officer of the Life Guards, had a piebald team, with a leader which was valued at a thousand pounds, two noblemen horsed themselves at half that sum, going in for simple utility. The President, the late Mr. William Mavorill, of Rokeby, a real coachman, cared neither for quality nor for extravagant action, and was satisfied with a useful team of roans, good country barouche horses. According to that eminent authority on the road in 1865, several of the select club drivers who made a creditable appearance in the Park or on a straight road, were not willing to trust themselves, even with two active grooms behind, and four high-stepping perfectly-fitted horses, without a nurse alongside in the shape of a professional coachman, or some amateur of the old school condemned by adverse fates to keep no whip of his own. The Club now numbers fifteen coaches, exclusive of the three drags of the three cavalry regiments which hold coub rank. Within the last five or six years an energetic revival has set in. The Coaching Club, or C. C., has been formed with a very long list of driving members, and adopted the blue and buff uniform of its President, the Duke of Beaufort's Hunt. It has, within that period, become the correct thing for young men of wealth to make up a four-in-hand in which, not unfrequently, the hunters which figured in Leicestershire in Winter are put in "leather" for the Summer parade. It was estimated this season that there were at least a hundred teams in the park at one time or other, including many that do not belong to either of the clubs. Plutocracy equals and excels aristocracy in this latest amusement, the teams of the Rothschilds, Murriettas, and Brasseys, excite as much attention and admiration as those of the Dukes, Earls and Barons whose coronets adorn the panels of their coaches at a four-in-hand parade arranged previous to some garden party or suburban dinner. The revival of private teams has led to the revival of stagecoach associations and partnerships. These enable the proprietors or proprietor to reduce the cost of the the amusement by the fares to be obtained from passengers who, in fine weather, prefer the road to the rail. Where the horses have been well bought at the beginning and well sold at the close of the season, the owning drivers have had their amusement at a comparatively insignificant expense. Hunters that have been driven all the Summer are, if they remain sound, in rare condition for Novemoer. This season there is a perfectly-appointed coach to Brighton, doing the distance in about six hours, with a halt for luncheon on the road. Another to Dorking, a third to Guildford, a fourth to St. Albans, a fifth to Tunbridge Wells, and a sixth to Watford; all traveling through pleasant roads, lunching at comfortable inns, and driven over certain stages by the gentlemen partners. A club has also been started in Piccadilly, The Badminton, with the Duke of Beaufort as President, and a strong committee, where, beside the usual club advantages, the members can learn to drive or break their horses as leaders and wheelers in the club coach, under the auspices of a professional coachman.—*New Quarterly Magazine.*

A LADY SURGEON IN THE ARMY.—There was at this time at the Cape a person whose eccentricities attracted universal attention—Dr. James Barry, Staff Surgeon to the garrison and the Governor's medical adviser. Lord Charles described him to me as the most skillful of physicians and the most wayward of men. He had lately been in professional attendance upon the Governor, who was somewhat fanciful about his health, but, taking umbrage at something said or done, he had left his patient to prescribe for himself. I had heard so much of this capricious, yet privileged gentleman, that I had a great curiosity to see him. I shortly afterward sat next him at dinner at one of the regimental messes. In this learned Pundit I beheld a beardless lad, apparently about my own age, with an unmistakable Scotch type of countenance, reddish hair, high cheek bones. There was a certain effeminacy in his manner, which he always seemed striving to overcome. His style of conversation was greatly superior to that one usually heard at mess-tables in those days of *non*-competitive examination. A mystery attached to Barry's whole professional career, which extended over more than half a century. While at the Cape he fought a duel, and was considered to be of a most quarrelsome disposition. He was frequently guilty of flagrant breaches of discipline, and on more than one occasion was sent home under arrest, but somehow or other his offenses were always condoned at head quarters. In Hart's *Annual army List* for the year 1865 the name of James Barry, M. D., stands at the head of the list of Inspectors General of Hospitals. In the July of that same year the *Times* one day announced the death of Dr. Barry, and the next day it was officially reported to the Horse Guards that the Doctor was a woman. It is singular that neither the landlady of her lodging nor the black servant who had lived with her for years had the slightest suspicion of her sex. The late Mrs. Ward, daughter of Colonel Fely, from whom I had these particulars, told me further that she believed the doctor to have been the granddaughter of a Scotch Earl, whose name I do not now give, as I am unable to substantiate the correctness of my friend's surmise, and that she adopted the medical profession from attachment to an Army surgeon who has not been many years dead.—*Lord Albemarle's Recollections.*

THE BAPTISTS IN ENGLAND.—Conflicting historians have contrived to wrap in no little obscurity the origin, and even the progress, of the Brownists, or Baptists, who settled in Southwark in the year 1616, the year of Shakespeare's death. Crosby and Neale have confounded sects and congregations. There were notable men among the Baptist ministers of the seventeenth century. Some were tolerable scholars, others were illiterate, but earnest. A few were seceders from the Established Church; not a few exercised low but useful callings. The wiser leaders insisted on the value of scholarship when the interpretation of Scripture was in question, and the unwise naturally insisted that a dunce might be as safe an interpreter as a doctor. Among those who are to be named with respect is Canne, who, in the time of Charles the First, made Scripture interpret itself, for learned and simple, by publishing his edition of the Bible. "He was," says Mr. Pike, "the man who first collated for our English Bible a complete set of marginal references." It was the work of two-and-twenty years, and yet only the small portion of the work of a life. Canne was not a Cromwellian; he preached for the Fifth Monarchy men in Coleman street, and contrived to vex the Protector's Government in and out of the pulpit. Canne, after the restoration, withdrew to Amsterdam, where he soon died, nearly an octogenarian; and this scholar's successor in the leadership of "the ancient society" was Sam Howe, the cobbler. Many other Baptist ministers have originally been cobblers; among them Dr. Carey, the celebrated missionary. Howe preached his famous sermon, "The Sufficiency of the Spirit's Teaching," to show that inspiration was better than learning. When he had concluded, Dr. Goodwin, the learned ex-Vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman street, who had joined the Innependents, remarked to the preacher, "You have made a calf and danced about it." The sermon, however, proved that Howe was a man of considerable culture, a fact which some Baptists are proud in disallowing. They have more cause for being proud of Keach, a man also of humble birth, but of peculiar qualifications for the life to which he devoted himself. His series of sermons, "The Jewish Sabbath Abrogated," is said to have won for him the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The lower rural clergy were not half so civil to Baptist ministers, their neighbors. We read of the incumbent of Lavingham being so exasperated by the preachings of John Tredwell that the rector, with certain followers, entered the Baptist chapel and there delivered to the Nonconformist congregation, *nolentibus volentibus*, a sermon, two hours long, against Baptist tenets, at the end of which he retreated, rather shabbily refusing to hear a reply from Tredwell. We fancy that Mr. Spurgeon would be delighted to advertise a similar invasion of his own pulpit, especially if he might announce that a "collection" would be made after the sermon.—*The Athenæum.*

PROF. TYNDALL'S EXPERIMENTS ON THE TRANSMISSION OF SOUND.—Until very recently it was considered that the optical transparency of the atmosphere was directly connected with its power of transmitting sound, so that a clear air was thought to be the most favorable acoustic medium. It was also held that fog, being a collection of minute liquid particles, from which the sound could be reflected, was therefore a damper of sound. Both views were by this investigation shown to be false. Humboldt had noticed that the falls of the Orinoco sounded louder by night than by day, and he concluded, from thermometric experiments, that the convection currents of the atmosphere during the day caused the sound to be deadened by reflection at the limiting surfaces of these different layers of air. Tyndall applied this principle to explain the extraordinary quenching of the sounds of the fog-horn at distances of less than three miles, when the air was clearest and the apparatus producing the sound was plainly visible. He conceived that between his position and the source of sound unequal evaporation from the sea created mixtures of air and vapor of varying density, from which the sound was reflected. It this was so, he argued that echoes should be heard, produced by the reflection from these "acoustic clouds." On placing himself behind the source of sound, his inference was confirmed. He sums up his observations on this point in the following words: "Whatever might be the state of the weather, cloudy or serene, stormy or calm, the aerial echoes, though varying in strength and duration from day to day, were never absent; and on many days, under a perfectly clear sky, they reached (in the case of the syren) an astonishing intensity." But the special merit of Tyndall's researches is the devising a means for testing these views by means of experiments. Using a sensitive flame, and causing a number of layers of gas, with such different specific gravities as carbonic acid and coal gas, to be interposed between it and the source of sound, he found that the waves of sound were unable to penetrate these layers and affect the flame. He then carried his experiment a step further by interposing—first, layers of air of different density, and then air charged with water vapor and other more volatile liquids; in these cases also the same effect was produced. Next, he showed that reflection did actually take place according to the ordinary law for light, heat, and sound. It must be premised that in the experiments above mentioned, by skillful manipulation, one layer of heated gas or air charged with vapor was found sufficient to intercept the sound waves. The apparatus used to show reflection was as follows: Two tin tubes, open at both ends, and about two feet long, were arranged in the form of a V, across the near ends of which air of a different density to the rest was caused to rise. A bell- or high-pitched reed, to produce sound waves was placed at the end of one of the tubes; and at the corresponding end of the other, but screened from the direct action of the waves of sound, was placed a sensitive flame. When the sound was produced, it was (as before) found incapable of affecting a sensitive flame placed beyond the layer of light air; but reflected from this down the other tube, it threw the sensitive flame placed there into violent agitation. This investigation shows, then, that a non-homogeneous medium, though optically transparent, may be acoustically opaque. Next he destroyed the doctrine, prevalent since the time of Derham, that fog, rain, snow, and hail were dampers of sound. Observations in London and at the South Foreland showed that after rain, hail, and snow, sounds rose perceptibly in power; they showed also that fog did not intercept sound, because of the long distances from which it could be heard. Experiment also bore out these observations. Artificial fogs, formed of gunpowder smoke, steam, the fumes of chloride of ammonium and of phosphorus when burnt in the air, were unable to stop the sound waves, which passed most easily and showed themselves by their action upon the sensitive flame. These observations and experiments led to the conclusion that atmospheric homogeneity was the condition most favorable to acoustic transparency; and in a fog, snow, or hail-storm this condition seems best fulfilled. In conclusion of this part of the subject, let us briefly describe the steam-syren, the instrument most suitable for "plucing signals," owing to its generally trustworthy performances. It consists of a trumpet sixteen feet long, varying in diameter from twenty-seven inches at the widest to five inches at the narrowest part. Across the narrow end is fixed a disk, with radial slits cut in it, behind which rotates another disk at about two thousand revolutions a minute, also provided with openings. When the slits of the two disks correspond, the steam which is used to drive the syren escapes in puffs, giving the sound.—*Good Words.*

THE BALCAN MOUNTAINS.—We left Adrianople on the 1st of November, en route to Shumla, the head-quarters of the Turkish Army. For three days successively we were almost strangers to the luxury of dry clothing, the weather oscillating the whole time between rain and snow. Nor were the objects that met our view of a nature to dispel the gloom which our personal discomforts caused us. The villages through which we passed were deserted by their inhabitants and for the most part in ruins, and our line of march was strewed with the carcasses of horses, buffaloes, and camels, and the sides of the road lined with fresh graves of men. The scenery and weather improved when we approached Selimno, the town which gives its name to the Pass of the Balcan we were about to traverse the following morning. It was this Pass of which Dr. Walsh's description had made such an impression on the British public the year before. The following extract from my notes, made on the spot, will show how widely I differed in opinion from that Reverend gentleman respecting the strength of this natural barrier to an attacking army:

November 5.—After a ride of three miles we entered the mountain gorge. The Balcan here runs north-east and south-west. We traversed its side, which is covered with vineyards from the summit to the base. The road, which was paved at the beginning of the ascent, was in good order and broad enough in the narrowest part to allow two carriages to pass: it is practicable for artillery, and indeed for every description of wheel conveyance. The soil of the country, of which the road is made, is of sandstone, which, containing a proportion of common clay, forms quickly, when broken into pieces, a compact substance, admirably adapted for the purpose. It is impervious to damp; for it was neither affected by the rain of the four or five preceding days, nor by the fall of snow which was melting at the time. It is easily repairable, the soil itself forming the materials. With so much facility is this road constructed that any cart actually makes its own road by the track of its wheels. This remark is not only applicable to the Balcan, but generally to the hilly parts of Roumelia and Bulgaria, which we traversed. Hence it is evident that should an army wish to cross the mountain by the Selimno Pass, it has nothing to do but to cut away the brushwood, draw it on one side, and the baggage and battering trains form the road. This in fact was what the Russians did in that part of the Balcan by which they advanced. They cut down a few trees and filled up the inequalities of the ground. The number of carriages that accompanied that Army is a proof how trifling were the difficulties they had to encounter. Almost every field-officer had his *caîche*, the general officers three or four, and every company a cart for their camp-kettles. Since the publication of my Narrative, it appears that the obstacles to an invading army are even less formidable than I had anticipated; for instead of there being only five passes in the Balcan, as was then supposed, there are no less than thirteen, "besides numerous bye and cross roads, all equally fit for carts or artillery." Two days' march brought us to Shumla. The streets were so full of Turkish troops that our horses could hardly make their way through the crowd. We were taken for Russians, but no other attempt was made to annoy us than by the soldiers making an insulting noise with their mouths, and bawling *Muscov* (Muscovite) with all the strength of their lungs.—*Lord Albemarle's Recollections.*

SHETLAND FAIRY SONGS.

CRADLE SONG.

Sleep, my baby, beside the fire,
Sleep, child, sleep;
Winds are wailing, higher and higher,
Waves are rising, higher and higher,
Sleep, child, sleep;
While thy father, out on the sea,
Toils all night for thee and me.

Sleep, my baby, content and blest,
Sleep, child, sleep;
Whether the heart in thy mother's breast
Be light or heavy—so best! so best!
Sleep, child, sleep!
While thy father, out on the sea,
Toils all night for thee and me.

YOUNG AND OLD.

When we are young our days are sweet,
They climb our knees and lie at our feet;
When we are old they are hard to please,
Cold as the rock and wild as the breeze;
They kiss us kindly and speak us fair,
But we know their hearts are otherwhere.
Oh, my son's my son till he gets him a wife,
But my daughter's my daughter all her life.

When we are young our days are bright,
And full of hope from morn till night;
When we are old we sit alone,
And think of pleasant days long gone,
When the house was full of the children's noise,
The willful girls and the naughty boys.
Oh, my son's my son till he gets him a wife,
But my daughter's my daughter all my life.

"WHEN A MAN COMES HOME."

When a man comes home,
Don't begin to wrangle;
Better far to sleep
In the hungry deep,
'Neath white sheets of foam,
And of sea-weed tangle.
Peace, peace, peace;
Cease, cease, cease.
When a man comes home
Don't begin to wrangle.

When a man comes home,
Let him enter smiling;
Take the children sweet,
Playing round his feet;
Throw off grief and gloom,
And the world's beguiling.
Peace, peace, peace;
Cease, cease, cease.
When a man comes home,
Let him find all smiling.

When a man comes home,
He should still remember
'Tis not always May,
Either work or play—
Sure as June will come,
There will come December.
Peace, peace, peace;
Cease, cease, cease.
Evening brings all home,
And sunshine in December.

"A SECRET AT HOME."

The maid that deceived me was fatal and fair,
With the curl on her lip and her arrogant air;
The wife I deceived is as tender and true
As the grass on the mountain-slope covered with dew.
Ah! many a storm Love can safely outride,
But a secret at home is like rocks under tide.

The maid that forsook me was cruel and cold;
She cared not for love, she cared only for gold.
The wife of my bosom is simple and mild,
With the heart of a woman, the smile of a child.
Ah! many a storm Love can safely outride,
But a secret at home is like rocks under tide.

FAMILIAR VOICES.

Down in the deep, up in the sky,
I see them always, far or nigh,
And I shall see them till I die—
The old familiar faces.
They may have long forgotten mine—
But I remember, every line,
The old familiar faces.
Ah! nothing e'er replaces
The old familiar faces.

And all day long, so close and near,
As in a mystic dream I hear
Their gentle accents kind and dear—
The old familiar voices.
They have no sound that I can reach—
But silence sweeter is than speech;
The old familiar voices!
Nothing my heart rejoices
Like the old familiar voices.

DRINKING SONG.

Drink, my jolly boys, drink and be merry,
Bonnie the bride is, and brown as a berry;
Soft are her lips and sweet as red clover,
Drink and be merry, lads, half seas over.

Drink, my jolly boys, drink with discerning,
Wedlock's a lane where there is no turning;
Never was owl more blind than a lover,
Drink and be merry, lads, half seas over.

"COME, MY CHILDREN DEAR."

Come, my children dear;
Come, my baby blossom;
Come and shelter here
In your mother's bosom.

O my life of youth,
Full of mirth and laughter,
Presumptuous and truth,
O the dark days after.

Come, my children dear;
Come, my baby blossom;
Come and shelter here
In your mother's bosom.

HOME.

By the fireside still the light is shining,
The children's arms round the parents twining.
From sweet, sweet love, oh, who would roam?
Be it ever so homely, home is home.

Should we fall out, let us mend ill-doing,
And begin anew a second wooing;
From sweet, sweet love, oh, who would roam?
Be it ever so homely, home is home,

—*Miss Mulock in Harper's.*

HOW DID THE SEAS BECOME SALT?—A question which has long been regarded as among the great mysteries of nature—the question, How did the seas become salt—seems to us to find a ready solution when we consider that the ocean once formed the earth's cloud-envelope. We may, in fact, regard the oceans as holding in solution what was washed from the earth or otherwise extracted from its substance during the ages when the waters of ocean were passing from the former to their present condition. For then all the conditions assisted the action of the waters themselves—the intense heat of the earth's crust and of the atmosphere, the tremendous atmospheric pressure, and consequently the high boiling point, (so that the waters first formed on the earth's heated crust must have been far hotter than is boiling water at the present time,) and the presence also in the atmosphere of many vapors which would greatly help the decomposing action of the water itself. Consider, for instance, the following description, abridged from a paper by Dr. Sterry Hunt, the eminent Canadian chemist and geologist. After showing that carbonic acid, chlorine, and sulphurous acids would be present in enormous quantities in the primeval atmosphere, besides, of course, still vaster quantities of the vapor of water, he proceeds: "These gases, with nitrogen and an excess of oxygen, would form an atmosphere of great density. In such an atmosphere condensation would only take place at a temperature far above the present boiling point, and the lower levels of the earth's slowly cooling crust would be drenched with a heated solution of hydrochloric acid, whose decomposing action, aided by its high temperature, would be exceedingly rapid. The primitive igneous rock on which these showers fell probably resembled in composition certain furnace slags or volcanic glasses." The process of decomposition would continue "under the action of the heavy showers until the affinities of the hydrochloric acid were satisfied. Later, large quantities of sulphuric acid would be formed, and drenching showers of heated solutions of this energetic dissolvent would fall upon the earth's heated crust. After the compounds of sulpaur and chlorine had been separated from the air, carbonic acid would still continue to be an important constituent of the atmosphere. It would be gradually diminished in gravity," through chemical processes resulting in the formation of various clays, "while the separated lime, magnesia, and alkalis changed into bicarbonates, would be carried down to the sea in a state of solution." Here we seem to have a fair account rendered of the enormous quantity of matter forming collectively what is called the brine of the ocean, and containing, besides common salt, (chloride of sodium,) sulphuric acid, magnesia, soda, sulphate of lime, and other substances. The theory that these substances have been washed from the earth's surface by causes such as are now in progress, would not, we think, be seriously entertained if the vast amount of matter thus present in the waters of the sea were remembered and considered. Brine forms, on the average, about 3½ per cent. of sea water. Hence, if we take the average depth of the ocean at two miles, or, roundly, 10,000 feet, it follows that, if all the water of the sea were evaporated, there would be left a deposit of salt averaging 350 feet in depth all over the present floor of the sea. This would correspond in quantity to salt covering all the present land surface of the earth to a depth of a thousand feet, or to a deposit two hundred feet deep over the entire surface of the globe; so that the idea of its having been washed from the land is altogether inadmissible. It may, indeed, be urged that, as the process of washing down from the land is continually going on, only a sufficiency of time would be needed to account for any quantity whatever of sea-salt. But apart from the fact that only a certain thickness of the solid crust, and that thickness by no means very great, could be drawn upon for the supply, and that the very continuance of the process shows us that even that portion of the earth's crust has not been drained of its salts, there is every reason to believe that the extraction of salt from the sea is going on and has been going on for many ages past at fully as great a rate as the addition of fresh salts. Although the process of evaporation cannot remove the salts, these, as Maury justly notes, can be extracted by other processes. "We know," he says, "that the insects of the sea do take out a portion of them, and, that the salt-ponds and arms which from time to time in the geological calendar have been separated from the sea, afford an escape by which the quantity of chloride of sodium in its waters—the most abundant of its solid ingredients—is regulated. The insects of the sea cannot build their structures of this salt, for it would dissolve again as fast as they could separate it. But here the ever-ready atmosphere comes into play and assists the insects in regulating the salts. It cannot take them [the salts] up from the sea, it is true, but it can take the sea away from them; for it pumps up the water from these pools that have been barred off, transfers it to the clouds, and they deliver it back to the sea as fresh water, leaving behind the salts it contained in a solid state. These are operations which have been going on for ages; proof that they are still going on is continually before our eyes; for the 'hard water' of our fountains, the marlbanks of the valleys, the salt-beds of the plains, Albion's chalky cliffs, and the coral islands of the sea are monuments in attestation." We must, then, regard the salts of the sea as in the main dissolved from the solid crust during that remote period when the seas were young. The seas thus indicate to us the nature of those vast chemical processes through which the earth had to pass in the earlier stages of its history. If the present crust of the earth did not afford, as it does, the clearest evidence of a time when the earth's whole frame glowed with intense heat; if we could not, as we can, derive from the movements of the celestial bodies, as well as from the telescopic appearance of some among them, the most certain assurance that all the planets, nay, the whole of the solar system itself, were once in the state of glowing vapor; the ocean brine—the mighty residuum, left after the earth had passed through its baptism of liquid fire, would leave us in little doubt respecting the main features at least of the earth's past history. The seas could never have attained their present condition had not the earth which they encompassed when they were young been then an orb of fire. Every wave that pours in upon the shore speaks to us of so remote a past that all ordinary time measures fail us in the attempt to indicate the length of the vast intervals separating us from it. The saltness of the ocean is no minor feature or mere detail of our globe's economy, but has a significance truly cosmical in its importance. Tremendous indeed must have been the activity of those primeval processes, fierce the heat of those primeval fires, under whose action sixty thousand millions of millions of tons of salts were extracted from the earth's substance and added to its liquid envelope.—*R. A. Proctor in the Cornhill Magazine.*

MASQUERADING IN LONDON.—This Summer I fell in with Sir Jacob Astley, afterward Lord Hastings. We were for six years fellows at Westminster. At a later period we sat together as members for Norfolk in the first Reformed Parliament. I have a special reason for remembering a grand fancy ball which he gave at the Argyll Rooms, and at which I was present. Uniforms were admitted, and I was very proud of mine. Two maiden ladies connected with Norfolk, but well known in the West of London assemblies, attracted universal attention. They were plump, dark-complexioned, and elderly; they appeared as Swiss shepherdesses, wore broad-brimmed straw hats profusely decorated with ribbons and flowers, scarlet bodices tastefully ornamented, and skirts which, if worn on the stage, would have drawn down upon the wearers the censure of the Lord Chamberlain. The Swiss costume admits of much latitude, and of this they freely availed themselves. To heighten the effect of their charms the rouge-pot had been called into requisition. The ball was kept up with great spirit till long after daylight. As in duty bound, I was among the last to go. I was hurrying down staire when my name was called and my assistance claimed in the shrill accents of my spinster friends. "Their coachman had played them false; no hackney-coach was on the stand. Would I escort them home on foot?" There was no help for it—off I set with a shepherdess on each arm. As ill-luck would have it, we encountered a crowd of bricklayers on their way to work. Their comments on the trio may be imagined, but must not be repeated. With a soldier's gallantry I stuck to my shepherdesses, but the epithets with which they and I were pelted are still ringing in my ears.—*Lord Albemarle's Recollections.*

GOSSIP ABOUT CUTTLE-FISHES.—Through the establishment of salt-water aquaria people are beginning to have correct notions of cuttle-fishes, their habits, and appearance. We call them fishes, but they bear no resemblance to fishes with scales, which propel themselves through the water by the agency of tail and fins. Strictly speaking, they are not fishes at all. They are very nearly related to our familiar oysters, cockles, whelks, and other mollusks. Cuttles, like oysters, are "shell-fish," in the true acceptation of the term—only that the cuttle-fish, in the great majority of cases, has its shell inclosed within its body, instead of being an external and protective structure—and the bodies of both animals, with those of all other mollusks, are built up on one great plan of structure. The chief characteristics or modifications of this plan in the case of the cuttle-fishes, consist in the elongation of the skin, or "mantle," in the neighborhood of the head, to form the arms or tentacles so distinctive of these beings, the extension of this skin to form various kinds of fins, and the presence of a tube, or "funnel," opening just below the head in front, and through which the water used in breathing is ejected. By this latter means the cuttle-fishes propel themselves backward in the water, on the same principle that a cannon recoils after a discharge. And we still remember with delight the Summer day when we first witnessed a shoal of common squids careering through the calm waters of the Firth of Forth, propelled backward by the *jets d'eau* from their funnels. The sharp hinder tip of the body just protruded, like the prow of a vessel, above the surface, while the head and rest of the body were below. The best known kinds of cuttle-fishes, and those which have been kept in our aquaria, are the genera sepia, loligo, sepiola, octopus, and eledone. Of the first genus, the Mediterranean sepia, sometimes found on our own coasts, is a very familiar species. The loligos include the well-known squids, and the sepiolæ are nearly allied to the sepia itself. The octopi are the most famous of aquarium-inhabitants, and differ from the three preceding kinds in possessing eight arms only; the former possessing ten arms, of which two are longer than the others, and are provided with suckers at their extremities only. The eledone is also an eight-armed cuttle-fish, and a very familiar species of this genus is the *Eledone moschata*, so named from the musk-like odor it emits. The domestic life and economy of the cuttle-fishes reveal some interesting and anomalous features as exhibited in aquaria. We some time ago received some interesting particulars regarding the pranks of some octopi which lived in Dr. Dohrn's famous aquarium at Naples. Three octopi shared a large tank with three lobsters, the six being original proprietors and tenants of the miniature sea. Any new comer, however nearly related he might be to either the crustacean or cuttle-fish tenants, was invariably received with demonstrations of the most hostile nature. A lobster and octopus battle is certainly a novelty in the way of animal combats, but such a fight actually occurred in the Naples arena. A lobster giant who had previously exhibited his prowess in crushing with his great pincer claws the skull of a turtle as easily as if the reptile's head had been a nut, was introduced into the happy family circle in the octopus tank. Immediately the largest octopus gave battle to the crustacean, the lobster early in the fight seizing one of the soft, pliant arms of his opponent in his claws, the octopus managing, however, after a time to withdraw the captured member. Day by day the combat dragged out its weary length, sometimes one side being temporarily victorious—as when the lobster lost a large claw—and sometimes the other. At last the combatants were separated, the lobster being placed in a new and unappropriated domain in an adjoining tank. Now comes the strangest part of the history; for the octopus, as if seized with the passion, which, if exhibited in humanity, we should term one of "dire revenge," climbed over the partition separating the tanks, seeking his enemy, and, having found him, proceeded to wage war anew. The result was most disastrous to the crustacean, for the octopus was found, we are told, with the lobster in his clutches, literally torn into halves. Thus, to natural ferocity, we find the octopus unites immense agility and a stolid persistence. This same cuttle-fish extended no sympathy to his own species; for when two others—in addition to the two who had from the first been his companions—were introduced into his tank, he chased them from the water, and forced them to take refuge on the dry rocks above. Another octopus, in a British aquarium, pulled out the plug of his tank, and brought death on himself and all his companions in a single night.—*Chambers's Journal.*

ARABIAN HORSES.—The first thing that strikes one in the true Arabian, setting aside what may be termed his personal beauty, is great general length. What reach, what stride these horses must have! They are born racers! were the thoughts that flashed across our mind. Next to the length, a general appearance of character and of blood, or high breeding, is conspicuous. The head is not particularly small or short in proportion to the size or height of the horse; it is not a small, neat, pretty, meaningless head. The frontal bones and the parietal bones or walls of the skull above are large, bold, often prominent, and the brain cavity is capacious and well developed, giving an appearance and power almost human. The *nasal* bones, on the other hand, are fine and subservient to the frontal, and of a delicate and graceful outline. The orbits of the eye are large and prominent. The eye is full, large, and lustrous; it is very beautiful; the beauty is not so much dependent upon the size of the eye as derived from its depth and expression; and when the animal is excited it displays much fire. The lids are particularly fine, and the lashes long and silky. The face is lean and full of fine drawing. The muzzle is particularly fine, the lips long and thin, the upper lip well cut, the lower lip small, compressed and terse. The nostril in a state of repose very long, beautifully curled, delicate and thin; when the horse is in action or excited the nostril opens very wide, and gives a bold square appearance to that part of the face. The lower jaws are fine and clean, the upper part of the lower jaw toward the neck is very deep, and the jaws are set wide apart. The cheek bones are sharply cut. The ears are well out, pointed, and well placed, and when pricked point inward in a peculiar manner, which is considered a point of great beauty and a great sign of high breeding. The neck is of moderate length, and of a graceful curve or gentle arch from the poll to the withers; it is a muscular, light neck, and the splenius muscle is well developed. The junction of the head and neck is very graceful. The head is well set on. The withers are sufficiently high and run well back, but are not too thin. The back is short, the loins are powerful, the croup high, the haunch very fine, the tail well set on, and the dock short. The quarters are both long and deep; the gaskins are sufficiently full and muscular without being heavy, ponderous, or vulgar; the thighs are well let down, the hocks are clean, well formed, well placed, large, and near the ground. The shoulders well placed, long, and of

GOSSIP FROM FRANCE.

THE LABOR QUESTION DISCUSSED.

HOW A SOLDIER OF THE REPUBLIC OBTAINED MONEY BY TRICKERY—A DESERVED PUNISHMENT—PROGRAMME OF THE WORKING MEN'S CONGRESS—HOW DISPUTES BETWEEN EMPLOYES AND EMPLOYERS ARE SETTLED—A BIT OF PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 6, 1876.

"*Tirer une carotte*" is a French slang phrase, which has no exact equivalent in the English language, the literal translation being "pulling out a carrot." It is used metaphorically to express the act of drawing money from some one by tricky means. The "*carotte de Joyeux*" has just been rendered famous by a general order published by Gen. Ducrot, commanding the Eighth Army Corps. He says that some absurd reports have been circulated about the treatment of the troops during the Autumn manœuvres, and many lies told about the harsh treatment of the men and their lack of food. Nearly always these lies come from despicable party men, who calumniate the commanders of the Army for the purpose of making trouble; but sometimes these lies have been told by young men actually serving in the Army, who have related the most singular tales in order to benefit by them personally. A notable case of the kind is that of Private Joyeux, of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, a reservist serving out his twenty-eight days. In order to get money from his parents he wrote home that no rations were to be issued during the Autumn manœuvres, and that each soldier had to provide for himself, and an order to this effect having been issued by the commanding General. Young Joyeux received the money necessary to pay for his living during the manœuvres, but his father, being a Republican, thought that this was a very hard case, and published the fact to the world as an outrage. It got into the papers and thus came to the knowledge of Gen. Ducrot. But what made this matter worse was the fact that young Joyeux did not take part in the manœuvres at all, but was very comfortably installed in a garrison service. Young Joyeux had to pay dearly for his "carrot," for he was condemned for *malveillance*, or what Americans would call "cussedness," to sixty days' imprisonment, eight of them in a closed cell on bread and water. But the imprisonment was nothing to the publicity, for all this was read in a general order to the troops, and all the papers in France are now laughing over the "*carotte de Joyeux.*"

We have a Labor Congress now in session here, and it is a marvel in its way, because in no wise connected with violence. When the matter was first mentioned there was some hesitation about granting the requisite authority; but this was finally done on a pledge that the Congress was not to occupy itself with politics, but simply with questions concerning labor. When the body was organized in the hall of the Rue de Arras, the President stated that no politics would be allowed, and said that great pains had been taken to keep out all but real working men, for fear of the bourgeois pretenders who always came forward with their chimerical ideas and socialistic dreams to make honest working men *solidaire* with them. This was not far from the truth, for the men who talk socialism are men who wish to live by such talk, and are not laboring men. The *Droits de l'Homme*, the *Siècle*, the *Tribune*, and the *Rappel* all tried to become official organs of the congress, but the President stated that he wanted nothing of the kind, and would not have the work of the congress identified with any political party. The reports would be placed at the disposition of all the papers without regard to their political views. This was sensible, and promised well for the future of the congress. It must be confessed that everything has passed off well, the delegates occupying themselves solely with labor questions, and the debates have been marked by a dignity and moderation unknown before in France.

The principal questions composing the programme of the Working Men's Congress are as follows: 1, The labor of women; 2, Syndical Chambers; 3, The Councils of Prud'hommes; 4, Apprenticeship and professional instruction; 5, The direct representation of the proletariat in the National Parliament; 6, Co-operative societies; 7, Societies for mutual insurance in case of sickness, pensions, &c.; 8, The union of industrial with agricultural laborers. We have enough here to occupy almost any body of men for eight days, and the time will be found too short for the treatment of all these questions. The fifth might very well be passed over, considering the importance of the rest; it is touching upon a subject full of danger. The debates upon the subject of female labor were moderate enough, but I cannot say that any new light was thrown upon the question. The orators told us that we already know that female labor is poorly paid, and the position of working women a very hard one indeed, but they did not present any practical remedy. Neither did they dwell upon the progress already made during the past few years. It is slight, to be sure, but something has been done nevertheless, and while very much yet remains to be done, we must still confess that the situation of working women is, relatively speaking, better than it was ten years ago. But, in the interests of the family, of justice, of virtue, and public morality, we have to do a great deal more. The question referring to the Councils of Prud'hommes may not be understood by all without explanation. Under the Code Napoleon we have a Tribunal of Commerce to judge of all commercial and business affairs. Below this there is a minor tribunal composed of men elected by the different trades unions, whose business it is to decide upon all trade quarrels or disputes between employer and his employes. These men are called Prud'hommes.

Perhaps I can illustrate the nature of this institution by a bit of personal experience. I will begin by saying that the corporation of tailors annually elect three men from their body to serve as Prud'hommes, and they hold their regular court like the President of the Tribunal of Commerce. Last December I ordered an overcoat from my tailor, which was to be ready in ten days. After two weeks I went in to try it on, and found that some alterations had to be made. The tailor marked them out in chalk, as usual, and sent the coat back to the journeyman. After waiting another week I went to inquire for my coat and was shown an insolent letter from the journeyman, who said that he should make no alterations until the first work had been paid for, and should keep the coat as a guarantee for the money. My tailor cut out another coat, had it made by another journeyman and summoned the first journeyman before the Prud'hommes. They decided that the journeyman was not entitled, when paid by the job or piece-work, to claim his pay until the job was done in a satisfactory way; that employers had to satisfy their customers; that journeymen were *solidaire* in this respect with their employers, and ordered the journeyman to give up the coat under penalty of being put under the ban, or excluded from the corporation, and pay the costs of suit, a trifling sum. As the tailor had lost the sale of the coat, the journeyman had to wait until it was sold to another party before getting his pay, the loss having resulted from his own fault. This is the sort of disputes settled by the Prud'hommes in each trade, and one can readily imagine that they render excellent service every year to the cause of justice.

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN.

THE GOVERNOR REMINDED OF SOME RECENT OUTRAGES AND OF HIS UTTER FAILURE TO SEE THAT JUSTICE WAS DONE.

The dispatch of Gov. Stone of Mississippi to Attorney General Taft, in which he asserts that he is able and determined to execute the laws, and denied that there is either intimidation or threats of intimidation there, has elicited the following letter from the Chairman of the Republican State Committee:

To His Excellency J. M. Stone, Governor, &c.:

DEAR SIR: It has been with regret and no little astonishment that I have read your telegram to Attorney General Taft, dated the 4th inst., asking him to "give you names, dates, and places of wrongs alleged to have been committed in this State," reported to the Department of Justice. As a citizen of the State, and especially as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican Party, I feel called upon to meet the testimony you have volunteered to give the public by inviting your attention to a few of the recent and more important violations of law and order in this State. In doing this your Excellency knows too well my high regard for you to suppose that I am actuated by any spirit of captiousness. Indeed, you must know that not only myself, but the Republican Party of the State, have not been disposed to find fault with your administration or to criticise your official acts with severity. But when you come forward with a statement as to the peaceable condition of the State, "evidently made for political effect," your action then becomes the subject of legitimate criticism, and I deem it not only a right, but a duty, to call your attention to a few of the many wrongs to which one class and one party of our citizens have been subjected. And allow me here to remark that I am not of the number of those who have "reported to the Department of Justice," as I have never had any communication with the Attorney General in relation to the condition of our political affairs; but I deem that those who have given him unfavorable accounts in that behalf must be regarded as "evil disposed people who seek to misrepresent."

Your Excellency says in your telegram that there is "neither intimidation or threats of intimidation. Both parties assemble in public meetings without let or hindrance, and both parties canvass without interruption in every county." I should be glad indeed to be able to take this satisfactory view of our condition, but with my knowledge of the many recent outrages in our State it is impossible for me to do so.

The following instances of wrongs which have occurred in this State, will suffice to show how little foundation there is for your Excellency's flattering representation.

First—A few weeks since a political meeting at Hernando, De Soto County, was violently broken up; at least one person was killed, and many were wounded. The consequent excitement in the county is such that the candidates for Elector in that district are deterred from attempting to speak at Hernando lest further bloodshed should occur. The parties engaged in this affair have not only not been punished, but not a single one of them has even been arrested.

Second—At this special election last August in Jefferson County for Sheriff Capt. Thomas W. Hunt was the Republican candidate. Although a man of pure character and high standing, such was the terrorism prevailing in the county that many of his friends dared not be seen at the polls, and some of them sought safety from personal violence by sleeping in the woods at night. It is well known that the county is largely Republican, but the Democratic candidate was "counted in" by a majority of 600.

Third—Less than three weeks ago there was a Republican meeting at Brandon, twelve miles from the capital of the State. While the Republican candidate for Elector was making his speech he was interrupted in the most rude and threatening manner. Alluding to the notorious intimidation by which the last election in Yazoo County was controled, he was told that he should not make such charges against "our people," and seeing that a riot was imminent, he hastened to bring his remarks to a close. A rare instance this of holding a meeting "without let or hindrance," and of conducting "a canvass without interruption."

Fourth—At the late Republican Convention at Raymond, in this county, some of the delegates had missiles shot at them by "nigger-shooters," and six of them, when quietly returning to their homes, were rudely assailed on the highway by a body of armed Democrats and abused in the most insulting manner. And now the intimidation in the Raymond district is such that Republicans dare not attend a Republican meeting at that place.

Fifth—At the time of writing your dispatch you were credited by the Democratic press with having just given your personal attention to a bloody riot in Oktibbeha County, which occurred a few days previously, in which at least two negroes were killed and many more wounded.

Sixth—The ink with which you wrote your dispatch was scarcely dry on the paper when, at a Republican meeting at Canton, Madison County, Gen. George C. McKee, who attempted to make a speech, was "interrupted" and grossly insulted by one Democrat, pushed off the stand by another, and knocked down with a club by a third, the latter being the Democratic Marshal of the town of Canton. The Democrats took possession of the ground, cut the heads in Republican drums, broke up the Republican meeting, and by violence converted it into a Democratic meeting. All this occurred in front of the Court House while the Circuit Judge was holding a session of his court, and during a short recess for dinner. At night, the Post Office, to which Gen. McKee had been taken, and where, in the care of a few friends, he was under medical treatment, was brick-batted and fired into with gun or pistol shots, some of the bullets perforating the walls of the building and wounding one of Gen. McKee's attendants.

When your Excellency shall have succeeded in causing the guilty parties engaged in the above-mentioned "wrongs" to be brought to justice, I shall be prepared to furnish you with other instances of like lawless character. So far, not one of them, as I am advised, has been punished or arrested, notwithstanding your Excellency claims that you have been and are fully able to enforce the law and conserve the peace. It is no answer to this to say that it is for the courts to deal with these violations of the law. That is true; but it is equally true that public prejudice and feeling are such that the courts are powerless to enforce the law against offenders who violate it in the interest of the Democratic Party, and it is of this that law-abiding citizens have so much cause to complain. Very respectfully, H. R. WARE,

Chairman Republican State Executive Committee.

ONE "REFORMER" DISCOURAGED.

T. L. Davis, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District of Kansas, has deemed it advisable to withdraw from the race. His letters to the St. Louis widow he met on the cars, which the *Globe-Democrat* cruelly printed, were of such a nature that he found it impossible to successfully refute them, and hence he quietly and decorously steps down and out, with thanks to his friends and a promise that he will in due time explain all to the satisfaction of the public. It is understood that Dr. F. M. Springfield, of Topeka, will be the Democratic candidate in Davis' place. The following is a copy of Mr. Davis' withdrawal:

TOPEKA, KANSAS, October 17.

To Dr. F. M. Springfield, Chairman Third Congressional District Committee:

MY DEAR SIR—Certain charges having been published in the newspapers of the country seriously affecting my honor and integrity, and those charges being of such a nature that it is impossible for me to successfully refute them before the election, I hereby tender to the committee my withdrawal as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the district. I desire above all things else the triumph of the Democracy in this dangerous, trying hour. Believing the circumstances would be detrimental to the interests of the party, I cheerfully yield up all my aspirations. All that I can now say is that the charges made against me are untrue, and I will, in due time, explain them to the satisfaction of the public. I deem it not improper in this connection to tender my sincere and heartfelt thanks to the friends who have stood by me in this contest. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. DAVIS.

EIGHT MILES SQUARE OF FIRE.

A dispatch to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* from Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 18, says: "A courier from the south-west portion of Saline County, just in, says a terrible prairie fire took place there yesterday, burning a section of eight miles square nearly clean, destroying out-houses, stables, a number of dwelling-houses, agricultural implements, hay, and grain in stack and corn in fields. On Swan Creek the wife of Peter Oleson, a Swede, was burned to death. She saw the prairie fire approaching and ran for broken ground, but stopped to let the hogs out of the pen. She appears to have fallen exhausted just before reaching the plowed ground. Her head reached plowed ground when found. The body was burned to a crisp. Another woman and her two children, names not given, are also reported burned to death on Spring Creek, five miles from the other locality, but particulars not given. The wind was blowing heavily from the south, and the fire was stopped by Turkey Creek, or it would have been much more extensive, and probably accompanied with greater loss of life."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* says: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the week ending Oct. 14 was, by rail, 121,636 tons; by canal, 27,033 tons—total, 148,869 tons; against 156,155 tons for the same week of last year—decrease, 7,286 tons. The quantity sent for the year was 3,304,615 tons, against 3,455,569 tons for the corresponding period of last year—decrease, 150,954 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 574,349 tons; bituminous, 96,352 tons—total, 670,701 tons, against 567,481 tons anthracite and 91,298 tons bituminous—total 658,779 tons—for the same week of last year. Increase of anthracite, 6,868 tons; increase of bituminous, 5,054 tons; total increase, 11,928 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the year was: Anthracite, 13,902,659 tons; bituminous, 2,822,904 tons—total, 16,725,862 tons; against 15,722,456 tons anthracite and 3,115,738 tons bituminous—total, 18,838,194 tons, for the corresponding period of last year. Decrease of anthracite, 1,819,798 tons; decrease of bituminous, 293,534 tons—total decrease, 2,112,332 tons."

POLITICAL MURDERS IN TEXAS.

LAWLESSNESS IN WHARTON COUNTY—UNOFFENDING COLORED MEN MURDERED—THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO PROTECT CITIZENS—A TERRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The following is a copy of a letter recently received by Attorney-General Taft. It shows the true spirit of the Democracy of the South:

GALVESTON, Oct. 11, 1876.

Hon. Alphonso Taft, Attorney-General United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The letter of Assistant Attorney General Phillips, of the 16th ult., inclosing a copy of the letter of ex-Gov. Davis, of Texas, of Sept. 9, about the horrid murders in Wharton County, Texas, in August last, is at hand, and I have been at much pains to get at the truth. The testimony is conflicting, but from the best and most reliable information that I can get, the substantial facts are that the present State Government of Texas is totally inadequate to the protection of life and property.

About the middle of August a body of armed men, eight or ten in number, went to the houses of seven colored men in Wharton County, and deliberately shot them down, alleging that they were cattle thieves. Another colored man from some unknown cause was killed. About two weeks thereafter, ex-Sheriff Baughman (Boffman) was murdered in his house in the night time. The exact number of the murdered is not known, but credible men, who have been at pains to find the truth, vary from nine to fifteen as the number; not less than nine, not more than fifteen. United States Marshal W. J. Phillips was at his home in Wharton County at the time the horror was committed, and did and had done all that was possible for him to do. But it was a local matter, pertaining to State jurisdiction, and there was no statute of the United States, under Supreme Court decision, that permitted him to act.

The murder of the negroes was done in the daytime by undisguised white men, while that of Baughman was in the night, and his watch and other effects stolen. It seems the trouble has been anticipated, and application for protection had been made to Gov. Coke and to the Legislature then in session, which application was treated with derision. It is not my province to do more than state the facts. The subject is a great one and requires all the patriotism and statesmanship of America to understand it. Every one of the murdered men were Republicans. Under the existing laws of the United States the Marshal in such case is powerless.

The county is sparsely settled, the houses are isolated, and consequently the people are so weakened and demoralized that they dare not speak the facts, because, if they do, past history points to fatal results. The ordinary machinery of civil government is totally inadequate to the exigencies of the occasion. Gov. Davis, in his statement, seems mistaken in the number of the murdered and the continuance of the time. It was all done within a few days, and when the thirst for blood was sated, the murders ceased.

Good men of all parties deprecate the matter, but the infernal element is so strong that good men have no show, and ordinary judicial investigation would be but mockery. Death, swift and sudden, awaits any person testifying in respect to the matter, unless covered by adequate protection. The ordinary appliances of civilized society cannot protect "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Taxes are levied and collected by law and salaries are paid, but safety for life or property, out of populous places, is wanting. May God save this great nation. Very respectfully,

D. J. BALDWIN,
United States Attorney.

GEN. RUGER'S ORDER.

ITS TEMPERATE CHARACTER—STATEMENT BY A DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL.

Speaking of Gen. Ruger's order, transmitting Judge Taft's order to his subordinates, the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* says: "Gen. Ruger tells his officers that 'the prompt and firm execution of their duties' should be tempered with sound discretion and perfect courtesy. In this Gen. Ruger has given his own rule of conduct as exemplified more than once in this State, and we have no doubt that the ease and peace with which he has executed difficult labors will follow his subordinates by an adhesion to his rule. He tells them that the presence of troops 'may and should exercise a strong influence in the interests of peace and good order,' and carefully explains the negative and positive causes of this conservative influence. His reminder to the troops that wherever they may be sent they are 'not there in the interest of any political party,' but for the enforcement of the law for the general benefit of all, is timely and honest. We trust that the same spirit of the reminder will remain among those to whom it is directed. The generally prevailing idea that because one political party happens to be always calling for troops, with a view to benefiting its cause, the soldiers are partisans of that party is a gross error. We are glad, therefore, that Gen. Ruger makes this plain both to the troops and the public. The advice to avoid affiliation with acknowledged leaders of either party is also apt and correct. The gravest apprehension of trouble from the presence of troops usually arise from the people taking note of such excessive intimacies as the General declares should be avoided. We think that if the spirit of Gen. Ruger's circular is carried out by his subordinates during the election season the sting of Taft's order will not appear to harass the people. Federal troops are not bugbears to our people. Their presence anywhere in the land, when their actions are guided by law, prudence, sound discretion, and courtesy, is not a matter of uncommon note even. Therefore, let our people be wise, and meet this calm action of Gen. Ruger in the same spirit of prudence."

OUR STATE CONTEST.

Referring to the contest in this State the Ogdensburg *Journal* says: "The Republicans of New-York are in the majority. They have never failed to carry the State on a full vote, and since the organization of the Republican Party have never lost the State at a Presidential election except in 1868, and then only by gigantic frauds which cannot be repeated again. The Republicans are harmonious and united. Their candidates, both State and national, command the confidence and support of all Republicans without distinction of any kind. We have also with us, and heartily interested in the canvass, the great body of independent voters of the State who cannot ordinarily be counted upon to actively ally themselves with any party. If there is occasionally a person who has at some time voted the Republican ticket, who proposes now to support Tilden, there can be found two conscientious Democrats, who, convinced of Tilden's usefulness for any reasonable position, will vote against him. There are besides in this State a large number of business men who know enough to understand the danger to the reviving business of the country—which is bound up to a great extent with and dependent upon, the national credit—who will never vote to place Samuel J. Tilden and a Western Democratic and Southern rebel Congress in power. They will earnestly oppose such an experiment so fraught with peril, and which opens up so many uncertainties as to the currency, the tariff, the system of taxation, and the national credit itself. There are few influences of this kind in Indiana or any Southern State, and for that reason candidates like Tilden and Hendricks can better stand in those localities a discussion of their moral delinquencies and unsound financial views than they can in New-York State."

AN EXTRA DAY AT JEROME PARK.

The American Jockey Club has determined on giving an extra day's racing at Jerome Park, and have named Saturday, Nov. 4, as the day. There will be five races, the first a selling race for all ages, with the usual allowances, one mile and a quarter. This will be followed by a sweepstakes for all ages, $200 each, half forfeit, and $2,000 added, the second horse to receive $500 out of the stakes; two miles. Parole, the Brother to Bassett, Vigil, and Tom Ochiltree, have already been entered in this, and a grand race may be anticipated. The third event is one of mile heats for all ages, with an allowance of five pounds to beaten maidens, and the fourth race is a dash of a mile for gentlemen riders, weight for age, and the concluding race will be a handicap steeplechase, over the usual course, for a purse of $700, presented by Mr. James Gordon Bennett. This is a very interesting programme, and should the weather prove fine, a splendid day's sport will be had to wind up the season.

A THIEF CAPTURED.

John Slatterly, aged twenty-one, who refused to divulge his residence, stole a ham from the provision store No. 461 Sixth avenue, at the corner of Twenty-eighth street. He was detected in the act by one of the clerks, and he ran into the hallway of the house and made his way to the roof and thence along the roofs of the houses on Twenty-eighth street until he reached No. 152, which is near Seventh avenue. The clerk pursued him, and slatterly finding that he was in danger of arrest, sprang from the roof of No. 152 West Twenty-eighth street to the roof of a stable in the rear of No. 151 West 27th street. He fell heavily on the roof of the stable and received serious internal injuries. The Police were notified and the injured chief was removed to the West Twentieth street Police Station. He was attended to by Dr. Cochrane and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

GOV. TILDEN'S RIDE.

The Albany *Times* says: "Thanks to the Republican papers who are constantly harping on the matter, that collision on the New Scotland plank road last July, in which Mr. I. V. Grant, of this city was thrown from his buggy, will readily be remembered, Gov. Tilden's absence of mind on that occasion having been the subject of a great many nnnecessary remarks. His 'barrel of money' still holds out, however, and he has just settled with Mr. Grant by paying him $4,000, with the urgent request that such payment should be kept a strict secret."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE STILL HUNT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

EXTRAORDINARY PAPERS READ TO DOUBTFUL VOTERS AND FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS, BUT NOT DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A correspondent of THE TIMES, writing from Pittsburg, states that the still hunt of the Democracy, practiced in Ohio and Indiana, is not being tried in Pennsylvania. This is not true so far as Erie County is concerned. The Democrats have a very perfect organization, embracing small neighborhoods, where leading members of the party are engaged constantly in making personal appeals to ignorant voters, and especially to foreign-born citizens. These Democrats have in their possession documents which they do not distribute to the people, but read to voters and retain in their own hands. I have vainly tried to get hold of some of them. Meetings are held to which the public are not invited. At these meetings documents for private use among the faithful are discretely distributed, and we hear afterward of their being read to such voters as are most likely to be influenced. For a number of weeks a greenback journal, called the *Sun*, published at Indianapolis, Ind., has been sent gratuitously to Republicans all over this county. They are not sent to Democrats, so far as I know. An examination of the sheet shows that it is published for the benefit of Tilden and to divide the Republican vote. Every number that I have seen contains attacks on Gov. Hayes, and not a word against Tilden. It supports Peter Cooper for the Presidency. If the Republicans of this State suppose that the Democrats have no hope of carrying the State and are making no special efforts in that direction, they will find out their mistake when the votes are counted on the 7th day of November. I know from my own personal knowledge that they were never more active and untiring in their efforts than since the elections in Ohio and Indiana. They have given up Ohio, but they expect to carry Indiana and New-York, and will carry Pennsylvania if work can do it.

I talked to-day with a German voter of medium intelligence who has been in this country for twenty years, and who served in the Union Army. This man told me that he had been visited "six times" by Democrats since the canvass opened; that they read from printed documents charges against President Grant, Gov. Hayes, and many leading Republicans. Everything they read to him I know to be false. But they refused to give him any of the papers, fearing, I suppose, that they would fall into the hands of Republicans and their true character be exposed. A vigorous still hunt is going on in this county, and I believe a careful investigation will show the same thing all over the State. I have reason also to believe that money is being used to purchase votes at so much a head. There are no dissensions in the Republican Party in this county, and the full vote will be polled; but doubters and grumblers and venal men who care nothing for the country may be captured by the "still hunt." We shall carry the State, for we shall poll the full vote of the party, but we ought to gain a large number of votes and a number of Congressmen.

ERIE COUNTY, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1875.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some writers, in discussing the "solid South," have assumed that Democratic Government in that section is good government, and therefore ought to prevail, although the Democrats are in the minority. This assumption is an assumption merely, and is not supported by the facts. Democracy overturned the Republican Government in Maryland in 1866. The expenses of the City of Baltimore at that time were about four million dollars; now they are about eight million dollars. The municipal indebtedness then was $22,755,822 69; now it is $32,095,725 77. At the last election, the Democracy drove voters from the polls and stuffed ballot-boxes on a scale that has never been equaled in this country, except in New-York in 1868. The whole State, moreover, is dominated by a Ring that is as unscrupulous and corrupt as the Tweed Ring ever was.

In 1870 the Democracy defeated the Republicans in West Virginia under the cry of reform. In that year the appropriation to pay the expenses of the Legislature was $20,000. In 1871 under the Democrats it was increased to $21,000; in 1872 the cry of reform was a little louder, and the appropriation was increased to $26,000; in 1873 it was ascertained that reform was a good thing and paid well, and so the appropriation was increased to $103,091 53; in 1875 the appropriation was $53,280 20.

Of Virginia, Capt. Everett W. Early says that every man in the State knows "that the State revenues do not meet the current expenditures and interest by about a million per annum, and that we are yearly adding that amount to our huge burden of indebtedness, and the plain question has to be met, Will you repudiate all or a portion of the State debt or increase taxation? There is no alternative, the question must be determined. So pressed were our officials for funds that recently they illegally seized $400,000 of the taxes appropriated to the support of the public schools, and applied them to the payment of interest on the State bonds, thus defrauding the children of poor men of the benefit of public money legally to be expended for their benefit. It should be remembered, too, that the Reformers have some thieves in their ranks; the State Treasurer and his assistants were detected in embezzling public funds, and many thousands are missing that cannot be accounted for."

Such are the facts in regard to these three Southern States, and if the history of Democratic rule in the other Southern States were written up, it is confidently believed that the same results would be shown. Moreover, the great want of the South at the present time is a good system of public schools. There is no other way by which good government can be attained. There never was such a system in the majority of the Southern States before the war. The Republicans have uniformly established public schools wherever they had the power. Democracy, on the other hand, has steadily opposed them by burning the school-houses when it was out of power, as in Maryland and Mississippi, or repealing the law when it was in power, as in Texas, Alabama, and Arkansas, or squandering the school fund, as in Virginia.

The facts that have been given above prove that Democratic government in the South is not good government in the sense in which those words are understood in any civilized community. But there is another proposition that is equally capable of demonstration. The present appeal of the Democracy to arms is not a protest against bad government. An intelligent observer in Mississippi, in speaking of the change in that State, says: "This bloody crusade made against the Republicans of this State is entirely uncalled for, and shows the greediness and thirst for power that have been instilled into the Democratic mind. Take, for example, Jefferson County as a comparison of Republican and Democratic rule in this State. When the Republicans took possession of the offices of that county, they found an enormous debt of about seventy thousand dollars. By economy and strict integrity in the discharge of their duties, they have paid off this debt and purchased about twenty thousand dollars' worth of school property."

The present uprising in South Carolina is not against the government of Whipper and Moses, but after the State has been under the administration of Gov. Chamberlain for nearly two years. Of that administration the Charleston *News and Courier*, a Democratic paper, speaks as follows: "Under the several heads the savings that have actually been made are:

In the Bonanza bill	$400,000
In the executive contingent fund	101,260
In legislative expenses	350,810
In contingent expenses	855,000
In public printing	512,418
Total	$1,719,488

This is the record of Gov. Chamberlain as shown by hard figures and unmistakable facts. We have strained or exaggerated nothing. The plain truth, as we know it has been faithfully given, and we maintain that the record as it stands is one for which Gov. Chamberlain has cause to be proud." Moreover, in the platform of this year the Republicans have advocated even further reforms. It is against this Government, which Democrats themselves have commended, that Democracy has appealed to arms, and its Northern defenders attempt to justify the appeal on the theory of the right of revolution.

The facts that have been given are sufficient to shatter the theory of a virtuous, honest Democracy in arms against a corrupt government, and drive the philosopher to some other more satisfactory conclusion. Democracy stuffs ballot-boxes in Maryland and Virginia as well as in New-York. It is expensive in Southern States as it was in the national Government before the war. It rises in arms and drives voters from the polls in Maryland as well as in Mississippi and South Carolina. It burns school-houses in Maryland and Mississippi, and repeals school laws in Texas, Alabama, and Arkansas. It controls Grand Juries and screens criminals from justice in Maryland as well as in Mississippi. Yet Democrats love it and cling to it. Why? Not because it is good, but because, with all its brutality and corruption, it gratifies the prejudices and passions that have been generated by slavery. The present appeal to arms is simply another phase of the rebellion; another manifestation of the determination to rule or ruin; another outbreak of that lawlessness which plunged the country into war in 1861. VERITAS.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been my fate to live for over a year in Turkish dominions. During the period I visited many portions of the Ottoman Empire. What I saw, heard, and learned convinced me of one fact—that Turkish supremacy on the Bosphorus was nearing its end. But it seems to me that there is a great deal of popular misapprehension as to the reasons why the Moslem power should be extinguished in Europe. The explanation generally made is Russian ambition. I make bold to say that, while Russia justly covets Constantinople, that a deeper and broader principle is at the foundation of the war now threatened, if not actually begun. And it is this: Turkey has long bred political malaria. She has kept on hand a chronic war-cloud, invented by Palmerston, and perpetually wafted over Europe by Disraeli. She has prevented that grandest of Sclavic purposes—the consolidation and unity of the Greek Church. She has made of the Black Sea a stagnant pool for the commerce of the world. Her rulers, including the "Kings of Kings," present a rare galaxy of knaves and imbeciles. Her financial status is no better than that of the late Confederate States. The whole Empire is a loose and unwieldy aggiomeration of provinces governed by men who should be chopping wood. Is it unnatural, then, that Russia, with her 70,000,000 of Sclavs in close and intimate sympathy with their brother Sclavs residing on either bank of the Danube, should seek an instant and summary termination of this condition of affairs? The well-being of the peasant and pastoral population of Southern Europe, the general interests of Christendom, the transport of the breadstuffs from the Black Sea, a vigorous government in that city of cities—Constantinople, honesty, equity, Christianity, all require that Russia should occupy, and maintain her occupancy in, European Turkey. But one power stands in the way—it is England, but her colonial Empire cannot be held together by the Earl of Beaconsfield, much less can she combat three such men as Gortschakoff, Bismarck, and Andrassy—rare trinity of statesmen. ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1876.

HOW THE WIND BLOWS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As I went up-town in a "University" street car yesterday, I was the involuntary listener to a conversation between a couple of gentlemen on the subject of politics. At first the "confab" was held in an undertone, so much so that the few opening sentences were inaudible to most of the occupants of the car, although both had become very much excited, the only distinguishable words being "Hayes," and "Tilden," and "City." Soon, however, one of the gentlemen (and they were both evidently gentlemen in manners and appearance) exclaimed: "——, you never knew me to vote a Republican ticket in my life, did you?"

"No," replied his friend, "and (excitedly) I hope I never will!"

"Yes you will," replied the other gentleman with equal fervor. "I will vote for Hayes and Wheeler this Fall, and I only speak the pent-up sentiments of 10,000 other Democrats in the City of New-York who will do the same thing. You know as well as I do that we have had too much of this infernal old fraud, Tilden, already! Ought not THE TIMES has proved against him to be enough to send him to the Penitentiary the balance of his misspent life?"

"—'sh, —'sh," whispered the other with alarm, "you don't mean it!"

"I do mean it, and you know well that I do," was all that could be heard in reply. The hearty cheers of the listeners in the car drowned the rest of the conversation. B.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1876.

STEAMBOATS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO CENTENNIAL TRAVELERS,

PEOPLE'S EVENING LINE.

ONLY $1 FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE ON

STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.

HUDSON RIVER R. R. TICKETS TAKEN FOR PASSAGE AND STATE-ROOM BERTH.

Centennial Excursion Tickets Taken for Passage and Cabin Berth.

Boats leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st., near Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, connecting at Albany with morning trains for Chicago, Saratoga, and all points North and West.

STATE-ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM.

MEALS ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M. NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN YEARS.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 5:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run between New-York (foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 17.... 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 17.... 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 19... 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 18.. 8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 21... 10:00 A. M.	Friday, 20..... 8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 24.... 3:30 A. M.	Monday, 23.... 10:00 A. M.
	Tuesday, 24.... 12:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st., North River, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Connecting with Hudson River Railroad for Troy, Lansingburgh, Saratoga, Lake George, Montreal, Quebec, and the White Mountains. Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS from Pier No. 22, foot of Murray st., North River, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Connecting with Hudson River Railroad for Troy, Lansingburgh, Saratoga, Lake George, Montreal, Quebec, and the White Mountains. Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

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FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d st. E. R., 3:15 P. M.), and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT.

Connecting with Danbury, Norwalk and New-Haven Railroads. By steamer

AMERICUS,

daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Jewett's Dock, Brooklyn, at 7:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, at 2:45 P. M., and foot of 33d st., East River, at 3 P. M.

Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR SALE.—TWO STEAM BARGES, RECENTLY built, and of great strength, suitable for bay, river, or canal navigation; will carry 200 tons each at six feet draught; one has eighty, the other fifty horse-power; will be sold at very low prices. For further particulars address Box 1,301 New-York Post Office.

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FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 22, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
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For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY goes to the getter-up of the club.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The official returns from Ohio give BARNES, the Republican Secretary of State, a majority over his Democratic opponent of 6,956; BOYNTON, Republican, for the Supreme Judgeship, a majority of 9,617; and EVANS, Republican, for the Board of Public Works, 7,893. All of these exceed the majorities previously reported. The majority of Mr. COX, Representative in the Sixth Congressional District, reached 1,915, and that of Gen. GARFIELD, in the Nineteenth District, 8,663.

Mr. SCOTT LORD, in the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 10th August, admitted that "the exercise of the right of suffrage is, in some of the States, notwithstanding the efforts of all good citizens to the contrary, resisted and controlled by fraud, intimidation, and violence;" and that "in such cases the object of the (fifteenth) amendment is defeated." Now, Mr. LORD, in a speech at Utica, declares that "in the Southern States where the Democracy are in power all is peace, and harmony exists between the races." We have no objection to Mr. LORD eating as much leek as may be prescribed for him by his party friends, who resented his resolution as a gross indiscretion, and voted for it only because they dared not openly assume responsibility for the tactics it condemned. But he has no right to insult the intelligence of Oneida County in order that he may regain party standing at Washington. His Congressional resolution was an indictment of the Democratic managers in the Southern States or it had no meaning at all. Whatever interference with the right of suffrage occurs is, confessedly, directed against colored voters who are Republicans; and as this interference is possible only, "where the Democracy are in power," or where, as in South Carolina, they are in armed and organized opposition to Republican authority, it follows that Mr. LORD, in his anxiety to atone for an indiscreet utterance of the truth, now goes a step or two beyond the truth to serve his party.

Our exposure of the wholesale repudiation of indebtedness by Mr. TILDEN'S "solid South" is, in the estimation of Mr. JOHN KELLY'S *Express*, "malicious" and "adding cruelty to oppression." The proper question is, Is it true? Have the Democratic Party signalized their return to power in certain of the Southern States by plundering the creditors of those States to the extent of millions? To this interrogatory the *Express* makes no answer, and it cannot make any. The figures we have published were derived from official sources, and there is no escaping the lesson they suggest. They convict the Southern Democrats of repudiation on a scale never before known in communities pretending to be civilized and honest. Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, and Tennessee must hereafter be content to rank with Mississippi in the memories of Northern and foreign capitalists and investors. There is nothing "malicious" in the statement, unless that word can be applied with propriety to revelations of gross fraud and wrong in any shape. The statement itself is rendered timely and expedient by the insolent course of the Southern Democrats and by the undeniable fact that in the event of Mr. TILDEN'S election the national credit would be once more in their keeping. Mr. TILDEN'S irregularities as a tax-payer, trustee, employer, railroad reconstructionist, and speculator, furnish ample reasons for uneasiness on the part of holders of United States securities. Even more natural is the apprehension awakened by the mere possibility of the accession to power of Southern politicians, who in their own States have shown themselves indifferent to the obligations of common honesty.

The apology put forward by the *Express* in their behalf does not improve their case. We are not called upon to defend the extravagance and waste of which "carpet-baggers" have unquestionably been guilty. Nor are we required to justify the policy which led to large indebtedness on account of railroads and other public works. The railroads are there to represent the money. But as between the creditors and the States, this consideration has no significance. The holders of the bonds were satisfied that the bonds were issued in conformity with law, under authority which could not be impugned. That was enough for them. When the Democratic governments go behind this fact and repudiate authority quite as valid as their own, it is plain that they open the door to endless uncertainty and fraud. The plea of the *Express*, infamous as it is, is, however, only partially applicable. The greater part of the debt repudiated by Virginia, as well as part of the debts which Alabama is repudiating, was incurred before the rebellion; while North Carolina, which has repudiated shamelessly, never was ruled by "carpet-baggers." The pretense that the South is too poor to pay its debts is as fallacious as the other excuses. Its Democratic rulers have cut down taxation purposely to a point which makes the payment of interest impossible. And the flat repudiation of the principal is an act of robbery which no temporary embarrassment could for a moment extenuate.

Our special correspondence from the interior of this State confirms the opinion prevalent among well informed Republicans as to the earnestness and success with which the work of canvassing and organizing is carried on away from the large cities. Everywhere we hear of faith in the success of the Republican cause—not of that blind faith which jumps to conclusions and accepts hope as a substitute for evidence, but of the discriminating estimates of strength, which take cognizance of losses as well as gains, and builds up confidence on a solid basis of fact. Here and there we trace signs of over-reliance, but they occur so rarely that they are not likely to prove a very serious source of mischief. One thing seems beyond a doubt: at least four-fifths of the Liberals and Independents may be counted among the stanch supporters of HAYES and MORGAN.

It is some satisfaction to know that the machinery of registration gives warning of the only danger with which the voting in this City is threatened and provides facilities for its prevention. To what extent fraudulent registration has been carried we shall know in due time, and unless the law fail altogether of its purpose, checks will be interposed that will defeat this feature of the TILDEN programme, and bring some of the persons concerned in it to punishment. Meanwhile there is room for informal and volunteered efforts by citizens familiar with the precincts in which frauds are most likely to be carried on. The proper officers will be diligent and, we doubt not, effective. But they may be aided materially by information which throws light upon the *bonâ fide* vote in any particular locality, and thus tends to determine the question of fraud.

THE TAMMANY TICKET.

When JOHN KELLY was induced to head his county ticket with the name of Mr. SMITH ELY, Jr., we gave that gentleman due credit for his consistent hostility to the schemes of plunder of the Tweed Board of Supervisors, but regretted that he was prevented from keeping a very strict watch over the jobs of the Supervisors at the time when they became most fatal to the public Treasury. We alluded to the fact that he was absent from eight out of the sixteen meetings of the board in 1868, was present at only two of the nine meetings held in 1869, and was absent from both of the concluding meetings held in 1870. To this Mr. ELY replied in a letter published in THE TIMES of yesterday, which he has thought worth while to reprodnce in our columns to-day, that he was never absent from a meeting of the board of which he had notice during these three years, except when he was absent from the country. This statement he accompanies by the suggestion that our article does him injustice.

In order to do Mr. ELY entire justice in this matter, we have taken some pains to discover what services he performed to the public at the meetings which he did attend, so that the loss to the public by his enforced absence from other meetings might be better appreciated. It is notorious, that like most legislative bodies, the closing days of the old Board of Supervisors were most replete with corruption. In the rush of nufinished business, jobs went through which have since become historical, and which have, with other transactions of the Special Board of Audit, formed the basis for most of the indictments which have been brought against the Ring officials. It would have given us some satisfaction to have discovered that Mr. ELY bore up singly but unfalteringly against the tide of corruption which marked the later sessions of the Tweed Board of Supervisors. The minutes of the last meetings attended by Mr. ELY—Nov. 24 and Dec. 27, 1869—are very voluminous, covering some two hundred and fifty printed pages. We cannot say positively that they fail to reveal any trace of his opposition to the schemes of the Ring, but we must say that they give evidence of his approval of numerous jobs which we should have expected him to disapprove. In proof of this, let the following extract from the minutes of Dec. 27, 1869, suffice:

Supervisor FOX presented the following:

Resolved, That the bills of the following named be audited and allowed and the Controller directed to pay them from proper appropriations:

Keyser & Co., repairs	$65,116 60
George S. Miller, repairs	78,903 42
A. J. Garvey, repairs	86,168 00
James A. Monaghan, repairing books, County Clerk's office	8,836 85
James A. Monaghan, repairing books, office Receiver of Taxes	8,892 72
James A. Monaghan, repairing books, Register's office	8,889 59
T. W. Roe & Co., stationery	48,168 30
T. W. Roe & Co., stationery	21,818 75
Peter McKnight, claim for riot damages, allowed, with interest, from Jan. 1, 1864.	23,000 00
A. J. Garvey	8,859 72
A. J. Garvey	7,642 99
A. J. Garvey	$72,864 00
A. J. Garvey, on account of alterations to the Register's office	69,242 00
Ingersoll & Co.	137,103 58

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Bleakley, Blunt, Brice, *Ely*, Fox, Hayes, Herrman, Oliver, the President, Supervisors Smith, Tweed, and Willmann—12.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Mayor for approval.

Mr. ELY may have a perfectly satisfactory defense to offer of his action in approving of these monstrous claims. If so, we shall be very glad to give him the benefit of it. Some general explanation of his votes at the two closing meetings in 1869, of which votes the above is a sample, might also be desirable.

In regard to the character of the rest of the Kelly ticket, no suspension of judgment is needed. The candidates are simply a set of more or less venal politicians, who are the mere puppets of JOHN KELLY and Tammany Hall. We hear of "respectable lawyers" indorsing Mr. CALVIN for Surrogate. Do these persons think that the award of $389,224 for services to the City which would have been dear at $20,000 a recommendation for a highly-responsible and delicate judicial position? Will they ask the people to accept as a high-toned Judge the man by whom EDWARD J. SHANDLEY, who headed the "thieves' ticket" in 1871, was placed in the important position of Appraiser of the Surrogate's Court?

The bestowal of fat Receiverships on personal and political favorites furnished some of the greatest scandals of the Judiciary system which flourished under BARNARD and CARDOZO. The new Ring imitates in this respect the tactics of the old. Mr. CALVIN, ex-Judge FREEDMAN, and Alderman PURROY all occupy prominent places on the Tammany ticket, and all have received during the present year, not to go any further back, several very remunerative Receiverships. KELLY'S nominees cannot very well be much better than KELLY himself, and when he designates that notorious political rowdy RICHARD CROKER as "one of the noblest works of the Creator," he shows how hopelessly debased is his ideal of the qualifications of candidates for responsible positions of public trust. To have the two chief actors—CROKER and WOLTMAN—in that judicial farce of the inquest into the murder of MCKENNA renominated for the positions they have disgraced is an insult both to the intelligence and the moral sense of the people of New-York. The introduction of a representative of the corrupt system which flourished in the Sheriff's office under KELLY, and of another representative of the equally corrupt system which the Patronage Committee of Tammany Hall set up in the Department of Public Works, certainly does not mend the character of the ticket. REILLY is a fair sample of the political hack of ten years ago, just as GUMBLETON is a sample of the political tool of to-day. Men like LEWIS, COLE, and KEENAN are merely different types of the political mercenaries who, as editors of obscure journals or keepers of corner groggeries, sustain the corrupt oligarchy of Tammany Hall and do the bidding of JOHN KELLY. A ticket like this only needs harmonious action among the representatives of the honest and independent portion of the people of New-York to secure for it that crushing defeat which it invites and deserves.

WHICH IS THE REFORMER?

In December, 1869, the Republican candidate for the Presidency wrote to an Ohio member of Congress: "I hope, too, you will abolish the franking privilege and adopt the general principles of TBUMBULL'S bill and JENCKES' bill. It would please the people and be right and wise."

In his second inaugural, delivered Jan. 10, 1870, Gov. HAYES condemned the system under which "political influence and political services" were deemed essential qualifications for employment in the civil service, and declared that the qualifications should be "efficiency and fidelity to duty." To secure permanency in the officers of the benevolent, reformatory, and other institutions, he recommended that the State Constitution be amended with that precise object in view. By clear implication he suggested that the civil service of the nation be reformed in the same fundamental way; that is, by means of an amendment to the National Constitution.

On March 1, 1870, he wrote to a friend: "I also agree with you perfectly on the spoils doctrine. This you would know if you had read my last inaugural."

In the well-known Glendale, Ohio, speech, delivered Sept. 4, 1872, after employing the language subsequently so closely followed in the letter of acceptance, he demands that "the best obtainable bill be passed," so that the work of civil service reform "should be begun."

And he closes his clear discussion of this question with the familiar sentence: "We ought to have a reform of the system of appointments to the civil service, thorough, radical, and complete." Here we have four distinct declarations of faith on a vital issue made by the Republican candidate, in 1869, in 1870, and in 1872. Is there any doubt where Gov. HAYES stands on this question and has stood for seven years? What utterances on civil service reform did Mr. TILDEN give in 1869? His biographers are silent. What declarations did he make in the year 1870? The Literary Bureau does not enlighten us. Had he any convictions, opinions, or even impressions, about civil service reform in 1872, or in any subsequent year prior to his candidacy for the Presidency? If he had, he kept them a profound secret from the world. On which side of the question he was no one, not even his bosom "nincompoop," can find out.

TABLE MANNERS.

It was reported of Lord BYRON that he said that the most ungraceful act which a woman could perform was the eating of an egg. Commenting on this, a calm Western observer said that BYRON had probably never seen an American woman hanging on by the teeth to a blazing hot corn-cob. To many nice people this will be a shocking story. But the vast majority will see no suggestion of any breach of good manners in the practice of extricating the kernels of corn from their natural place of growth in the fashion so rudely described by the Western observer. However, it is a fair illustration of our idea of table etiquette. It was a transatlantic visitor who, following the custom of the country in the manner of eating green corn, was deluded into asking the hotel waiter to "put some more beans on that stick," as he extended to him the exhausted corn-cob, to which he had been "hanging on." As the refinement of manners is, after all, purely relative, it may be edifying to know what would be thought of our table manners by a very eminent French critic. An Arab Sheik, who has more family antiquity at his back than the most ancient of Parisian nobility, would think it the height of rudeness for an entertainer to omit to proffer to his guest, between thumb and finger, a choice bit stripped from the roasted sheep before them. He would be justly offended if the guest refused the offered token of hospitality. But the eminent French critic who has just fallen foul of M. ST. BEUVE for his ill-breeding, would be sure to enrage and disgust the high-bred Arabian. Nevertheless, the Frenchman talks as if he were giving laws to a world.

For example, M. ST. BEUVE has declared that a man of genius cannot possess bad manners—a statement which is as dangerous as it is dogmatic. Whereupon the editor of a Paris publication, the title of which may be freely translated as "The Almanac of the Art of Living," convicts ST. BEUVE of no less than eight offenses at table. These offenses, it should be said, were noted by the master of ceremonies of the household of the late Emperor NAPOLEON. It adds to their heinousness that they were committed at the imperial table, where, in his double capacity of Senator and man of letters, the author of *Causeries du Lundi* was wont to break his fast. It is alleged that during this impressive ceremonial M. ST. BEUVE spread his napkin over both his knees; he omitted to crush the shells of two boiled eggs which he had eaten; he asked for a second service of chicken; he touched the bones of the chicken with his fingers; he said "thank you" to one of the servants; he left his knife and fork on the cloth; he peeled a pear latitudinally instead of longitudinally, and offered half of it to a lady; and, worst of all, he sniffed at his wine before drinking it. If the hapless Senator had said that he would have "some more" wine, instead of "some" wine, or had drank his coffee with a spoon in his cup, the deep damnation of his offenses could not have been more fully established. Let the profligate American who seeks to justify his blazing hot corn-cob read the explanation and rebuke of the editor of the *Almanac de Savoir-Vivre*, and despair.

This eminent authority declares that it is necessary that the napkin should be nicely adjusted. It is horrible to spread it over the knees or to open it altogether. It should be partly unfolded, and "posed negligently upon the knee." Could this critic behold the capacious breast of an English milord or American Alderman whitened by the snowy fall of his napkin, his consternation would be absolute. The other crimes of which M. ST. BEUVE was convicted are duly specified, so that the anxious reader may see how much he must himself avoid. To peel a pear circumferentially, if we may use that phrase, is so manifestly "bad form" that we take it for granted that even people who seize their corn by the ear will be warned. The editor from whose criticism we have quoted finds it necessary to tell the French people how to behave at table; which ought to be a consolation to Centennial visitors at New-York hotels, when they do not know whether they should drink or wash the spoons in the water which they find in their finger-glasses. The French (and therefore the world) are told that to eat sparingly when dining out is a reflection on the quality of the feast. To dine abundantly is to confess that one has a lean larder of his own. The happy medium is commended to the anxious diner-out. If one is afflicted with a large appetite, he may take off its edge at home. If he has no hunger, he may say that he is "indisposed." These are only a few of the multifarious rules which are laid down for students in the art of living well. How much occasion there is for the dissemination of such knowledge in our own unhappy country, let those who affect the blazing hot corn-cob consider.

IS THE EARTH SOLID TO THE CENTRE?

Until very recently geologists seem to have been all but united in accepting the doctrine of a fluid heart to our world. It has been announced over and over again that the solid crust of the earth was only from twenty-five to eighty miles thick. Below that was a fiery fluid mass. We were literally anchored on a sea of liquid fire, for our crust was only a film no thicker, in comparison to the earth's diameter, than the skin of an apple is to the fruit it incloses. Two well-known facts were appealed to for support of this hypothesis—the central heat of the earth and the eruptions of volcanoes. Central heat is demonstrated by this observation, that "in all countries, in all latitudes, in all climates, wherever there are mines or deep subterranean caves, the deeper you go the hotter the earth is found to be." After the first fifty feet in depth of a mine we find that a thermometer will register an additional degree of heat for every ninety feet of additional depth, or 58° of heat to every mile. At about a mile in depth the ground would be, according to this reasoning, 105° or 106° hot, and at twenty miles in depth it would be red hot, while at no very great depth beyond the whole must be melted, or only the most infusible materials, like flint and fire-clay, present any appearance of solidity. Volcanic eruptions were confidently appealed to in support of this view, and, it must be acknowledged, justly enough, as heated liquid matter was ejected in great volumes from their craters.

This sensational hypothesis seems doomed. Since the advent of Darwinism the age of the earth has been greatly discussed by mathematicians, geologists, and biologists. As yet there seems to be no conclusion of the controversy in view, and until something like a correct theory of the earth's solidity or fluidity was reached, the necessary data for a conclusion seemed to be in part wanting. Unless, indeed, such an eminent mathematician and physicist as Sir WILLIAM THOMSON is mistaken, the solidity of the earth is a proved fact.

"Whatever may be its age, we may be quite sure the earth is solid in its interior; not, I admit, throughout its whole volume, for there certainly are spaces in volcanic regions occupied by liquid lava; but whatever portion of the whole mass is liquid, whether the waters of the ocean or melted matter in the interior, these portions are small in comparison with the whole, and we must utterly reject any geological hypothesis which, whether for explaining underground heat or ancient upheavals and subsidences of the solid crust, or earthquakes, or existing volcanoes, assumes the solid earth to be a shell of 30, or 100, or 500, or 1,000 kilometres [that is 20, 60, 300, or 600 miles] thickness, resting on an interior liquid mass."

Divested of all mathematical treatment the reasoning on which this conclusion rests is briefly as follows: The great Greek astronomer, HIPPARCHUS, discovered what is known as the precession of the equinoxes, which is a slow shifting of the equinoxes to the west, and which was explained by NEWTON as due to attraction of the sun and moon upon the matter piled up at the earth's equator. Precession, though very important in astronomy, is very slow, taking 26,000 years for its accomplishment. HOPKINS tried to discover what effect the interior fluidity of the earth would have upon this period, and came to the conclusion that the earth must be a solid throughout or the sun and moon could not produce the present period of precession. Sir W. THOMSON has lately gone over these calculations, and his conclusion is that upon this very slow period the effect of interior fluidity would be insensible. But it is quite different with its effect upon lunar mutation. Mutation is an irregular tilting of the earth's axis, due to the attraction of the moon. Its period is a little less than nineteen years. If the earth's crust were infinitely thin, the mutation would be nineteen times its present calculated amount on the theory of complete solidity, and if the crust were anywhere from zero to eighty miles in thickness this amount would be anywhere from nineteen times the calculated amount up to infinity. "This conclusion is absolutely decisive against the geological hypothesis of a thin, rigid shell full of liquid." But it may be asked, may not the crust, as a whole, be stiff enough to be practically unyielding if there be rock and continuous metal to great depths? To this it is replied, "No; decidedly it could not. On the contrary, were it of continuous steel and 500 kilometres [310 miles] thick, it would yield very nearly as much as if it were india-rubber to the deforming influences of centrifugal force and of the sun's and moon's attractions." In other words, even if the crust of the earth, granting that it had a crust, was three hundred miles thick—about ten times what is ordinarily allowed—under the attractions of the sun and moon and the centrifugal force due to rotation, such a crust would be a poultice pavement for us, and be as liable to tides as the ocean itself. And from it would result this curious fact, that if the earth's centre was a liquid, there would be no sensible tides at all, for tides are due to the rigidity of the land as compared with the flexibility of the water. Nothing can well be more complete than this demonstration.

But, thrice to slay the slain, it has been shown that, supposing the earth a thin crust of rock or metal resting on liquid matter, this crust would break in pieces no matter how rigid it was, and sink to the bottom. Its position would be, according to THOMSON, analogous to that of a ship with a hole in its side—one portion of crust up and another down, and then all down. "This process must go on until the sunken portions of crust build up from the bottom a sufficiently close-ribbed skeleton or frame to allow fresh incrustations to remain, bridging across the now small areas of lava pools or lakes." However this may be, no one can have examined the present state of geological speculation to much purpose who does not see that it is in much the same condition that astronomy was before KEPLER—a great mass of facts held together by more or less crude hypotheses. It is destitute of anything like accurate terminology. Theory succeeds theory—catastrophism gives way to uniformitarianism, which, in its turn, is supplanted by evolutionism—with a rapidity only to be compared to the succession of physical theories in Greece in the fifth and sixth centuries before our era. There is, as yet, no sign of any agreement as to the probable age of the earth, and all thinkers are now agreed that owing to the "imperfection of the geological record," little reliance can be placed on the application of the formulæ derived from observation of recent changes in strata to the chronology of their past changes. Geology is a noble science, and is rich in facts, but Darwinians and anti-Darwinians have alike committed grave mistakes in appealing so confidently to its dicta.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

A few weeks since a Presbyterian minister, residing in a New-Jersey town, was formally charged with intoxication. There were numerous precedents which might have offered him valuable hints as to his defense. He might have imitated a well-known Brooklyn preacher by remarking, in a general way, that whenever he was found out, heaven seemed remarkably near and bright, and that a variety of people would have drank more wisely in his place than he had done; and by subsequently boldly charging his accusers with a conspiracy to black-mail him, and demanding the privilege of selecting a council to acquit him of all possible charges. Or he might have followed the example of another ornament of the Brooklyn pulpit, and asserted that in the first place he was not guilty, and in the second place he had committed the fault with which he was charged for the sufficient reason that it was his belief that two Presbyterian divines were about to become Unitarians. Or he might have adopted the lofty tone of Rev. Mr. BUFFUM, of Connecticut, who, on being upbraided by his wife for a few slight conjugal infidelities, congratulated her on having "an opportunity for the exhibition of Christian grace and forgiveness rarely vouchsafed to any woman." And in case none of these varied defenses happened to meet his views, he might have run away, like Rev. Mr. BOTT, of Philadelphia, and defied the fleetest of his elders to overtake him. As it happened, however, the New-Jersey minister made no defense whatever, but openly admitted, with great sorrow, that he was a guilty man. Of course, he lost his ministerial position, but he gained the respect of his fellow-men, and as he disappears from the ministry he will carry with him the satisfaction of having taken the only course which an honorable man and a repentant Christian could have taken. No one can excuse the fault by which he had disgraced himself and brought scandal upon his brethren, but he proved himself at the last neither a coward nor a liar, and won the sympathy of the very men who were forced to visit him with ecclesiastical censure.

It is not altogether without hope that this repentant minister's example is commended to the attention of the arms and legs of Rev. Mr. TALMAGE. He has lately been proved guilty of having abused the trust placed in him by the proprietors of a journal of which he was the editor, and of having stealthily endeavored to injure their property with a view of benefiting his private pocket. A week ago he added to this grave offense by alleging in his pulpit that he had withdrawn from the journal in question because it had been sold to a Unitarian. The weakness of this assertion consisted partly in the fact that it was wholly devoid of truth and partly in the additional fact that if it had been true, it constituted no defense for TALMAGE'S conduct. In these circumstances TALMAGE must shift his ground and make an entirely new defense, and it is in the hope of saving him from further ignominy that he is now urged to make a full confession.

In such a confession it would not be necessay for him to refer to any matter except the two charges of having been guilty of a dishonorable breach of trust, and of having subsequently made a false defense. His other offenses are so well known that it would be superfluous, as well as unpleasant, for him to attend to them. Were he to publicly confess that he is vulgar, illiterate, and silly, and that his habitual conduct in the pulpit is adapted to bring religion into contempt in the eyes of those who make the mistake of confounding religion with the antics of a mountebank, he would merely repeat what is usually accepted as undeniably true. His whole life is a constant confession of these facts, and further confession is unneccessary. But what TALMAGE ought to do without delay is to confess that he betrayed his employers, that he tried to steal their subscribers, and that he told what was conspicuously untrue when he tried to produce the impression that a journal which is now edited by so eminent an orthodox minister as Rev. Mr. TAYLOR is virtually a Unitarian organ. He can thus meekly submit to the censure which he unquestionably deserves. In many circles such censure would probably take the form of a large and heavy boot powerfully and effectively wielded. Mr. TALMAGE, however, is safe from that variety of censure, for the reason that he is technically a Christian minister, and that the people whom he has wronged and slandered are professedly Christian men. The only penalty which he would probably be called to suffer would be his withdrawal from the pulpit. This, however, would leave him at liberty to give his whole talents exclusively to the flying trapeze, to which line of acrobatic business he has a clear and unmistakable call.

The good that such a confession would do Mr. TALMAGE'S private soul can hardly be overestimated. In making it, he would be spared the humiliation of standing up before his people and reading the story of his own disgrace, as any other offending and repentant minister would be expected to do. TALMAGE can write his confession in large characters, and, having gummed it to the soles of his boots, can wave it from the pulpit. Or, if he shrinks from so easy and characteristic a method of addressing his audience, he can stand on his head in a penitent attitude in sight of the congregation, while his noisiest deacon reads the confession aloud. With a little careful preliminary advertising, TALMAGE could draw an immense house to witness his last appearance as a pulpit mountebank, and could thus convert his humiliation into a brilliant triumph. In fact, he has everything to gain and nothing to lose by a frank and full confession. He is already universally known to be guilty, and if he entertains the delusion that his preposterous denials will be accepted in preference to calm assertions of Mr. TAYLOR and his associates, he is very much mistaken. The more defenses he invents the more thoroughly will his lack of moral, as well as of all other, sense be made manifest. Let him for once do a manly and honorable act by imitating the unfortunate New-Jersey preacher who has confessed his fault and earned the forgiveness of all charitable men.

THE LAST OF TEMPLE BAR.

One of the last remaining memorials of "Old London" is doomed. Temple Bar, the hideous architectural obstruction around which clusters so many historic, romantic, and literary associations, is to be removed, and this, the last tangible barrier which divided the City of London and Westminster will in a brief time live only in public memory and be embalmed in the literary compilations treating of the London of the past. Lately, Temple Bar had become even dangerous. The foundations were sapped and its walls and its Corinthian pilasters cracked and shattered. An attempt was made to prop it up out of respect to the prejudices of "antiquity mongers," until the whole pile became a wretched

"Tottering rempity which showed what it had been."

There was no possibility of utilizing Temple Bar, and those who opposed its removal could not even set up the plea that its destruction would be an act of Vandalism, a profanation of a work of art. It was not a "thing of beauty and a joy for ever." It was absolutely ugly, and it has puzzled many to account for the construction of such an inartistic building by the great architect who designed the noblest edifice in the city of London—St. Paul's Cathedral. We can sympathize with the great efforts made by Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, M. P., who fought so long and so earnestly in getting the House of Commons to pass a bill for the preservation of ancient monuments and historic castles and towers, abbeys and churches. The hand of time had wrought grievous work among them, and until within the last fifty odd years, when their beauties began to be extolled by the tourist, and their old walls and chambers and cloisters repeopled and restored to life by the historian and the historical novelist, they were the prey of every rustic vandal who had a cow-house to build or a stone wall to repair. Strange to say, even men of culture and refined taste were not loath to lay impious hands on the walls of the most magnificent architectural edifices. Did not the greatest of historical romancers, (he who has done more than any other in this country to "bring back into clear reality" their past history and people them with romantic associations which will live fresh in the pages of his immortal works when they have crumbled into dust,) carry off from Melrose Abbey beautifully carved stone-work to adorn the walls of Abbotsford? In the court-yard of Ludlow Castle, whose hoary and impregnable walls, after long centuries of border warfare, re-echoed the noble strains of "Comus," there is annually held a fat-pig show! Kenilworth, whose associations are of equal historic interest, the sad and tragic fate of AMY ROBSART, mingling with royal revelries in honor of the greatest of England's Queens, is a show place for fleecing tourists and breeding sheep and cattle. Many of the fine old baronial piles have been restored and again retenanted by the representatives of the historic families who built them, or by wealthy Lancashire cotton-spinners, Birmingham manufacturers, and London bankers, whose wealth has outweighed barren titles. The great majority, however, of the old castles and "keeps" are fast crumbling to dust, and in another century or two the world will know most of them no more.

The demolition of "Old London" has gone on at a terribly rapid rate within the last forty years. A disciple of CHAUCER would find it almost impossible, without a well-posted guide, to get at even the site of "The Old Tabbard Inn," in Southwark, and although "The Mitre" still exists in Fleet street, it is not the Mitre whose walls rang with the jocund merriment of SPENSER, JONSON, KIT MARLOWE, SHAKESPEARE, and the intellectual giants of the Elizabethan era. The rapid growth of London, and the attendant widening of old and construction of new streets, to say nothing of railways within the city bounds, have literally demolished "Old London." The grand old Tower still stands in all its gloomy, sombre glory, and will, probably, for centuries. The destroying hand of time has dealt gently with Westminster Abbey, and St. Paul's Cathedral still rears its noble dome and stands intact, an imperishable monument of the genius of WREN. But other historic buildings and places exist only in name. And now goes old Temple Bar, the most useless and ugliest of the "historic landmarks" of London. When it ceased to be a convenient place for displaying the heads of "traitors," "Ichabod, Ichabod," should have been written over the entablature. The removal of the "Bar" will effect a real improvement and be a lasting boon to the City of London.

LONDON THEATRICAL SEASON.

THE DRAMA OF JANE SHORE—AN HISTORICAL CHARACTER—PRODUCTION OF A FRENCH PLAY—OTHER AMUSEMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1876.

The theatres are now open for the Winter season, and some novelties have been produced. One of these is an "historical drama," as it is called, by Mr. W. G. Wills, the author of "Charles the First" and other plays. It is entitled "Jane Shore," after the heroine, but the ideal character which Mr. Wills presents under this name is not historical, but a fancy of his own. It is known that the real Jane Shore was a very disreputable woman, who abandoned her husband, a London goldsmith, and her son, in order to become one of the mistresses of the debauched Edward IV. and enjoy the power and luxury attaching to such a position, and that on the death of the King she went over to Lord Hastings, a former gallant of her own. She lived to a good old age, and did not die in a ditch, as the legend runs, though she had to beg for subsistence, according to Sir Henry More, who saw her in the early years of Henry VIII. Mr. Wills, however, endeavors to clear the reputation of his heroine by suggesting that she was forced away from her husband, whom she dearly loved, and to whom she would gladly have returned, and that, in fact, she was a persecuted saint and martyr. Strict historical accuracy, however, in a play is not of much consequence, and Mr. Wills has certainly produced a very touching portrait of the fair penitent. His blank verse is spirited and flowing, and he contrives to introduce some effective situations, which are fully done justice to by Miss Heath, a former favorite of the London stage, who has of late years confined her performances to the country, but has now reappeared in town as *Jane Shore*. There is a controversy among the critics as to whether she is not rather too statueseque and stagey for modern taste; but there can be no doubt that she represents the character with much pathetic grace and sweetness. The main fault of the piece is its extreme dismalness. The agony of *Jane Shore* when rejected by her husband, after being driven from court, and afterward the persecutions of the ruffianly attendants, who are appointed to follow her about, and not allow anyone to give her food, and who are continually striking her and pushing her about, is much too prolonged, and becomes unpleasant. The piece, also, should be in four instead of five acts. Still, as an experiment in providing original dramatic writing of a high tone and poetical character for the stage, it is satisfactory. The audience is consoled by an after-piece by the Martinettis, American pantomimists, in a droll ballet.

At the Prince of Wales', the manageress Mrs. Bancroft—the Miss Marie Wilton of other days—seems to be at her wits' end what sort of entertainment to go in for, now that the interest of Tom Robertson's pieces is exhausted by continual repetition. She has at different times tried various plans. Shakespeare, Sheridan, Charles Reade, Yates have been taken up, but none have answered very well. This time she has given up English dramatists as hopeless, and has gone to the French for a play. Sardou's "Nos Intimes" is, no doubt, in its way, a very effective piece; but, then, it is a very French piece, both in its social characteristics and moral tone; and no amount of dressing, or cutting out, or changing French names for English ones, will get rid of its original character. Hence "Peril," as the English version is called, is simply a good play spoiled. The characters are neither English nor French, but a bastard compound; and while some of the worst improprieties of the original are toned down or omitted, the spirit and vitality of the story are lost. It is champaign dosed with water—a poor and sickly potation. There is, however, a strong cast, including Kendal Arthur Cecil, W. Younge, Bancroft, and Miss Madge Robinson (Mrs. Kendal,) Miss Buckstone, and Miss Leigh Murray, who all do their best. There are amusing passages in the piece, but as a whole it is dull and unsavory. Mr. Barry Sullivan is drawing good houses at Drury Lane in Colley Cibber's "Richard III." He is rather commonplace in his acting, but speaks out well, so that all can hear the words—a rare merit in English actors. At the Olympic there is a revival of a melodramatic French piece ("Le Bossu") under the title of the "Duke's Device." Mr. W. G. Gilbert, whose "Dan'l Druce" is being acted at the Haymarket, has written some humorous verses for the "Princess Toto," "a good, new, and original opera"—so the play-bill says—the music being by Mr. Clary. The melodies are light and pleasant, and the literary humor also seems to be appreciated. On Saturday next Mrs. John Wood reopens the St. James with "an eccentric comedy" entitled "Three Millions of Money," written by Mr. J. Lyster and Mr. Joseph Mackay—names as yet unknown to fame—and in which Mrs. Wood, Mr. George Clarke, and Mr. Honey are to appear. "Henry V." is still going on at the Queen's Theatre, but the upholstery and "supers" are found to be decidedly overdone.

PEACE OR WAR IN EUROPE.

THE GREAT POWERS TRYING TO DISAGREE.

ENGLAND'S PEACE OUTLOOK—RUSSIA'S ULTIMATUM—A SIX WEEK'S ARMISTICE DEMANDED—ATTITUDE OF THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT—GERMANY'S POSITION DEFINED.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A story that the British Cabinet, at its meeting on Thursday last, decided to occupy Constantinople with 50,000 troops, supported by a heavy fleet, the instant that Russia invades Turkish territory, and that if Germany, Austria or France should oppose this step, it would be the policy of Great Britain to occupy Egypt, was set afloat here yesterday by a Bohemian, who unsuccessfully offered it for sale at two guineas to the newspapers and news agencies, and who stated that he received it from Lord John Manners. The best evidence that England does not look to hostilities is found in the prorogation of Parliament.

The article in yesterday's *Times*, which stated that the Cabinet at its meeting Thursday night did nothing that can justify fears of British participation in the war, and that England is not called upon either by the text of treaties or by moral obligation to interfere, was unquestionably an official communication.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Paris says: "It is stated here that England has replied to Russia that as she has already supported a six months' armistice she cannot now recommend one of six weeks, but she will not oppose it. No power appearing willing to take the initiative, the question rests between Turkey and Russia. A solution can thus only be looked for at Constantinople. Diplomatic circles here still hope for a pacific settlement."

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Vienna says: "Russia has presented to the Porte an ultimatum embracing in substance the following points: First, a six weeks' armistice unconditionally; second, administrative autonomy for Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina; third, the execution of reforms under the supervision of Commissioners named by the great powers, and to be protected by an armed foreign force."

A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* says: "Two large clubs of the Constitutional Party in the Austrian Reichsrath, the Club of the Left and the Club of the Progressionists, held a sitting yesterday on the questions to be put to the Ministers respecting the attitude of the Government upon the Eastern question. The majority of both clubs declare against any intervention, occupation, or annexation whatever. Some objections as to the competency of the Reichsrath in foreign affairs, hitherto reserved to the deliberation of the Austro-Hungarian delegations, were overruled."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* in a leading article says: "We have no faith in the negotiations nor in the reported understandings between the powers, and do not believe any of them have abated their pretensions, laid aside their jealousies, or modified their policy." The article concludes as follows: "The least sanguine view is at present the safest. We shall do wisely in believing there is not yet any such concert or understanding between the powers as may insure Europe against the worst consequences of a war between Turkey and Russia." However, all the Continental bourses to-day showed the same—or a greater—recovery as the London Stock Exchange, evidencing that returning confidence which the *Pall Mall Gazette* warns its readers against.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—The *National Zeitung* states that Germany has defined her position upon the armistice question as follows: She is indifferent whether an armistice of six weeks or six months is granted. Therefore her interposition with the object of bringing about an understanding between the powers on this particular question can avail little. But, on the other hand, Germany never fails to recognize that the object to be arrived at is the restoration of an understanding between the powers with the view of procuring a durable peace.

THE SCIENCE OF DIPLOMACY.

MEETING OF AMBASSADORS—THE ENGLISH PROPOSAL URGED UPON THE PORTE—THE SIX MONTHS' ARMISTICE—FRESH DELIBERATIONS AT THE DIVAN EXPECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says: "The Ambassadors of the powers met yesterday at the residence of Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador. It is believed they agreed upon common action for procuring an understanding with the Porte regarding an armistice and conditions of peace."

A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The report is current here that the powers have again collectively urged the Porte's unconditional acceptance of the English proposals."

To-day's dispatches necessitate a serious modification of previous views in regard to the Eastern question. By the confession of the *Times'* Vienna correspondent he was mistaken about the powers which had declared their acceptance of the six months' armistice. Neither Austria, France, nor Italy had notified the Porte of their adhesion to that proposal, though none had objected to it. England alone, therefore, took formal action in its favor. The effect of this is that all the powers except England remain in a position to urge the Porte to concede the Russian demand. On the other hand, it seems certain that Russia has not the support of either Germany or Austria in the contemplated movement against Bulgaria. The announcement that the Czarowitch will visit the Courts at Vienna, Berlin, and London seems to indicate that Russia is best acting to act separately. Anyhow the mission of Col. Desishkoff, the Czar's Adjutant, to the Emperor of Austria fared no better than that of Gen. Sumarakoff and the weight of the evidence seems to show that the other powers have, like England, taken up an expectant attitude in the face of Russia's warlike preparations, for we have also a contradiction of the Russo-Italian alliance from several quarters including an inspired Reuter dispatch from Rome, which says: "Contrary to rumor, Italy, up to the present, maintains an attitude of reserve." Prince Bismarck is still at Varzin, the Emperor of Austria, and Count Andrassy are at Pesth, and the Russian Court at Livadia. At Belgrade it is declared that the Czar's return to St. Petersburg will be the signal for the entry of a Russian Army into Bulgaria.

A Reuter dispatch from Vienna says: "Intelligence received here states that the Russian War Minister has ordered the concentration of ten Army corps. The Grand Duke Michael Nicolajevitch, a brother of the Czar, will take command, and it is said his staff has already been formed."

The *Pesther Lloyd* says: "Peace, even now, is still possible; but war between Turkey and Russia, which cannot remain localized, is probable."

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says: "Friday's article in the London *Times*, and the statement that England was averse to rendering military assistance to the Porte, have produced considerable impression here. It is certain that after the Sultan has received Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, there will be fresh deliberations at the Divan."

A Reuter dispatch from Vienna says: "The Ministerial Centre Party of the Austrian Reicherath today laid on the table an interpellation signed by 112 members, declaring that an understanding between Austria and Russia on the Eastern question is indispensable."

THE CONTENDING FORCES.

A TURKISH GARRISON HELD AS PRISONERS OF WAR—EFFORTS OF THE SERVIAN ARMY—MONTENEGRO EVACUATED.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Ragusa says: "Metino has capitulated to the Montenegrins, who hold the Turkish garrison of 400 men as prisoners of war. The Montenegrins have also taken the guns and ammunition of the Turks."

In the Servian camp, according to the *Times* Vienna correspondent, the idea of peace is scouted. Fighting continues before Saltschar. The Servians, under Gen. Doctorff Gen. Tchernayeff's new chief of staff, are endeavoring to drive the Turks from their positions there. The Servians considerably outnumber the Turks, but have not effected anything yet.

A Reuter dispatch from Ragusa says: "Dervish Pasha has evacuated Montenegro. The levy en *masse* which he recently ordered in Albania proved fruitless, only 300 men responding."

A dispatch from Belgrade says Gen. Tchernayeff has transferred his head-quarters from Deligrad to Kaonik.

AMERICANS IN TURKEY.

POSITION OF THE PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES—WHY AMERICANS DO NOT APPEAL TO THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a long statement which it says is by a person fully entitled to speak on behalf of the whole body of American missionaries in Turkey. The writer says: "The Protestant missionaries do not hesitate to say that the Turkish Government affords better assurance of religious liberty than some forms of Christian rule which might replace it. The missionaries have such dread of Russian ascendency that they have requested me confidentially to lay before the German Government certain proofs of Russian intolerance, and to solicit Germany to secure from Russia guarantees of religious liberty before consenting to the dismemberment of Turkey, or Russian occupation. The missionaries appealed to Germany because America's policy of non-intervention in European affairs precludes her treating the question by diplomacy.

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL NEWS.

CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—THE MINCING LANE MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—There has been much excitement on the Stock Exchange this week, at one time amounting to a panic, and despite a brisk recovery on Thursday and Friday prices generally are lower on the week. The recovery was assisted by buying orders from the Continent. The principal declines on the week are: Italian, 4¾; Austrian, 4; Turkish, 1 to 4; French, 2½; Egyptians, 2¾ to 3; Peruvian, 1½ to 2; Uruguay, 3½ and Brazilian, 1 to 2. Consols have shown very important changes, and have fallen 1 9-16 to 1 13-16. Even American Governments have not escaped the general depression. The funded loan has fallen 1¼, and the others ¼ to ⅝. American railways have generally advanced, except Illinois, which has declined 2. All English railways are lower on the week, the decline averaging about 2½. Miscellaneous shares have also declined. The markets to-day were quiet, and the majority of stocks fractionally improved.

In Mincing lane a few speculative markets have been affected by this week's political crisis, but the changes generally have been unimportant. The usual course of business has been but little interrupted, and the latest news being considered more pacific, the market closed rather firmer. There has been an active demand for saltpetre, resulting in higher prices. Cotton maintains about last week's quotations. Some decline has been accepted for coffee, including plantation Ceylon, but at Friday's sales business in the latter was brisker. At the Dutch sales on Wednesday, good coffee fetched full prices, but low and ordinary grades receded. The sugar market has shown much animation, closing at six pence to a shilling per hundred weight dearer on the week. Speculation in low sugars has revived; shipments to America continue and refined has risen six pence to one shilling, and six pence per hundred weight since last Friday. The prospect of a short beet-root crop has also influenced the upward movement here. Tea remains quiet; importers will not sell at a reduction. Rice cargoes meet with more inquiry. Spice is quiet.

PIRACY IN FLUSHING BAY.

A SCHOONER BOARDED BY MASKED THIEVES—THE CREW AND A PASSENGER ROBBED AT THE MOUTH OF THE PISTOL.

Capt. J. S. Brown, of the schooner Joseph Marsh, of Port Jefferson, Long Island, called at Police Head-quarters last evening and gave information of an outrageous robbery which had been committed on board his vessel by Sound pirates. He stated that on Friday, about 11 o'clock P. M. his schooner, bound from New-London to New-York for orders, was anchored in Flushing Bay, off College Point. There were on the schooner besides Capt. Brown George C. Campbell, the mate; William Satterlee, the cabin-boy, and William L. Hunt, of Port Jefferson, a passenger. After everything had been made secure Capt. Brown, the cabin-boy, and the passenger retired, leaving Campbell, the mate, on anchor watch on the deck. His attention was soon attracted by a strange noise, and looking up he saw a number of men climbing over the side. Before he could recover from his astonishment he was surrounded by the men, several of whom seized him very roughly. He was pushed down into the cabin, whither seven of the men followed him, one remaining on watch on deck. The men were fully armed with revolvers, and their faces were hidden by handkerchiefs. Campbell resisted, but one of the pirates put a revolver to his head and threatened to blow his brains out if he occasioned any trouble. The noise of the scuffle awakened Capt. Brown, who, on looking up from his berth, saw the mate driven into one corner of the cabin at the muzzles of the pirates' pistols. The Captain was soon lost sight of from his berth, when three of the pirates seized him and threw him back.

The Captain, who is a very powerful man, broke away from his assailants, and sprang out of the berth. He was, however, seized and overpowered, and thrown back again. A blanket was then procured by one of the stoves, and this was thrown over his head, and he was distinctly informed that if he made any further resistance or attempted to give an alarm he would pay for his temerity with his life. Under these circumstances he remained quiet. Leaving the rest of the gang in the main cabin, two of the pirates entered the room in which Mr. Hunt, the passenger, was sleeping. They told him that if he remained quiet no harm would be done to him, but death would surely follow any attempt at resistance. The thieves then searched his clothes, taking $100 in greenbacks and a gold watch and chain valued at $150. They attempted to despoil him of a ring which he valued very highly as a memento, and in their haste broke it, the stone falling out on the floor of the cabin, where it was subsequently found. Meanwhile, those of the gang who had remained in the Captain's cabin made a thorough search of the place. They obtained from the Captain's pocket-book $33, and took $7 from the mate. They also took a shot-gun belonging to the Captain, and a suit of clothes, the property of the cabin-boy. The pirates spent half an hour on the vessel and searched it most thoroughly, but took nothing except what is mentioned above. They then placed Hunt and the cabin-boy, in the cabin with the Captain and the mate, and locked them in. At midnight they went away after cutting adrift the yawl of the schooner, in that way effectually avoiding pursuit. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Capt. Brown and his companions succeeded in bursting open the door of the cabin, and at daylight hailed a passing tug-boat and were towed to this City. None of the victims of the robbery at any time during their stay on board the schooner saw the faces of their spoilers, and therefore cannot give any description of them that would prove of value to the detectives. Capt. Brown is of the opinion that he might perhaps identify one of the gang, who appeared to be quite a youth and who has a scar over the left eye. The thieves, it is supposed, came from the Long Island shore in a row-boat, and no doubt used muffled oars, as the first intimation of their arrival received by the mate was the noise made by them in scrambling over the side of the vessel.

THE SINGLE SCULL CHAMPIONSHIP.

BOAT RACE BETWEEN SCHARFF AND MORRIS—THE FORMER THE WINNER.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 21.—The single scull race between Billy Scharff and Evan Morris, said to be for $2,000 and the championship, took place this afternoon at 4 o'clock. In the betting Scharff was the favorite, several pools having been sold last night at $15 to $25 in his favor. The contestants had been in active training at their quarters on the Monongahela, and both were in prime condition. Scharff weighed 155 pounds and Morris 160. The course selected was on the Monongahela River. They started opposite Salt Forks Station, went two miles and a half up the river to the turning-boat opposite Miller's landing, and then returned. This course is nearly three-eighths of a mile longer than the Brown-Coulter one, and is 300 yards further up the river. The Referee and judges accompanied the men over the course. The weather was all that could be desired. Extra trains were run and an immense throng was present. The race was won by Scharff by one length. Time—32m. 35s.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States, rising or stationary barometer, northerly winds, shifting to warmer south-west or south-east, and clear or partly cloudy weather.*

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

GENERAL MENTION.

We regret to announce that Mr. Stephen Fisk is dangerously ill from gastric fever.

The Slavin's "Georgia Jubilee Singers" will give a concert at the Grand Opera-house, to-night.

The San Francisco minstrels announce their regular entertainment for every evening of the week.

Mr. Richard Smetz announces three symphony concerts at Steinway Hall, the first of the series being set down for Nov. 11.

The second public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society may be attended at the Academy of Music, on Friday afternoon next.

A new sketch by Mr. Harrigan, called "The Bold Hibernian Boys," will be part of this week's programme at the Theatre Comique.

The maintenance of "The Two Orphans" upon the programme of the Union Square Theatre is the only fact to be cited in connection with this house.

"Baba" is still the attraction at Niblo's, and seems to lose none of its potency by the increase of public acquaintance with its bright and artistic scenes.

"Sardanapalus" will to-morrow enter upon the seventh week of its run at Booth's Theatre. A new ballet incidental to the tragedy will be produced on Oct. 30.

The production of "Ching-Chow-Hi," an adaptation of an operetta by Offenbach, is promised for to-morrow at Kelly & Leon's Twenty-third Street Opera-house.

"Little Nell and the Marchioness" will be the attraction at the Olympic Theatre throughout this week. Miss Katie Putnam personating the principal character in the drama.

"Sweethearts" and "Tom Cobb" will be acted at the Park Theatre throughout this week. The favorable impression produced by these pieces on the night of their first representation has been deepened by their repetition.

The company at the Eagle Theatre this week will include the Misses Beaudere, Messrs. Wild and Richmond, and many popular artists. "Dodging a Wife," "The Baby Elephant," and "Send him to Wallack's," are the titles of the principal elements of the programme.

"Life" is to be kept upon the boards of the Fifth Avenue Theatre until further notice, and, but for the fact that some new *pas* and *costumes* are soon to be introduced into the piece, the fact of its steady attractiveness would be the single one requiring reference in this place.

The run of "Forbidden Fruit" at Wallack's Theatre is to extend to Nov. 8, only. On Nov. 9, Mr. Boucicault's successful adaptation is to make way for "The Shaughraun," in which, besides Mr. John Gilbert and most of the artists concerned in the original distribution of roles, Miss Rose Wood and Mr. Stevenson will appear.

Mr. George Wood has retired from the management of Wood's Museum, and Mr. W. E. Barnes succeeds him. Mr. J. B. Studley is to act at Wood's every evening this week, "Buffalo Bill" being the play; on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons, "Rip Van Winkle" is to be the dramatic attraction of the house.

The season of opera bouffe at the Academy of Music commences to-morrow evening when "La Jolie Parfumeuse" will be represented. This work will be repeated on Tuesday night and on Wednesday afternoon, and, on Wednesday evening, when the last performance of the series will occur, "La Fille de Mme. Angot" will be the attraction.

Mr. Fryer's third operatic concert is to take place at Booth's Theatre, this evening. Among the elements of an excellent programme are noticeable "Connais-tu le Pays," "Adelaide," and "Katheen Mavourneen," by Mlle. De Belocca: Wieniawski's "Faust" fantasia, by M. Sauret; two piano pieces, by Mr. Satter, and a harp fantasia, by Mme. Marezek. The Ninth Regiment Band will supply the orchestral music.

Mr. Thomas gives two concerts at Steinway Hall this week, the first occuring on Monday, and the second on Wednesday evening. To-morrow a "Beethoven programme" will be interpreted, the Seventh Symphony being its most important number. Wednesday, the music will consist of selections from Wagner's works, and several excerpts from "Die Walküre," and "Siegfried" will be executed, together with the introduction and finale of "Tristan und Isolde."

Mr. Barnum's enterprise in projecting and carrying to completion a great Centennial show is attended with that ample measure of success which it deserves. When Mr. Barnum undertakes anything he is never likely to let it languish for lack of energy, and hence the present entertainment follows in the prosperous groove of its predecessors. He offers to the public an exhibition of considerable magnitude and diversity, and of decided excellence in all its departments.

The wonders of the Aquarium continue to bring together large crowds day and evening. The hermit crabs and other shell-fish recently placed in the small tanks, and the additions made to the specimens of salt and fresh water fish in the large receptacles, are much admired. The white whale seems already to have become much more reconciled to his new home in the circular tank, and frequently remains on the surface of the water for several seconds at a time; he may therefore be seen to much better advantage than before. The seals and sea-lions also attract much attention.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Franz Weber, organist of Cologne Cathedral, is dead.

Mlle. Heilbronn has just appeared at St. Petersburg in "La Traviata."

The Colonne concerts at the Paris Châtelet recommence on the 29th of October.

Offenbach has written a one-act operetta called "Pierrette et Jacquot," for the Bouffes-Parisiens.

"The Duke's Motto," under the title of "The Duke's Device," has been revived at the Olympic Theatre, in London.

Herr Henneikindt, who was, as Signor Inchindi, famous at the French Opéra no less than fifty-three years ago, is just dead at the age of sixty-nine.

M. Léo Delibes' ballet of "Coppelia" was announced to be brought out at the Imperial Opera of Vienna on the 4th, and will be succeeded by that of "Sylvia."

An English version of "The Flying Dutchman" has been brought out at the Lyceum Theatre, in London, Mlle. Torriani singing *Senta*, and Mr. Santley *Vanderdecken*.

A letter from Paris states that Mme. Patti has signed an engagement for the Paris Grand Opéra for the season of the Exposition Universelle. She will create the rôle of *Pauline* in M. Gounod's "Polyeucte," which will be represented during that year.

M. Saivayre, the author of the "Bravo," which is to be performed at the Paris Théâtre Lyrique at the beginning of the coming year, has just terminated the score of the "Fandango," a ballet the libretto of which is signed Meilhac and Halévy, and which is to be brought out at the French Opera this Winter.

Mrs. John Wood has been forming her company for the St. James, which she opens with comedy and opera bouffe on the 14th of October. Mr. Charles Warner and Mr. George Clarke are said to be both engaged, and also Mr. George Honey, who has been too long absent from the London stage. Mr. George Clarke will play the Americus in Mr. Lyster's version of "Les Trente Millions de Gladiator."

A piece in one act, the "Sauveteur," by MM. Jules Noriac and Philippe Gille, music by Offenbach, has been read at the Bouffes Parisiens. The principal parts are intended for M. Dunbray, Mme. Aline Duval, and the two sisters Grézoire. Offenbach having heard one of these ladies at Vienna, advised M. Comte to engage her at once, but on application being made she returned the answer that they always made a joint engagement, and so both are to come to Paris.

The London *Telegraph* says of "The Princess Toto," just brought out at the Strand Theatre: "Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Clay, writer and musician, were just the partners to whom the public might fairly look for a lively entertainment, and so, when it was whispered about that the 'Princess Toto' was extremely popular in the provinces, and when it was seen that Mr. Clay took his seat in the orchestra, expectation ran high. Unfortunately, as the play went on it was found that Mr. Gilbert had been dozing, and that Mr. Clay showed few signs of inspiration. Regarded as a humorous production, the 'Princess Toto' is certainly not up to Mr. Gilbert's standard." The music, according to the same authority, is graceful, but the reception of the piece was not cordial enough to warrant confidence in its durable attractiveness.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

BALANCES IN THE TREASURY—THE IRISH CENTENNIAL ADDRESS—REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES—NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The President has approved the commission of William T. Hughes, of Illinois, to be agent for the Indians of the Grand River, (Standing Rock Agency,) in Dakota.

Several days ago President Grant, by written communication, informed Hon. Messrs. Parnell and O'Connor Power that the Centenary Address of Irish subjects of Great Britain should be presented through the British Minister, and not, as was proposed, directly to him. The course of the President was in accordance with the etiquette usually observed on such occasions, without regard to any reflections in the address on the Government of Great Britain.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $13,229,346; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $39,690,000; coin, including $32,210,100 in coin certificates, $71,273,106; outstanding legal tenders, $368,494,740.

The Treasury now holds $337,289,800 in bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $19,155,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $609,000; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $360,000.

National bank circulation outstanding—Currency notes, $322,870,952; gold notes, $2,099,180. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $561,504 81, and from Customs $433,207 25.

The following were the receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1875.	1876.
New-York	$1,022 000	$1,607,000
Boston	763,000	832,000
Philadelphia	132,000	769,000
Chicago	723,000	61,000
Cincinnati	52,000	38,000
Miscellaneous	44,000	742,000
Total	$3,336,000	$3,477,000

The receipts for to-day were $773,387.

Master William M. Wood is ordered to temporary signal duty at Washington; Ensign W. C. Babcock to examination for promotion; Lieut. Commander G. K. Haswell, Lieuts. E. B. Thomas and Henry R. Baker, Passed Assistant Engineers H. C. Beckwith and Caleb E. Lee, Boatswain H. E. Barnes, Gunner B. P. Allen, Carpenter J. G. Thomas, and Sailmaker William Rogers are ordered to physical examination by the Retiring Board; Lieut. James W. Carlin, to the Michigan, at Erie, Penn.; Lieut. Elliot J. Arthur, to the training-ship Monongahela, at Baltimore; Commander William P. McCann is detached from duty as Inspector of the Eleventh Light-house District on the 1st of November, and placed on waiting orders.

THE MOVEMENTS OF SITTING BULL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The following telegram was received at the Indian Bureau this morning:

FORT PECK, Montana, Oct. 13, 1876, via BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

To the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

Messengers from Sitting Bull's camp report that the entire hostile camp has crossed the Yellowstone at the mouth of Big Horn River, en route for this place. They claim to want peace. What course shall I pursue toward them?

THOMAS J. MITCHELL, Indian Agent.

After consultation with Gen. Sherman, instructions were telegraphed to Agent Mitchell this afternoon, as follows: Inform Sitting Bull that the only condition of peace is his surrender, when he will be treated as a prisoner of war. Issue no rations, except after such surrender, and when fully satisfied that the Indians can be held at the agency, make early preparation to defend the agency stores and property. The military will co-operate as far as possible.

S. A. GALPIN, Acting Commissioner.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—The new Capitol investigation was continued to-day. H. H. Martin, one of the Water Commissioners, testified that Eaton superintended the work in the years 1874 and 1875, for which he received in commissions $9,450. Alonzo Coon, a bricklayer, testified that in his opinion work on the new Capitol was not properly done. Three other workmen testified to the same effect, saying their instructions were that it was quantity not quality that was wanted. The building experts of New-York who examined and reported against the work, will be examined on Nov. 8, next, to which time the investigation was adjourned.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BUILDING—FIRE-PROOF DWELLINGS.

A new feature in the building interests of the City the present year is the introduction of absolutely *fire-proof* structures for dwelling purposes. A fine private residence on Fifth avenue, and the Rockingham Apartment Hotel, corner of Fifty-sixth street and Broadway, an elegant building, have been constructed fire-proof throughout. This has been done by the use of iron for floor beams, with brick and fire-proof blocks for partitions, the filling between the beams of fire-proof composition blocks, upon which the ceiling is directly laid in plaster, without the intervention of lath or wood. There is no question about the utility and positive benefit to the City of such thorough and substantial work in building, and a weekly journal, in alluding to the Rockingham, highly compliments its details of construction, especially the absolute protection against sewer gas and odors by a new and perfect system of plumbing, drainage, and ventilation, says that many of its apartments are already rented by parties who have watched its construction, and adds that such structures "are greatly improving upper Broadway, and at no distant day this boulevard will equal Baron Haussmann's best in Paris."

TRIAL OF BURGLARS FOR MURDER.

The trial of Charles Oschwald and Thomas Ryan for the murder of Officer J. Stanley Brock, the policeman, in Newark, N. J., was resumed before Judge Depue in the Essex County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. Some testimony was taken as to the disposition made of Officer Brock's pistol, and of the condition in which it was found, and Mr. Horace Bedell and his family identified some articles produced in court as those which had been taken by the burglars. James Fussel testified that he lived next door to Mr. Bedell's house; his window overlooks Mr. Bedell's front door; on the morning of Aug. 3 he heard two pistol shots in Bedell's house; saw a man thrust his head out of the window and look cautiously around; then another man put his head out; both men came out, carrying a bag; he called to them and they looked up and he saw their faces plainly, it being broad daylight. Mr. Fussel identified Oschwald as the man who came out first, and Ryan as the man who followed. The men went away and soon officer Brock, wounded and bleeding, staggered out. The case will probably be closed on Tuesday or Wednesday.

ROW IN A DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

A disgraceful row occurred on Friday evening in the rooms of the Hardenbergh Battery, a Democratic Club, on Grand street, Jersey City. The members had assembled to await an announcement of the result of the Democratic Congressional Convention then in session. When it was declared that Hon. A. A. Hardenbergh had been renominated, a discussion ensued as to the merits of the candidate. The debate became heated, and four of the party set upon Patrick Lillis, a fellow member, and beat him unmercifully. John O'Rourke, a Democratic politician, and one O'Connor were arrested for the assault, and were put under bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury.

PIANO AWARDS.

GEORGE STECK & CO. IN THE FIRST RANK AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

George Steck & Co. have been awarded the Grand Medal and Diploma for Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos, by the unanimous report of the Judges and the Centennial Commission "for greatest power, pleasing and noble quality of tone, pliable action, and solid workmanship. Shows novelty of construction in an independent iron frame and placing strings in three tiers." At the World's Fair at Vienna, 1873, George Steck & Co. also received the only gold medal.—*Evening Express.*

"SEE WHAT A GOODLY OUTSIDE FALSEHOOD HATH."

The Parisian Diamonds are not real gems; if they were they could not be sold so cheap; but their "goodly outside" makes them pass current as real everywhere. For sale only at Humphrey's jewelry store, No. 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's, New-York.—*Exchange.*

SEE HERE, STRANGER!

If you want to enjoy a luxury, try a bath, either in the new, elegant Turkish, or in the marble Russian Vapor Department, at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. There is nothing equal to them. Open until midnight. Sunday until 6 P. M.—*Commercial.*

POND'S EXTRACT.—THE VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER. There is no pain or ache it will not abate, no bruise or burn it will not extract the agony from.—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial Exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS Co. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

NINE OUT OF TEN of the odd sensations in the various parts of the body which annoy many persons are traceable to weakness and the irregularities which its begets. Bodily comfort is the accompaniment of healthful vigor and it will assuredly return when UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS is employed to vitalize the system and restore regularity to the organs of digestion, evacuation and secretion.—*Advertisement.*

DYEING AND CLEANING.—French black, seal brown, dark green, blue, and all fashionable colors, dyed at Lord's Central Office, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st.; branch offices, No. 701 6th av., corner 40th st., No. 111 8th av., near 15th st.—*Advertisement.*

Probabilities.

For the Eastern and Middle States, a decided spell of weather, followed by a heavy squall from the juveniles for one of those elegant boys' suits at RAYMOND'S Clothing-house, corner Nassau and Fulton.—*Advertisement.*

A Case of Consumption and one of Whooping-cough Cured.—The following, from a highly respectable gentleman, speaks for itself:

KEYPORT, N. J., May 20, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: This certifies that I was for many years afflicted with a disease of the lungs, until I became so weak that it was with difficulty I could walk. My cough during this time was very severe, causing me frequently to raise great quantities of blood, attended with profuse night sweats. After using various remedies to no purpose, I was advised to try WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I did so, and before using the first bottle I was entirely restored to perfect health and strength. I would also mention that this Balsam cured a little girl of mine of a severe attack of whooping-cough, when a few bottles were given over by the physician and all other remedies had failed.

JOSIAH HOFF.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

No. 14 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1876.

Wm. F. Kidder & Co., No. 83 John st., N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN: I take pleasure in stating that HOLMAN'S AGUE AND LIVER PAD has cured me perfectly. I was suffering with chills and fever very severely and have not had another chill since I wore the pad. Yours respectfully, PERRY B. BLOOMFIELD.

A Card to the Ruptured.—Dr. MARSH, the inventor of the celebrated RADICAL CURE TRUSS, and who has been established so many years at No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, has not opened an office on town, and has nothing to do with any establishment other than his old office, No. 2 Vesey st. S. N. MARSH.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The EMPIRE DYEING AND CLEANING CO. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices—No. 93d Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.; Rossmore Hotel, Broadway and 42d st.

Don't Lose Your Hair.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair perfectly, increases its growth rapidly, and makes the hair beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

Electricity, the great disease destroyer and health restorer, applied by Dr CRAMBERLIN, No. 7 west 14th st.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers. Established 1840.

Rupture.—The Victor Truss, No. 3 Vesey st., Astor House, is the only one that never fails to satisfy. No understrap.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway. No family can afford to be without it.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have C. H. B. on each drop.

A $3 Felt Hat $1 90. Silk Hats $3 80, worth $6. No. 15 New-Chambers st., up stairs.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

CORNELL—LAMSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 19, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Mr. Alger, ROBERT CLIFFORD CORNELL to ADELINA HELEN, daughter of Charles Lamson, all of this City.

DODGE—TALMAGE.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Oct. 19, by Rev. A. P. Van Nest, D. D., Mr. FRANCIS E. LODGE to Miss MADALEN TALMAGE, daughter of Hon. T. Van Pelt Talmage. All of that city.

LYON—ROLLHAUS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 17, at the residence of Mr. P. Rollhaus, Jr., by Rev. A. C. Wedekind, JAMES G. LYON to AMANDA ROLLHAUS, all of Brooklyn.

O'BRIEN—HAZMAN.—On Thursday, Oct. 12, at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN, of Boston, to ADELAIDE LOUISA HAZMAN, of New-York.

DIED.

AYRES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday night, Oct. 19, of pneumonia, G. LISCOMB AYRES, M. D., in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Oct. 22, at 2:30 P. M., from his late residence, No. 198 Montague st., Brooklyn.

DE GROVE.—On the evening of Oct. 21, M. E. DE GROVE, in his 83d year.

Funeral from the Church of the Atonement, corner 17th st. and 5th av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, the 24th, at 3 P. M. Members of Clinton Commandery, K. T., of Brooklyn, and the Veterans of 1812 respectfully invited.

ELWELL.—On Friday, Oct. 20, at the residence of her grandson, David C. Austen, No. 374 Franklin av., Brooklyn, MARY ELWELL, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's episcopal Church, corner of Marcy av. and Penn st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Oct. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOSTER.—On Friday, Oct. 20, 1876, EDWARD DODD, youngest son of Joseph and Josephine Foster, aged 8 years and 2 months.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 1603 Walton st., Lafayette, Jersey City, N. J.

HILYARD.—On Friday, Oct. 20, JAMES HILYARD, formerly of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Third Day, Tenth Month, (24th,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Rancocas, Burlington County, N. J.

HOPPS.—On Friday evening, LEWIS HOPPS, in the 44th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, those of his brother Clark S. Hopps, and the members of the Lincoln Club of the Seventh Assembly District, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 135 West 15th st., on Monday, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Beach wood Cemetery, New-Rochelle, for interment.

The members and friends of the Lincoln Club are respectfully invited to meet at the club rooms on Monday, Oct. 23, at 11:30 A. M., to attend the funeral of our late member, LEWIS HOPPS, from his late residence, No. 135 West 15th st.

HUNTER.—At New-Rochelle, on Saturday, Oct. 21, JOHN ALEXANDER, only son of A. Banks and Maria Hudson, in the seventh year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KELLOGG.—On Oct. 20, No. 63 Madison av., after a short illness, LUCIA BUTLER RHODES, third daughter of the late Charles and Harriet Denison Rhodes, of this City.

SANDERSON.—E. L. SANDERSON, at 5 o'clock Saturday, Oct. 21.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 83 Fort Green place, Brooklyn, Monday, Oct. 23, at 4 o'clock P. M.

THIEBAUD.—On the 20th inst., JULIUS S. THIEBAUD, M. D., in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th st., on Monday, the 23d inst., at 10 A. M., without further notice.

VAN SCHAICK.—Oct. 19, at the residence of her brother, Clarence G. Mitchell, No. 228 West 38th st., ANNA, wife of Peter C. Van Schaick, of Throgg's Neck, Westchester, and daughter of Jesse W. Mitchell.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, West Chester, on Monday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at Mott Haven to meet the 1:50 P. M. Harlem train from Forty-second Street Depot. The remains will be taken to Kinderhook for interment.

DRY GOODS.

CLOTHS.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Have now open an extensive and choice selected stock of
PLAID and STRIPE ENGLISH and SCOTCH SUITINGS,
SCOTCH and ENGLISH CASSIMERES,
ELYSIAN, SARDINIAN, and FUR-BEAVER OVERCOATINGS,
BASKET and DIAGONAL COATINGS,
MELTONS, "CARR'S" celebrated manufacture.
NEW DESIGNS in
BLACK and COLORED MATELASSE CLOTHS, specially adapted for LADIES' WRAPS, CLOAKS, &c., &c.
New Colorings in AMAZON CLOTHS.
ENGLISH and DOMESTIC WATERPROOFS.
LAMBSKIN and FANCY WHITE CLOAKINGS, for CHILDREN'S WEAR.
BLACK and COLORED ASTRACHAN CLOTHS.
EXTRA QUALITY SEAL SKIN CLOTHS.
ENGLISH DEVON KERSEYS, for LIVERY OVERCOATS.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, Corner 19th Street,

Are now exhibiting the FINEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Stock of

Fall and Winter Materials

to be found in the City, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES,

viz.:

PLAIN COLORED FAILLES,
In Evening and Street Colorings.
SILK AND VELVET BROCADE,
BLACK SILKS, all the popular makes.
BLACK AND COLORED
ALL SILK, and SILK AND WOOL DAMASSE, and MATELASSE.

"LYONS"

BLACK CLOAKING VELVETS,

COLORED VELVETS;
qualities suitable for
JEWEL-CASE MANUFACTURERS, TAILORS,
MILLINERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.
DRESS GOODS,
MATELASSE ARMURES, all wool and silk and wool.
ROYAL ESTERMENES,
SILK AND WOOL DAMASSE,
"JACQUARD CASHMERES."
PLAIN AND FANCY CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS,
DAMASSE, SATTEEN AND NEIGE CLOTHS,
and a large variety of other
PLAIN AND FANCY WOOL FABRICS,
adapted for
HOUSE AND STREET GARMENTS.

RICH LACES,

IN SHAWLS, SETS, SCARFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, and TRIMMINGS
FOR WEDDING PRESENTS, &c.
THE LATEST NOVELTY,
COLORED SILK AND WOOL PERSIAN LACE
FOR TRIMMING COSTUMES.
FINELY EMBROIDERED
INITIALED, SCOLLOPED, HEMSTITCHED
AND FANCY COLORED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
PARIS AND HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
RUCHINGS, PLAITINGS, &c.

Hosiery and Undergarments

of every description
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Bed and Crib Blankets,

ARCTIC AND EIDER-DOWN QUILTS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, COMFORTABLES.

Flannels,

WHITE, COLORED AND FANCY.
All grades and the best makes.
New designs in EMBROIDERED FLANNELS for INFANTS' SKIRTS.

Broadway and 19th st.

LORD & TAYLOR.

FURS. FURS.

TO THOSE WHO INTEND PURCHASING FURS, WE WOULD ADVISE AN EARLY CALL, AS THEY WILL THEREBY SECURE THE VERY BEST SELECTION.

NEW SEAL SACQUE

is the most desirable in the market. It is made of FULL FURRED SEAL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND THE SHAPE FITS TO THE FIGURE WITHOUT SEAM IN THE BACK.
Our Seal Sets of MUFF AND BOA, for ladies, commence from $15 each.
Our Ladies' MINK SETS commence from $15.
Our Ladies' LYNX SETS commence from $7 50.
Our Ladies' BLACK MARTEN SETS commence from $16.

CHILDREN'S SETS

commence with us as low as $1 each.
REAL SEAL SKIN CAPS as low as $2 50 each.
We show a great variety in FUR TRIMMINGS, commencing from 30c. per yard.
Special attention will be given to the REPAIRING of FURS and to the RELINING of MUFFS and SACQUES.
SEAL SACQUES made to order to fit any size at short notice.

GRAND, CHRYSTIE, AND FORSYTH STS.
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET,

CARPETS.

PRICES REDUCED.

George E. L. Hyatt,

271 and 273 Canal, through to 31 Howard st.,

now offers at retail, at reduced prices, new stock of carpets, as follows:

AXMINSTERS, BODY BRUSSELS,
VELVETS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
3-Ply Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, and Mattings.

MILLINERY.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN,

late of 9th and 16th sts., now of No. 1,256 Broadway, between 31st and 32d st.)

FLOWERS, MODES, ROBES.

N. B.—Bridal wreaths and veils a specialty.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES DONE UP like new; also fine lace curtains most beautifully restored; is thoroughly responsible; established 1862. WILLIAM R. DAVIS, No. 189 Lexington av.

MARIE TILMAN, OF PARIS,

Offers a unique assortment of latest finest Paris millinery; Virot and Tuvee's bonnets of rare elegance. No. 423 6th av., near 26th st.

MME. HARTLEY, NO. 947 BROADWAY and No. 177 5th av., has just received a case of French bonnets, which she will open on TUESDAY, 24th inst.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest assortment of Grates and Fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style. Low and Half Low Down Grates, with dumping attachment, a specialty. A large variety of Gas Logs, fancy nickel-plated Andirons, Fire Irons, Coal Vases, Folding Screens, &c. Liberal discount to the trade. Old grates altered to low or half low down. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

MARBLE and MARBLEIZED MANTELS at greatly reduced prices; also, monuments, head-stones, pumsters' and furniture slabs, marble counters, and tiling. A. KLABER, 134 & 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY ON DIAMONDS, FURS, &c.—Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, camels' hair shawls, seal sacques, silks, laces, &c., bought and sold on commission at a very small advance. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

DRY GOODS.

Stern Brothers,

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.,

WILL OFFER

MONDAY MORNING A LARGE AND ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,

OF THE LATEST
PARIS AND BERLIN DESIGNS,
CONSISTING OF
ALL WOOL BEAVER AND BASKET CLOTH, MATELASSE AND PLAIN CLOTH, SACQUES, CLOAKS, AND DOLMANS,

TO WHICH THEY DIRECT THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF THEIR

PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC,

AS THE STYLES AND GENERAL SUPERIORITY OF FINISH WILL BE FOUND TO BE UNEQUALED AND THE
PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.
A LARGE STOCK OF

CHILDREN'S CLOTH CLOAKS

FOR ALL AGES AND VARIETY OF STYLES.

INFANTS' MERINO CLOAKS,

entirely new designs, very cheap.

LADIES' MORNING ROBES

OF FLANNEL, CACHMERE, CLOTH, and REPS, in great variety from $3 25 upward.
LADIES' CLOTH AND FELT SKIRTS,
new designs, from 75c. upwards.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN

IMPORTED UNDERWEAR

opening of five cases our own importations.
SPLENDID IMPORTED HAND-EMBROIDERED CHEMISE
at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 25.
A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.
NIGHT ROBES, DRESSING SACQUES, DRAWERS, &c.
proportionate low prices.
Our entire assortment of our own make.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS.

INFANTS' WEAR,

including a large stock of finest

LACE UNDERWEAR

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
WILL ALSO OFFER THIS WEEK DECIDED INDUCEMENTS IN THEIR
MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS,
SILKS, VELVETS, AND SATINS,
RIBBONS AND NECK-WEAR,
PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY AND MERINO WEAR,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
and several cases of

Finest Parisian Fancy Goods

AND

FANS,

WELL WORTHY OF INSPECTION OF LADIES WHO DESIRE TO SEE THE MOST ARTISTIC DESIGNS, FINISH, AND GENERAL COMBINATION OF MATERIALS AND COLORS OF PARIS HAND WORK.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

ALL-IMPORTANT!

HEALTH AND ECONOMY!

LADIES' WATERPROOF DOUBLE CORK-SOLED BOOTS, from $5 50.
MISSES' WATERPROOF DOUBLE CORK-SOLED BOOTS, $5 00.
CHILDREN'S WATERPROOF DOUBLE CORK-SOLED BOOTS, $4.
These prices cannot fail to be regarded with extraordinary public interest, for they place within the reach of all luxurious and health-preserving boots that heretofore could only be obtained at double the prices.
We would also call attention to our SUPERIOR $3, $4, and $5 WALKING BUTTONED BOOTS for LADIES and for CHILDREN, at $2 and $2 50, which for style and workmanship, surpass anything sold in this City at the prices.
For the prompt and proper execution of fine custom work we are provided with the best mechanical skill.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

PALAIS ROYAL,

14TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

GRAND OPENING,

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

OCT. 23 AND 24.

WE WILL EXHIBIT ON THE ABOVE DAYS THE CHOICEST SELECTION OF NOVELTIES, IMPORTED FOR THE OCCASION FROM

Paris, London, Vienna, &c.,

CONSISTING OF
RICH FANS, SHELL,
JET, IVORY, SILVER FILLAGREE,
AND CONCHA SHELL JEWELRY,
OF THE CHOICEST DESIGNS.
P. S.—JUST OPENED, 500 DOZEN BOTTLE-GREEN AND NAVY-BLUE

Palais Royal Kid Gloves,

IN TWO, THREE, AND FIVE BUTTONS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIJAH H. TALLMADGE, composing and as one of the firm of TALLMADGE & CO., bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Elijah H. Tallmadge individually, and as and composing the firm of Tallmadge & Co., of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM DEGRAAF, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of William Degraaf, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the city of New-York, in said district, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 15th day of August, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM T. HARDENBROOK of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER THIS WEEK IN

DRESS GOODS

Full lines of MATELASSE, all colors, in 27 inches, at 59c. to $1 50; in 48 inches, at $1 50 to $4.
Full lines CAMEL'S HAIR, in the new Russian green and other choice colors; single width from 75c. to $1 50, double width from $1 to $3.
Rich silk and wool DAMASSEE, in the most beautiful effects, from $1 50 to $3.
BLACK CASHMERES, all wool, French, in all the qualities, from 75c. to $2.
The fullest and most complete display of dress goods in CARDINAL COMBINATIONS, in all the grades and makes from the popular lines, at 25c. to the richest goods made.
Scarlet and black and blue and black FRENCH PLAIDS from 30c. to $1 25 per yard.

CHEAP GOODS

For EVERYBODY IN THE PLAINER FABRICS, VERY PRETTY, USEFUL, AND ECONOMICAL, IN GREAT VARIETY.
ROMOAINE MATELASSE, at 20c.
CASHMERE POPLINS at 25c.
SHEPHERD CHECKS at 15c. and 20c.
MIXED AND PLAID SUITINGS at 12½c.
WINCEY SUITINGS, BELGIAN POPLINS, ALPACAS, &c., &c., &c.

SAMPLES OF GOODS, AND CATALOGUES OF LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. ORDERS FOR GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY FILLED WITHOUT CHARGE, AND GOODS PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ANY DESTINATION.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, draw Bills on England, France and Germany; issue Letters of Credit available throughout the United States and Europe, and make transfers of money by telegraph and cable. Investment orders executed in the Exchanges of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco. Approved Securities for sale.

Detroit, Monroe and Toledo R. R. Co.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

DUE 1906. Interest Seven Per Cent., due February and August. Total issue, $924,000 on 62 miles of road, WITH NO OTHER DEBT OF ANY DESCRIPTION.

PRINCIPAL and INTEREST GUARANTEED by the LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

CHASE & ATKINS, Bankers,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, N. Y.

6 & 7 Per Cent. Stocks

OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
(Maturing 1878 to 1904,)
FOR SALE BY
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

8 and 10 Per Cent.

FIRST MORTGAGE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY AND RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS. ALSO SAME CHOICE 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. MUNICIPAL CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, FOR SALE BY

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B. INVESTMENT SECURITIES OUR SPECIALTY TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

DELAWARE BRIDGE COMPANY,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
TOTAL ISSUE $350,000.
Interest 7 per cent., payable April and October.
PRINCIPAL DUE OCT. 1, 1915.

A portion of the Delaware Bridge is under lease to the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, (United Companies of New-Jersey,) for 995 years, at an annual rental of $24,500.

For sale by DAVIDSON & JONES,
Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st.

HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM,

(Members New-York Stock Exchange.) Commission Stock Brokers, No. 39 Broad st., New-York.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on margin, or for cash. Branch offices in Fifth Avenue and Windsor Hotels, connected by our private telegraph lines. Accounts solicited.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$72,000 TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED real estate at six and seven per cent; only principals need apply. Address LOAN, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities. Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HASBROCK & CO., 119 Broadway.

$658,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD PROPERTY. No money at 6 per cent. PAUL P. TODD, No. 145 Broadway.

HARLEM GAS STOCK WANTED BY W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Aug. 16, 1876.

ALL SIX PER CENT. STATE BONDS DUE in 1878, 1879, and 1883, will be redeemed at par and accrued interest after this date at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York.
WM. B. McCREERY, State Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per Cent., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1.
The transfer books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d November. E. WILSON, Cashier.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company, will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of November next.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE BLEECKER Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company Bonds due July 1, 1875, January and July 1, 1876, will be paid on presentation at No. 158 West 44th st. by
JOHN M. HARLOW, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October, 1876.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NOTICE.—MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' SAVINGS BANK.—On and after TUESDAY, Oct. 24, 1876, the undersigned will pay twenty per cent. to the creditors of the above bank, at the office of Butcher & Butler, No. 802 3d av., in the City of New-York.
Oct. 20, 1876. WM. A. BUTLER, Receiver.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000 AND SERVICES OF A GOOD business man in any good paying business, wines and liquors not included. Address HONOR, Box 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

FLORIDA!—COMPLETE HISTORY, LARGE MAP, nature's orange groves; all in FLORIDA. NEW-YORKER, No. 34 Park row, 10 cents.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL

Announcement.

Paris, Berlin, and London

GARMENTS,

Of Latest Styles in Shapes, Materials, and Colors.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER ON

MONDAY, Oct. 23,

AT SUCH REDUCTION of PRICES as WILL ENABLE LADIES who PREFER a FOREIGN-MADE ARTICLE to PROCURE THEM at REASONABLE PRICES.

These Garments

HAVING BEEN PURCHASED for the PURPOSE of OBTAINING MODELS for STYLES, and having served their object, are NOW OFFERED at PRICES LARGELY LESS THAN the COST OF IMPORTATION. THEY INCLUDE the ENTIRE PURCHASES and IMPORTATIONS of the PRESENT SEASON, and CONSIST of

Latest Novelties

In Silks, Damasse, Velvet,

Camels' Hair, Serge, &c.,

SUITABLE FOR EVENING, DINNER, RECEPTION, and PROMENADE DRESSES for LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN, in an ALMOST ENDLESS VARIETY of the NEWEST FABRICS and COLORINGS.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th & 10th sts.

MILLINERY

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE NOW OFFERING an UNUSUAL GRAND DISPLAY of

French Millinery,

COMPRISING
Ostrich Plumes, Tips, Ponpons,
Beaded Coque Bandeaux,
And Crown Pieces,
Impean and Coque
Breasts and Wings
OF EVERY STYLE,
Rich French Flowers
IN MONTURES, ROSES and BUDS.
Bridal Sets and Veils,
Floral Garnitures
FOR WEDDING and EVENING COSTUMES, ARRANGED to ORDER.
French Felt Hats,
NEWEST SHAPES and COLORS in GREAT VARIETY.
French Hats and Bonnets,
TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED, VERY ELEGANT, from the CELEBRATED HOUSES of VIROT, TUVEE, GEORGETTE, and OTHERS, at a GREAT REDUCTION from FORMER PRICES.

Domestic Hats and Bonnets

THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, of EQUAL ELEGANCE in DESIGN and VARIETY.

Crape Hats and Bonnets

ALWAYS on HAND or MADE to ORDER at SHORT NOTICE.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

LORD & TAYLOR

BOYS' CLOTHING

IN
THE NEWEST FABRICS AND LATEST STYLES.

BOYS' SCHOOL AND DRESS SUITS, PLAY AND KILT SUITS,

IN
EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.
ULSTER AND SACK OVERCOATS IN FUR, BEAVER, CHINCHILLA, AND OTHER CLOTHS.
ALSO,
BOYS' FELT AND CLOTH HATS AND CAPS FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

GRAND, CORNER CHRYSTIE, NOS. 83 AND 85 FORSYTH STREET, AND
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GREAT REDUCTION

IN GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES.

BROOKS'

LADIES', GENTS', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST FINE WORK AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY. ORDERED WORK A SPECIALTY. HANDSOME AND EASY FITS GUARANTEED.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' Fine Walking Button Boots, $3, $4, and $5.
Misses' and Children's Button Boots, $2 and $2 50.
Boys' fine Calf Double Sole Button and Congress Boots cheap.
Brooks' Patent Cork Sole Boots and Shoes recommended by all physicians. Awarded the highest premium at the great Centennial Exhibition.

1,196 BROADWAY, COR. 29TH ST.

FALL NOVELTIES.

SILK FRINGES AND HEADINGS.
HAND-MADE WORSTED FRIAGES.
BASKET MOHAIR BRAID, IN ALL NEW SHADES, WITH SILVER AND GOLD.
RIBBONS, LACE SCARFS, INFANTS' EMBROIDERED AND TRIMMED CAPES.
BREAKFAST CAPS, &c., &c.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.

Made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, appreciated for its purity, richness, and certainty of being delivered in good order. Churches, fairs, strawberry festivals, &c., supplied at

25 Cents Per Quart.

Nos. 305 4th av., 1,284 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM.—CHURCHES AND Fairs 25 cents per quart. Charlotte Russe by the dozen or quart. Special attention to out-of-town orders.

DRY GOODS.

James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

WILL EXHIBIT

On Monday, Oct. 23,

IN OUR

CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENTS

ELEGANT IMPORTED NOVELTIES,

AS WELL AS A LARGE STOCK OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,

At Prices to Suit the Times.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

FINE MILLINERY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
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FURS! FURS!

SEALSKIN SACQUES

A SPECIALTY,

IN ALL SIZES.

NOVELTIES IN SILKS.

DRESS GOODS, LACES,
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CHENEY BROTHERS'

Colored Gros Grain Silks,

$1 50. Former Price, $2.

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FREDERICK LOESER & CO.'S

Brooklyn Mammoth Establishment.

Fine Goods at Popular Prices.

Dress Goods,	Silks,	Ribbons,
Millinery,	Laces,	Gloves,
Corsets,	Hosiery,	Underwear,
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Ladies' and Children's Furnishing,

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House-keeping Goods,	Flannels,
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White Goods,	Worsteds,
Passementeries,	Velvets,
Toilet Articles,	Furs,
Holiday Goods,	Toys.

Our FASHION LIGHT, published monthly, contains choice reading matter and gives all the latest information on fashions. It will, on application, be mailed free of charge. Orders from the country solicited and filled with great care and dispatch. Orders from $10 upward forwarded on our expense when prepaid by money-order or draft.

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FULTON, TILLARY, AND WASHINGTON STS.,

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SPECIAL OPENING.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH ST.,

Will offer on Monday their new FALL and WINTER FASHIONS in CLOAKS and COSTUMES, among which are many exclusive novelties not to be found in any other house.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX and INFANTS' WARDROBES, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and DRESSES in entirely new styles.
NOVELTIES in new MATERIALS for costumes and over-dresses.
NOVELTIES in CLOTHS and CLOAKINGS, such as are used in the Paris garments.
SILK and FUR-LINED CLOAKS, in entirely new shapes.
New styles in GALLOONS, BRAIDS, FRINGES, BUTTONS, &c., in wool and silk.

MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NOVELTIES in BLACK FIGURED SILKS for CLOAKS.

FURS, FURS, FURS,

Twenty-five per cent. cheaper than regular fur stores.
FURS altered, cleaned, and repaired, and any article made to order.
DRESS-MAKING. Latest fashions received.
Ladies' own materials made up.
Our entire stock of IMPORTED COSTUMES at much less than their cost price.

TO THE ECONOMICAL.

All our last year's COSTUMES, IMPORTED and our own manufacture, will be sold at an immense sacrifice. Although not of the latest fashion they are of fine material, well made, and surprisingly cheap.

WILSON & GREIG.

LORD & TAYLOR

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF ENGLISH PRINTS,

YARD WIDE, FORMER PRICE 25c., now selling at 12½c.

Grand, corner Chrystie, and Nos. 83 and 85 Forsyth st.

GUNOUT, FROM PARIS, LATE WITH Auguste Petit, No. 7 Rue de la Paix.—Just received, Parisian hair nets for the front hair; also invisible crimps, made with real natural hair, and curls. No. 7 Union square.

DRY GOODS.

KINZEY'S.

FALL GOODS FROM AUCTION GOODS LOWER THAN EVER OFFERED.

3,000 Yards Colored Silks. Reduced from $1 50 to 50c. yard. KINZEY.
Colored and Black Silk Velvets. Feathers and Flowers very low. KINZEY.
Fine Felt Hats and Bonnets. Trimmed French Bonnets. KINZEY.
Bargains in Gimps and Fringes. Passementerie Gimps reduced to $1 piece. KINZEY.
Silk Trimming Velvets 5c. yard. Best Narrow Silk Velvets 10c. piece. KINZEY.
Bargains in Ribbons. 25,000 Yards all the new shades. Four inches wide, this season's Importation, worth 75c. at 25c. yard. KINZEY.
12,000 Yards all silk basket patterns. And Serges in black, wide widths, 25c. yard. KINZEY.
Cord Edge Ribbons, 2c., 5c., 6c. yard. All Silk No. 9, 12 and 16 at 10c. yard. KINZEY.
Bargains in Real Laces. Real Guipure Laces 12½c. to $1 25. KINZEY.
Real Yak Laces from 10c. up. Valenciennes Laces 2c., 5c., 8c. up. KINZEY.
Bargains in Lace Ties and Scarfs. Cardinal Laces worth 25c., 10c. yard. KINZEY.
Linen Collars and Cuffs 5c. and 10c. Lace Ruches 15c., 19c., 25c., 31c., up. KINZEY.
Cheapest lot of Handkerchiefs in New-York, in Ladies', Misses', Gents' and Boys', examine them. A Line of Silk Handkerchiefs at 25c. KINZEY.
Ladies', all linen, good quality, 6c. Ladies' all linen, better, at 8c. KINZEY.
Hem-stitched, Embroidered Initials, 12½c. Very Rich Embroidered Hem-stitch, 50c. KINZEY.
All Linen Colored Borders, 6c. Gents' Linen Colored Borders, 15c. KINZEY.
Gents' All Linen Hemmed, 12½c., 15c. All Linen Hem-stitch, 13c., 15c., 18c. KINZEY.
Gents' Cashmere Mufflers 25c. up. Large lot o. Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c., 39c. up. KINZEY.
Underwear — Great Bargains in Ladies', Misses', and Infants' Muslin Underwear, Chemises, Drawers Sacques, Skirts, Night-Dress, &c., prices way down. KINZEY.
Ladies', Misses', and Boys' Fine Merino Underwear at 50c. KINZEY.
Gents' Merino Underwear, 42c. up. Gents' Furnishing Goods, very low. KINZEY.
Ladies' and Children's Hand-knit Woolen Goods, every style. KINZEY.
Bargains in Towels, 8c., 10c., 12½c. up. Fine Damask Napkins from auction. KINZEY.
10,000 yards Rich, Embroidered Curtain Muslins, at 19c. yard. KINZEY.
Glove Department, Immense Bargains. 80,000 Pairs Ladies' Two-button Dollar Kid Gloves, Opera, Black, Modes, and all the new Fall colors, reduced to 50c. pair. KINZEY.
White Kid Gloves, at 31c. pair. Gents' Kid Gloves at 63 a pair. KINZEY.
Real Kid, One Button, 25c. pair. Lot soiled, Two buttons, 25c. pair. KINZEY.
Gents' Double-stitched Dog Skin Gloves, new Fall shades, reduced to 75c. pair. KINZEY.
Broadway Kid Glove, Two Buttons, warranted 75c. Cushman Kid Glove, Two Buttons, warranted, 97c. KINZEY.
Real Kid Gloves, 2, 3, 4, and 6 Buttons. Boys' and Misses' Dog Skin Gloves, 50c. KINZEY.
Fine French Cloth Gloves, 25c. pair. Lined Winter Gloves at low prices. KINZEY.
Toilet Articles, Soaps, Perfumeries, Powders. Toilet Waters, Brushes, Combs, Mirrors, Pomades, &c. KINZEY.
Allcock's Genuine Porous Plasters, 10c. Fine Imported Soaps, 5c. per cake. KINZEY.
Bronzes, Silver-plated Ware, China and Glass Goods, Dressing Cases, &c. KINZEY.
Dolls, Toys, Games, Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Swiss Goods, Frames, &c. KINZEY.
Porte-monnaies, Bags, Belts, Straps, Card and Cigar Cases, Albums, Stationery, &c. KINZEY.
Hosiery Department filled with lots of the cheapest Hosiery ever offered in New-York in Ladies' Misses', Gents', and Boys'. KINZEY.
Misses' Fleeced Cotton Hose, 10c. per pair. Misses' Striped Cotton Hose, 10c. per pair. KINZEY.
Ribbed Cotton Hose, Colors and Whites, 10c. per pair. KINZEY.
Fancy Striped Wool Hose, 15c. per pair. KINZEY.
Misses' full regular Striped Hose, 25c. pair. Extra English full regular Hose, 31c. pair. KINZEY.
Ladies' Fancy Hosiery, 17c., 20c., 25c., pair. Ladies' Hose, plain colors, 17c. per pair. KINZEY.
Ladies' full regular Balbriggans, 25c. Ladies' Merino Striped Hose, 35c. KINZEY.
Gents' English Half-hose, 15c., 20c. per pair. Gents' Merino Half-hose, 20c., 25c., up. KINZEY.
Full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Fancy and Plain Cashmere Hose at prices below cost of importation. KINZEY.
In our Notion Department everything very low. Pins, 2c. per paper; Best Needles, 5c.; Tapes, 1c. and 2c.; Machine Silks, 3c. per spool; Hooks and Eyes, 1c. per card; hair pins, 1c. per paper; buttons, 2c. and 3c. dozen; scissors, braids, cottons, Tapes, Silks, Worsteds, Buttons, &c., all under price. KINZEY.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

Nos. 767 and 769 BROADWAY,

CORNER 9TH ST.

LORD & TAYLOR

SILKS.

$500,000 Worth of Colored and Black Silks at Last Year's Prices.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE CITY.

The latest colors and shadings in COLORED SILKS for EVENING, DINNER, and STREET WEAR, from $1 25 and $2 per yard and upward.

BLACK SILKS of the leading makes—Guinet, Bellon, Bonnet, Cachemire Royale, the Lord & Taylor family brand, (so favorably received heretofore,) and the Cachemere de Granlee 60 inches wide—for cloaks.
Guiveroand's INDESTRUCTIBLE CACHEMIRE-FINISHED BLACK SILK, for street wear, at
$1 50, worth $1 80.
$1 60, worth $2 00.
$1 85, worth $2 25.
$2 00, worth $2 50.
THESE GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT FULLY 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE SAME QUALITIES CAN NOW BE IMPORTED.

SAMPLES OF GOODS AND CATALOGUES OF LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. ORDERS FOR GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY FILLED WITHOUT CHARGE, AND GOODS PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ANY DESTINATION.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.,
GRAND, CHRYSTIE, AND FORSYTH STS.

MUSICAL.

REMOVAL.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY pianos and organs, grand, square and upright, new and second hand, of SIX first-class makers, including Steinway's, Waters's, and Chickering's, will be sold at extraordinary low prices to close out the entire stock previous to removal to our new store, No. 40 East 14th st., Union square. Music at half price, some at 2 cents per page. Instruments to let from $3 to $6 per month. Great inducements to teachers and dealers.
WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS Pianos-fortes for sale at very moderate prices on easy and reasonable terms at HAINES BROTHERS, corner of 2d av. and 21st st.
A few pianos that have been used a little very low.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, AND Sohmer first-class new and second-hand pianos for sale or rent, and rent allowed to purchase. FORTY SIX MODELS. No. 547 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

Johnson Bros. & Co.,

UNION SQUARE.

We have received per late steamers several cases of PARIS NOVELTIES in

Millinery Goods,

Dress and Cloak Trimmings,

French Flowers and Feathers.

NEW STYLES IN

Sash and Bonnet Ribbons,

TRIMMED HATS,

THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE MARKETS WELL SUPPLIED.

The markets are full of all the edibles in season. Poultry is plentiful, and there is a good supply and large variety of game. Among the new things in game are quail and canvas-back ducks. Hares and rabbits have been arriving for some time but are not yet very popular articles of diet. The venison offered for sale is of very good quality, and venison steaks are as cheap as "porter-house." Fish are very abundant and the housekeeper can now buy as good as ever were caught at low prices. Wealthy epicures can buy lake fish of all kinds—salmon, trout, and the pampano, and everybody can revel over a dish of excellent fried porgies at small expense. Apples are plentiful, and this is a good time for provident people to buy them by the barrel for Winter use, as they are likely to be dearer in a few weeks. Cranberries are also cheaper now than they will be a little later. Pears are still to be found in the markets, and grapes in large quantities. The little "Delaware grape," as it is called, is the favorite of the majority of people, but there is a large minority who prefer the Concord, which is of greater size, or the Catawba, Isabella, and Diana. Quinces, which make the best kind of preserves, are in good supply and low in price, some of the finest that can be bought in the City come from California. It is not difficult to find excellent butter fresh from the dairies of this State, and prices for it are reasonably low. The cheese now arriving is of the Fall make, and is milder flavored and better than any that has been sold here for some time. If you get poor cheese from your grocer's, it is not because there is not a plenty of good in the City. Irish and sweet potatoes are cheaper than they will be next Winter. The price of meats remains about the same as for some time.

RECEIPTS.

COOKING POTATOES.—Potatoes and all vegetables, in place of boiling, should be cooked by steam, else they must be more or less water-soaked. The simplest and cheapest steamer is easily had by having a steamer made to fit the large iron kettle that every kitchen has. The steamer, of tin, made to fit the kettle, the sides fitting down, say one inch, a snug, perfect fit; one inch from the rim is a bottom with holes cut in it half an inch in diameter and one inch apart. The steamer, like a basin with straight or perpendicular sides, nine inches deep, a tin cover to fit perfectly tight, the cover made to run up higher in the middle two or three inches. This steamer can be made for $1 50, probably. When stewing fruit, put it in an earthen dish; set dish and all in the steamer. The fruit then does not waste its flavor as when stewed with water. Steam puddings, instead of boiling, if you would retain the flavor.—EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER.

BOILED POTATOES.—But few cooks put upon a table a pasty boiled potato that is fit to be taken into the stomach. This rule, if followed, makes a potato not only palatable, but digestible: Peel and put into cold water say one dozen peachblow potatoes, and let them stand an hour (longer will not hurt them); wash them out of the water and put them into boiling water enough to cover them in a saucepan with a close-fitting cover; throw in a tablespoonful of salt, and let them boil half an hour; turn off the water, and stand the saucepan on the back of the range or stove for five or ten minutes, keeping the cover tightly closed, as herein lies the secret of having a potato look like a snow-ball. Serve in a covered dish, and keep them covered until wanted for the table. Most cooks lift the cover off the saucepan to let the steam escape. This makes the potato heavy and indigestible.—MRS. M.

STEWED POTATOES.—Take steamed or boiled potatoes which are thoroughly cooked, but not hard in the middle; cut them as thin as possible without breaking; put them in a shallow pan; cover with milk; when thoroughly hot through and through, stir them, so that they will not stick or burn, as milk burns very easily; for potatoes enough for six persons, have ready one teaspoonful of wheat flour, mixed smoothly with a little cold water, as it for starch; add this when the milk is hot; mix all thoroughly; let it cook five or ten minutes slowly after the flour is added. At the last minute before serving, salt properly and add one tablespoonful of sweet butter. If kept on the fire very long after the salt is added, the milk will curdle. This should be remembered in making clam or oyster soup when milk is used.—SARATOGA.

POTATOES "A LA MAITRE D'HOTEL."—Boil ten middle-sized ones; cut in slices of a quarter of an inch thick; put in the stew-pan half a pint of milk or the same of broth, a little salt, pepper, grated nutmeg, and a tablespoonful of fresh chopped parsley; then simmer on the fire; when boiling add a quarter of a pound of fresh butter and the juice of half a lemon; let well for a few minutes; when each piece is well covered with the sauce, dish up high in the centre, as they must appear light.—A. T. W.

SWEET POTATOES, I.—Cut them in thin slices, and fry like Irish potatoes; be careful not to cook them too much, as they will be too hard.

SWEET POTATOES, II.—Peel and cut in quarters, and fry until the edges are brown. If the roots are very large, cut into eighths.

SWEET POTATOES, III.—Peel and cut into halves, quarters or eighths, and bake with beef or veal, putting them in the bake-pan at the base of the meat.

SWEET POTATO PUDDING.—Beat to a cream a pound of sugar and one pound of butter; boil and mash fine two pounds of potatoes; beat the potatoes by degrees into the butter and sugar; add five well beaten eggs, a wine glass full each of wine and brandy, and one of rose water, two teaspoonfuls of mixed spices, and half a pint of cream, and bake in a crust.

SWEET POTATO PIE.—To one pound of potato, baked and sieved, and one-half a pound of butter, three quarters of a pound of sugar, one pint of milk, and six eggs; flavor with nutmeg and a wine glass full of brandy; line the dish with a crust and bake carefully.

FIRST RATE COFFEE.—Take a coffee-cup of the best Java coffee, browned to the color of chocolate, (not scorched,) ground not too fine, and mix with it the shell of an egg. Put this into a coffee-pot or boiler, (which is as clean as the cup you drink from,) and pour over it one quart of boiling water, stirring as you put the water in; boil slowly for fifteen minutes; then stand the boiler on the back of the range for ten minutes to settle; turn all coffee off from the grounds at once into an urn or coffee-pot, that can stand upon the stove to keep hot. Coffee loses the flavor by standing on the grounds longer than half an hour, and should be very hot to be good. Put into the cup a teaspoonful of "American condensed milk" and some boiled milk, and turn the coffee into it. No French coffee is any better.—MRS. M.

COFFEE CUSTARDS.—For six cups, measure out four cupfuls of boiled milk, put it in a basin with one cupful of very strong coffee, add five yolks of eggs and one ounce and a half sugar, mix well and strain, fill the cups with the mixtures, skim off carefully all froth from the surface, put them in a flat stewpan with boiling water to half the height of the cups, put the stewpan with five coals on its cover over a slow fire for fifteen minutes. The water should only bubble slightly. When set let the custards cool in the water, wipe the cups off and serve.

COFFEE CAKE.—One cup of brown sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of strained coffee, one cup of molasses, three eggs well beaten, one pound of raisins, two cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder.—MRS. B.

"PUT AU FEU."—Two pounds of the shin of beef make four quarts of soup. Put the beef into four quarts of water. Let it heat or boil thoroughly once; then skim it. Make a bouquet of a little thyme, one laurel leaf, a little parsley, a clove of garlic, two leeks, all tied together; a little celery, half a parsnip, two or three small carrots, one turnip, one onion stuck with two or three cloves; add also two or three pepper-corns. Put all these ingredients in immediately after skimming. When the soup is half done, put into it a tablespoonful of boy-salt. To make soup for dinner at 5 o'clock put it on at 8 o'clock in the morning. After it has well boiled, or boiled up once and been skimmed, draw it away from the strong heat, and let it simmer slowly all day. The kettle or pot in which it is to be prepared must be of clay, a clay resembling that used in our country for common flower-pots. It must be tempered by thoroughly rubbing it with garlic a day or two before using. These pots are generally large, holding from a gallon to two, and are provided with a tight fitting cover. Of this clay are also fashioned marmites or saucepans, in which syrups are boiled. Everything cooked in them has an air of perfect purity, and is free from the taste of metals.—E. B. L.

JULIENNE SOUP.—Take one carrot; if long, cut it lengthways in thin strips, and the strips afterward in small pieces; one large onion, a turnip, some cabbage, one leek. If you cut your vegetables yourself, add one potato. One vegetable of each kind is enough. Put your vegetables in a saucepan with one quarter pound of butter—not on the range where it is hottest, for fear of burning. Cover the pan and stew one and a half hours. Add a little bouillon every little while as the vegetables sink to the bottom of the pan. When cooked strain your bouillon over the Julienne and serve it hot.—E. B. L.

TO CLEAR SOUP.—Let it cool; then beat up the whites of two or three eggs; stir them into the cold soup with the broken shells of the eggs; set the soup over the fire and keep stirring until the scum rises. Let it boil four or five minutes, then take it off; set it aside until it settles; then strain it and serve hot.—E. B. L.

POTAGE WITH PATE D'ITALIE, OR FINE MACARONI.—After the bouillon is strained and put on the fire again to heat, and when cooking very fast, drop into it a spoonful of paté for each person. If the paté is first boiled in water it is apt to stick together. It is therefore better to boil it in the bouillon fifteen minutes.—E. B. L.

POTAGE AU PRINTEMPS.—The bouillon must first always be clear. Take green peas, carrots, and turnips cut into the form and size of peas; boil each kind separately and salt them; when ready to serve put the vegetables into the soup tureen and pour the bouillon over them; when the vegetables are soaked, strain them and lay them on a cloth until ready to serve.—E. B. L.

SOUP MAIGRE.—Soak white dried beans over night; the next morning put them on to cook in boiling water; add salt and a clove of garlic; when the beans are cooked strain them through a colander into a saucepan to heat again, adding a quarter of a pound of butter.—E. B. L.

PICKLED OYSTERS.—One hundred large oysters, one pint white wine vinegar, one dozen blades of mace, two dozen whole cloves, two dozen whole black peppers, one large red pepper broken into bits. Put oysters, liquor, and all, into a porcelain or bell-metal kettle. Salt to taste. Heat slowly until the oysters are very hot, but not boiling. Take them out with a perforated skimmer, and set aside to cool. To the liquor which remains in the kettle add the vinegar and spices. Boil up fairly, and when the oysters are almost cold pour it over them scalding hot. Put in a jar, cover the jar in which they are, and put away in a cool place. Next day put the pickled oysters into glass cans with tight tops. Keep in the dark, and where they are not liable to become heated. I have kept oysters thus prepared for three weeks in the Winter. If you open a can, use the contents up as soon as practicable. The air, like the light, will turn them dark.—BOB.

ORANGE SALAD.—Peel one dozen oranges and cut in slices; put them in layers in a glass dish, sprinkling each layer plentifully with sugar. Squeeze over this the juice of half a dozen oranges, and pour over all a glass of curaçoa. Sweet oranges are best with little or no sugar. Brandy or wine may be used instead of curaçoa, but is not so good. This dish is better if prepared some hours before served.—PARIS.

GOOSEBERRY WINE.—Put three pounds of loaf sugar into one gallon of water, boil and skim it, and when it is nearly cold put in six quarts of ripe gooseberries that have been well mashed; let this stand two days, stirring it frequently. Steep half an ounce of isinglass in one pint of brandy for two days, then beat with it the whites of four eggs until they froth and add to the wine, stir up and strain through a flannel bag into a cask or jug, fasten it up as to exclude the air, let it stand six months and bottle for use, adding two or three raisins to each bottle.

LIQUID PUDDING SAUCE.—Beat one egg and one cup white sugar to a froth; make ready a very thin bat er with one cup and a half of water, and a piece of butter half the size of an egg; pour this batter boiling hot over the egg and sugar just as it goes to the table; flavor to taste. Beat while mixing the boiled butter and sugar.—S. C.

VEAL LOAF.—Take a piece of butter the size of an egg, three pounds of raw veal, one heaping teaspoonful of salt, one of pepper, and two raw eggs. Chop the veal fine and mix all together, and put in about two tablespoonfuls of water. Mold this into a loaf, then roll it in eight tablespoonfuls of rolled crackers, and pour over it three tablespoonfuls of melted butter; place in a pan and bake two hours. To be sliced off when cold.—MRS. B.

PLAIN FRUIT CAKE.—One cup of sweet milk, one cup of brown sugar, half a cup of molasses, half a cup of butter, three cups of flour, half a pound of raisins, one cup of currants, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of cloves, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one nutmeg, two eggs well beaten, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder.—MRS. B.

LADY CAKE.—The whites of four eggs, two cups of powdered sugar, half a cup of sweet milk, one and a half teaspoonfuls of baking-powder.—MRS. B.

HOP YEAST.—Three large potatoes, one large handful of hops; put in a small bag; put the potatoes and hops into two quarts of water and boil down to one quart. Take out the bag of hops and potatoes, mash the potatoes fine and throw back into the boiling water; stir flour into this while hot until it is quite stiff; let it stand until it is nearly cold, then put in one cup of yeast, half a cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, and half a tablespoonful of ginger; set in a warm place to rise; when light put in a corked jar and place in a cool place.—MRS. B.

TO CLEAN GILT FRAMES.—When the gilt frames of pictures or looking-glasses or the moldings of rooms have specks of dirt upon them from flies or other causes, they may be cleaned with white of eggs gently rubbed on with a camel's-hair pencil.—MRS. J. J. C.

STAINS OUT OF MARBLE.—One gall, one wine-glass of soap lees, one-half wine-glass of turpentine, all made into a paste with a little pipe-clay. Spread the marble with this, which should not be removed for several days. If the spots are not then removed, a second application will generally be sufficient.—MRS. J. J. C.

STAINED PIQUE.—To remove peach or other fruit stains from pique take one handful of chloride of lime, four quarts boiling water, one lump sal soda size of egg. Strain all and bottle. For use dilute with water.—MRS. J. J. C.

QUESTIONS.

How do bakers give the shiny appearance to buns?—L. C. S.

Please give a good receipt for stewing tripe.

I should like a receipt for a stiff cranberry jelly.

Will some one give a receipt for Welsh rarebits and golden buck?—W. B. S.

Will some one tell me how to blanche almonds? I want the entire process. Whether they are blanched green, (as they are gathered,) or as they are brought at the grocer's, and why they are blanched at all? Does it improve them.—MRS. J. J. C.

I would like a receipt for lettuce salad, vermicelli pudding, and lobster croquette.—MRS. J. J. C.

What will take moth out of an ostrich feather?—D. B.

Is there any way of taking mackerel-oil out of black silk?—L. C. S.

Will you give a receipt for taking folds and creases out of silk velvet.

Please give a receipt for coloring kid gloves black and brown.—SUBSCRIBER.

What will take a stain made by ice-cream out of plum-colored silk?—A SUBSCRIBER.

Will some lady reader of the "Household" column give some suggestions for neat and inexpensive curtains for sitting-room windows, with their approximate cost?—A BACHELOR.

How early in the Fall should plants be taken indoors?—YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.

THE PARADISE OF MONEY-LENDERS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "India must be the paradise of money-lenders. Some years ago a Christian capitalist advanced the sum of £5 on the personal security of a Eurasian coreligionist employed as a writer in a Government office. The interest was originally only seventy-five per cent. per annum, but as nothing had been paid at the end of two years the debtor gave a promissory note for the amount then due, and undertook to pay 120 per cent. for the future. Three years went by without any payments being made, and then a fresh capitalizing operation was effected. About that time the debtor's salary was increased, and he at once set aside a moiety of his pay for the purpose of reducing his debt. In this he succeeded so perfectly that at the time of his death, a few years later, he owed no more than £100. Quite recently, no further back indeed than last August, a Hindoo money-lender successfully sued another mild Hindoo in the Small Cause Court for £4, being the balance due on a sum of £8, the outcome in two years of an advance of £2, the interest being calculated at the rate of seven and a half farthings per rupee per diem. How much this would amount to per annum is one of those questions which might be relegated to Mr. Babbage's calculating machine. These two cases, however, illustrate the general poverty of India, and the infinitesimal character of its internal and, so to speak, popular trade. In some of the remote hill districts coined money is still regarded as a curiosity to be worn about the person, business being conducted on the old principle of barter. It is not very surprising that in a country where every ryot is in debt, and where the interest on personal loans varies from 75 to 300 per cent, the land should be rapidly passing into the hands of money-lenders and usurers. Though not matter for surprise, it is certainly matter for regret."

A FRIGHTENED HUNTER.

The Calais (Me.) *Times* says: "Samuel Spaulding, of Springfield, while hunting in the vicinity of that town recently, encountered the devil face to face. This he persistently and with trembling declares. In corroboration of his testimony there is a collateral fact. Whereas he formerly passed a great part of his time in the woods with his gun, he now secludes himself at home, barely venturing from his premises. All questioners obtain from him the same statement, accompanied by a description of his Satanic majesty. For many years the story has been periodically revived of some strange creature in the woods, near Springfield, and numberless have been it as far distant as the head of Musquash stream; but Mr. Spaulding is the first man bold enough to declare that it is the devil. If his story is true, and his manner and character are in his favor, he had a very near view and might have bagged the creature, had he not been afraid to fire his gun. If it was really the devil, there are many who will never forgive him his remissness."

SHOCKING SCENE AT A GRAVE.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* says: "A shocking scene occurred at a funeral which took place in one of the suburbs of this city a few days ago. There was a large attendance, and the immediate relatives of the deceased were so overcome by sorrow that the burial was left to the care of some friends who volunteered their services in paying the last sad tribute to the dead. Numbers gathered around the grave to see the coffin lowered, but the men having charge were so intoxicated that it was clumsily done. Before the first spadeful of earth was thrown on the coffin one of the party fell into the grave and could not extricate himself. A companion, no better off than he, attempted to rescue him, but he also fell into the grave, and there both struggled in vain until some of the sober attendants, who were shocked and justly indignant at the occurrence, lifted the drunken pair out, and pushing them aside, kept them away."

BEAVERS IN VIRGINIA.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* says: "Citizens of Chesterfield report that beavers have recently returned to that county in large numbers, and cause much annoyance by their operations. They have also made their appearance in large numbers in Cumberland and adjacent counties, and along the tributaries of the Appomattox River. A great many of them have been caught in traps at different points. Many years ago beavers were very numerous in this county, but of recent years they have almost disappeared. Their reappearance on their old feeding grounds causes surprise."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Major George W. Sauer, of the Third Regiment Cavalry, celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as a member of the National Guard by a call at Germania Assembly Rooms last Wednesday evening.

Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. J. G. Story commanding, will contest at Creedmoor for the "Nevada Badge" on Saturday next. The company is under orders to assemble at the armory for this purpose at 11:30 A. M., on that date.

The several companies in the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, will drill as follows: Companies B, F, and D on Mondays, Nov. 13 and 20; Companies I, A, and H on Wednesdays, Nov. 15 and 22, and Companies C, E, and K on Friday, Nov. 17. Assembly on each occasion at 7:45 P. M.

The second contest for the eight "marksman's" badges took place at Conlin's Gallery last Tuesday. The winning scores were as follows: J. B. Blydenburgh, 45; L. V. Sone, Fred. Kessler, 42; H. D. Blydenburgh, 41; T. C. Banks, 40; F. C. Dominick, 39; C. E. Blydenburgh, 38; W. H. Hastings, 37.

Some time ago a marker named John McDade, employed at Creedmoor Range, had one of his eyes shot out during the practice of the First Brigade, Gen. Ward commanding. As the man was poor, a subscription was started for his benefit, and already $25 has been paid him by the Twelfth Regiment. A similar amount is expected from each of the above regiments in the brigade—the Fifth and Twenty-second Regiments.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanagh commanding, paraded for inspection last Monday night at the State Arsenal. The men looked neat and soldierly. Major D. D. Wylie, of the Third Brigade, mustered the command, as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
F. and S.	18	1	19
A	31	16	47
B	49	16	65
C	56	15	81
D	50	32	82
E	51	6	57
F	70	17	87
G	47	6	53
H	52	18	70
I	47	0	47
K	30	10	40
Total	511	137	648

The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. James McLeer commanding, will parade for drill and instruction at the armory in fatigue uniform on Thursday next, at 8 P. M. Field and Staff will report to the Colonel; non-commissioned Staff to the Adjutant at the same hour. This command will assemble at the regimental armory for inspection and muster on Monday the 30th inst., at 7 P. M. The books and papers of the regiment will be inspected immediately afterward. At a special meeting of Company F, held on Friday evening, Private Francis D. Stellenwerf and Corp. Thomas Terhune were elected Sergeants, and Privates William Granger, Vernon Franze, and Stephen Wade were promoted Corporals. This company, under the Indian name of the "Red Cloud Guard," will give its annual ball on Wednesday, Dec. 13.

The Seventh Brigade, Fifth Division, Nyack, Brig. Gen. James H. Blauvelt commanding, will parade in full uniform for inspection, muster, and review, at White Plains, on Saturday next, the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of White Plains. The commandants of the Twenty-seventh Regiment and Sixteenth and Nineteenth Battalions, are directed in orders to report to the Brigade Commander, at the Standard House, Nyack, at 10:45 A. M. on the day named. The Brigade Staff will report, mounted, to the Assistant Adjutant General, at 10:30 A. M., and 9 P. M. the brigade will pass in review before Major Gen. James W. Husted, commanding the Sixth Division, on Chatterton Hill, the site of the old battle-ground a century ago. Charles F. Hawes has been appointed First Lieutenant and Aid de Camp on the staff of Gen. Blauvelt.

The trophy presented by Messrs. Baker and McKenney as the second prize in the Inter-State match, at the late Fall prize-meeting of the National Rifle Association, will be contested by the members of the New-York State team, exclusive of the reserves, at Creedmoor next Saturday. The distances covered will be 200 and 500 yards; ten scoring, with two sighting shots at each distance. The members of the team belonging to the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Regiments will shoot at Syracuse during the Sixth Division matches, at such time as may be prescribed by Col. James Manning, Inspector of Rifle Practice in the Sixth Division, who will supervise the practice. In the absence from Creedmoor of Col. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, the senior officer of the First or Second Division present, will superintend the firing.

The Washington Grey Cavalry having completed their season of rifle practice, have just been receiving their rewards. Lieut. A. T. Decker took the first prize, a silver-plated water-pitcher and tray; Sergt. David Wilson having made the greatest number of "bulls-eyes" during the season, received a silver-plated butter-dish. The same gentleman also made the highest aggregate during the season and was awarded a silver-plated cake-basket, presented by Major Daniel D. Wylie, Inspector of the Third Brigade. G. E. Pasco received a silver-plated soup-tureen for having recorded the second highest aggregate score. At the last quarterly meeting held at the armory on Tuesday evening, Sergt. David Wilson, Captain of the team of this troop in the late Fall prize-meeting of the National Rifle Association, received a pair of gold sleeve-buttons from the team in recognition of his services. As the inspection of the troop will take place on the 30th inst., the third annual troop match will be postponed from that day to a time to be hereafter designated.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, paraded for inspection and muster last Thursday evening, equalizing in nine companies of sixteen front. A dress parade and review by Gen. Varian were first executed, after which the regular muster took place as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
F. and S.	18	1	19
Band	30	10	40
A	31	16	47
B	49	16	65
C	66	15	81
D	50	32	82
E	51	6	57
F	70	17	87
G	47	6	53
H	52	18	70
I	46	0	46
Total	510	137	647

Quartermaster Sergeant A. C. Baxter has been tendered the position of Second Lieutenant in Company G. The regiment will give a series of concerts during the coming Winter, on a grand scale, with its new band. Capt. Kennedy was presented with a handsome silver set by the members of his company last Thursday evening.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, paraded for inspection, muster, and review at Tompkin's square, last Monday afternoon. The regiment was in full fatigue uniform, and the field and staff officers were mounted, in accordance with a special order from Gen. Vilmar, and presented a fine appearance. The command was equalized in eight companies of sixteen files front for review, which, both in line and passage, was conducted very creditably. The several companies mustered as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
F. and S.	6	4	10
N. C. S.	5	1	6
Band	40	0	40
Company C	40	10	50
Company G	55	3	58
Company D	70	26	96
Company E	45	4	49
Company F	34	9	43
Company A	47	12	59
Company H	31	26	57
Company K	73	4	77
Company L	48	9	57
Total	494	108	602

The Creedmoor Rifle Guard, an association comprising the markers and employes generally on the range of the National Rifle Association, celebrated its third anniversary at Creedmoor last Monday. The programme of amusement included a shooting match, a banquet, and lastly, a ball. At 10 A. M. the members assembled at the Century Hotel—the residence of the Treasurer, Capt. John Klein—and marched down to the range, preceded by a drum corps and standard-bearers, carrying the national colors and a transparency bearing the title of the association. The match was at 200 yards, off-hand, two sighting and ten scoring shots. The prizes were in proportion to the entries, thirty-nine in number, the highest being $20 in cash, and the others comprising such substantial trophies as barrels of flour, kegs of lager, boots, groceries, &c. The winning scores were as follows: A. Spencer, 36; J. Waltere, 28; J. Grasmar, 28; P. Klein, 28; M. Gues, 28; J. Dawson, 27; M. Cornelia, 26; A. Klein, 23; E. Cox, 22; R. Milloy, 22; J. McGloin, 21; J. Weil, 20; J. Kohler, 20; N. Hutchman, 19; P. Wacher, 18; C. Scharf, 18; L. Rose, 18; G. Pipe, 18; W. Springer, 13; T. Koerber, 18; C. Vogel, 16; A. Graff, 15; C. Rose, 14; A. Arnelins, 13; C. Mentzle, 11; A. Finn, 11; P. Opper, 11; J. Klein, Jr., 10. At the close of the contest the party marched back to the hotel, where the prizes were distributed, after which a substantial dinner was enjoyed, and the lady friends of the valiant marksmen having arrived, dancing commenced and was prolonged until daylight.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant, commanding, paraded for inspection, muster and review, last Wednesday. It seems strange that a regiment could improve so greatly in two weeks, but in this instance the regiment appeared to have changed its entire complexion; the marching in review was excellent; the review in line was fine, the men standing firm in their places; and in the passage, good alignments, perfect salutes, and a proper maintenance of distances characterized the ceremony. As on the two previous days, Gen. Vilmar was present, attended by his staff, and besides receiving the review, accompanied the inspecting officer in the performance at his duty. The General is a close observer of military order and discipline, and no considerations of economy or private business have any weight with him in the performance of his duty as a military officer. The Eleventh having formerly been under his command he manifested a close interest in the muster, which was as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff	16	----	16
Band	29	----	29
A	47	34	81
B	41	3	44
C	41	4	45
D	38	8	46
E	35	10	45
F	45	28	43
G	40	9	49
H	48	10	58
I	41	11	52
K	48	15	63
Total	469	132	601

The Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, will parade in full uniform, with knapsacks, overcoats rolled, and white gloves, next Tuesday evening, for annual inspection, muster, and review. Assembly will be at 7:45 P. M. In compliance with brigade orders, Commandants and First Sergeants of companies will be present at the armory for the inspection of company books and records by the Brigade Inspector, on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock. The announcement is made in orders of the promotion of Second Lieut. James L. Price to the Captaincy of Company H, and First Sergeants John R. Andrews First Lieutenant, and John A. Tackaberry Second Lieutenant of the same company. Private John J. Drummond has been expelled from Company B, and the action is approved in orders at regimental head-quarters. Company C formally took the new position on the right of the regiment last Wednesday evening. The event was duly commemorated by a supper after the regular drill of the evening. Commissary Sergt. Louis B. Rader read an interesting history of the company to its members, which was duly appreciated. The vacant position of Lieutenant Colonel in this command is the subject of much interesting gossip, and as yet no candidate has been definitely selected. Since Capt. Casey has declined positively to become a candidate, Capt. Allison is spoken of favorably. Capt. Allison is an energetic officer, and in the control of his company has shown his ability to command a regiment. It is to be hoped that the Board of Officers will elect him unanimously. Major George Moore Smith is an excellent officer, but he is well satisfied with his present position, and does not aspire to higher honors.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. James R. Hitchcock commanding, paraded for its annual inspection and muster on Tuesday last at Tompkins Square. As its band had been inspected on the occasion of the division parade, it was reduced to twenty-one members, that number being considered sufficient for the short time it was required. The field officers and all but two of the staff were mounted, a ceremony not usually observed in inspections, and the order issued by Gen. Vilmar requiring the field and staff officers of the three regiments in his brigade to be mounted was variously commented on as expensive and unnecessary. The command was greatly improved by its observance, however, and neither Col. Hitchcock or any of his officers regretted it afterward, for it was certainly a vast improvement over the usual manner of conducting inspections. The fears expressed that the regiment would not turn out as strong on the day time as they would have been able to do at night were happily dispelled, and will be seen by the returns, where only ninety-two out of 896 men were absent. The review was well conducted, the regiment being equalized in ten companies of twenty-six files front. The only error in the ceremony was a small loss of distance by the last two companies in line. The several companies mustered as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
F. and S.	7	—	17
Band	50	—	50
A	112	—	112
B	37	16	53
C	62	1	63
D	93	4	97
E	64	3	67
F	101	14	115
G	96	3	99
H	47	6	53
I	70	12	82
K	55	33	88
Total	804	92	896

The Seventy-first Regiment is unfortunate in possessing a turbulent element, formed from the members of the lately disbanded Company A. These men were assigned to various companies in the regiment, and Capt. Des Marets was rendered supernumerary. The latter had, on various occasions, conducted himself in a highly offensive manner, not only to his commander, Col. Vose, but to other officers who might be ordered to attend to business, in connection with his company. He allowed his company to run in debt to a large amount, which has never been wholly liquidated, and when, prior to the disbandment, a committee consisting of Major McAlpine and Capt. Vantine, two estimable gentlemen, was directed to examine his books, they were rudely repulsed and insulted. Since the disbandment, Capt. Des Marets has steadily refused to recognize the order issued by Col. Vose, rendering him a supernumary officer, until last week, when a climax was reached, and probably any further interference with the regiment on his part will terminate unhappily for himself. On the occasion of the inspection he visited the armory and undertook to receive recognition as commandant of Company A. Col. Vose directed Lieut. Col. Chaddock to read to the Captain the original copy of the order from general head-quarters rendering him supernumerary, and this was done, consequently he has now no excuse for giving further offense. The delnded men formerly under his command suffer most from this officer's folly, as, being privates in the regiment, they are still subject to regimental discipline, and every court-martial reduces the purses of one or more of them. While the Adjutant was making his organization for inspection last Tuesday, Private Montgomery, formerly First Sergeant of Company A, answered the First Sergeants' "call," and reported for "Company A." He was ordered to join the company to which he belonged, but when the company was being mustered at Tompkins square he, with two equally fractious Corporals, refused to answer to their names until they were forced to do so by the Inspector. The next disturbance was caused by Capt. Des Marets, who claimed that three men were mustered as "present" who were substitutes for the parties to whose names they had answered. As there was a doubt in the matter Col. Vose ordered that the names be crossed off the roll of "present" rather than incur any risk of false muster. The matter will, however, receive further consideration hereafter.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

COL. FARWELL WINS THE "GEIGER" BADGE—THE CONTEST FOR THE TROPHY OFFERED FOR RAPID SHOOTING.

The sixth competition for the "Geiger" bull's-eye badge, and the third contest for the "rapidity and accuracy" trophy, were the matches shot at Creedmoor yesterday. The Geiger badge was contested for at long range, commencing at 10:30 A. M., and the other was shot in the afternoon at short range. There were only four entries in the "Geiger" match, and the trophy finally went to Col. Farwell upon the largest score ever made for the prize—thirty-four out of a possible forty-five bull's-eyes. The first match for this trophy took place in April, when Major Henry Fulton was the successful competitor. In the two succeeding matches Col. Farwell was the winner. Mr. L. Weber won it in July. In the month of August Mr. Isaac L. Allen carried off the badge, and in September the match was laid over owing to the excessive amount of shooting in that month. Following are the conditions and scores:

Open to all comers; distances 1,000, 900 and 800 yards; twenty shots at the first, fifteen at the second, and ten at the last distance; no sighting shots; to be held by the marksman making the highest aggregate score at the three ranges:

LIEUT. COL. W. B. FARWELL.

1,000—3 5 5 5 0 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 5...88
900—5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 3 5...71
800—5 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5...47—206
Number of bull's-eyes, 34.

R. RATHBONE.

1,000—2 5 3 5 4 5 4 5 4 3 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5...87
900—3 3 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4...65
800—4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5...47—199
Number of bull's-eyes, 26.

HOMER FISHER.

1,000—2 5 5 4 2 3 5 5 5 3 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 3 5 5...84
900—R 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 0...61
800—5 5 5 0 4 5 4 5 5 5...48—193
Number of bull's-eyes, 28.

G. L. MORSE.

1,000—3 0 0 4 0 4 4 5 5 5 5 3 3 3 3 5 4 3 0 3...60
900—4 5 0 3 3 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 3 4...69
800—0 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 4 5...41—160
Number of bull's-eyes, 16.

The match for the badge offered for the encouragement of rapid shooting, was commenced at 3:30 P. M., but a heavy mist prevailed at the time, and only a small number of entries were taken. The conditions and leading scores were as follows:

Open to all comers: distance, 200 yards; position, standing; any rifle, magazine guns to be used as single loaders only; two sighting shots, to be fired consecutively; competitors to fire as many shots as possible in thirty seconds, and to have two chances; the aggregate score made in both rounds to be counted; entrance fee, fifty cents: one-half the entrance money to be divided among the three highest scores as follows: half the money to the winner of the trophy, two-sixths to the second highest score, and one-sixth to the third highest score.

	First Chance. No. of Shots.	Hits.	Second Chance. No. of Shots.	Hits.	Grand Total.
J. E. Stetson	11	9	33	14	13	40	73
T. G. Bennett	11	9	31	11	8	20	60
A. B. Andrews	8	8	27	8	8	22	60
T. E. Addis	8	8	17	9	9	28	45
W. Robertson	9	7	24	10	4	10	34

The wind was highly favorable for shooting during the entire day, blowing from right to left across the line of fire. The fluctuation was very slight, and the only unpleasant feature of the day's sport was the drizzling rain, which fell at intervals.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Del. & Hudson	76	100 N. Y. C. & Hud	104½
100 do.	76	200 do.	104¾
200 do.	73½	50 Central of N. J. c.	37½
500 do.	75	200 do.	37½
100 do.	74½	300 Mich. Central	47¼
200 do.	75	200 do.	47⅜
150 do.	74	26 do.	47⅝
400 Western Union	71½	100 do.	47⅝
300 do.	71	100 North-western	40
100 do.	71	100 do.	40
200 do.	70⅞	100 North-west. Pf. c.	63¼
100 do.	71	200 do.	63⅜
300 Erie Railway	71⅜	200 do.	63⅝
200 do.	70⅞	100 do.	63¾
100 do.	70⅞	200 Rock Island	102¼
100 do.	71	100 do.	102¾
1500 Lake Shore	60½	200 Del., Lack. & W.	78¼
1000 do.	60⅝	525 do.	78
1400 do.	60¼	300 do.	77⅞
600 do.	60⅜	100 do.	77⅝
1000 do.	60

TRAVELING IN BOSNIA.

MEETING THE SERVIAN PRETENDER.

CROATS AND THEIR COSTUMES — AN OPPRESSED NATIONALITY—A MYSTERIOUS STRANGER AND HOW HE WAS RECOGNIZED—PERSONAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRETENDER — A SPYING SERVANT — PRIESTLY GREETINGS—SPECTACLES AND BACKGAMMON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BANIALOUKA, Bosnia, Thursday, Sept. 14, 1876.

The Austrian Police was remarkably vigilant in the inspection of the passports of every one who got on or got off our boat at any stopping place. Not a few were turned back, and one, a stowaway in a coal bunker, was collared and marched off ignominiously to the office of the *Commissir*, where we left him. I was told that he was a "patriot." I am certain that he was dirty enough to occupy that dignified position, and he had no papers, which appears to be prima facie evidence to the fact. His incarceration, however, attracted no sympathy from his fellow passengers, the only remark which I heard being that he was lucky not to have been taken on the other side, where he certainly would have been hanged. A number of new faces came on board at Brod, principally Croats, fine, stalwart fellows with long, pendulous mustaches, deep-set, dark eyes, and a look of mingled ferocity and cunning about them which seemed to indicate that they meant to get the best of you somehow. All were in their national costume of blue or scarlet jackets, without sleeves, overflowing white tunics reaching to the knee or ancle and confined at the waist by a broad belt of parti-colored leather wrought into quaint patterns and bristling with weapons, of which I was pleased to see they were immediately relieved. Across the shoulder passed a species of baldrio supporting a wallet—*torba*—of red worsted, ornamented with tassels; this is supposed to take the place of a pocket, although some who were exceedingly swell had a pouch sewn on the outside of their coats, from which protruded a foot or more of a delicate pink silk handkerchief. Loose linen trousers, sometimes fringed, were either tucked into boots of red or yellow leather, or else fell over their feet, either naked or imprisoned in their native sandal, the *opanka*. As the night was chilly, many had slung on their *surinas*, or mantles of colored cloth prodigiously embroidered in blue or scarlet. With this almost Oriental gorgeousness their costume offers a strange contrast, it being nothing more than the billy cock or wide-awake felt hat of America and England. And this is no modern innovation, but with another cone-shaped, brimless thing of straw, used by the poorer peasantry, has been worn in Croatia for centuries. With them were a few Turks, only distinguishable by their difference of head-gear, and two or three Bulgarians, a blot in feature and attire upon the gay colored picture. There is quite a number of this "oppressed" nationality along the shores of the Save and Danube, whither they come as agricultural laborers, returning to their own country as soon as they have scraped together a little money. Great drunkards, yet industrious and thrifty withal, they are despised by Croats and Turks, and it must be confessed that neither their habits nor their appearance are calculated to win them much sympathy. Coarse brown close fitting jackets and trousers, generally patched and ragged, and surmounted with a mantle of sheep-skin and a cap of the same material, form an unfavorable contrast with the gaudy bravery of the Croatian dandy. They can converse without the aid of an interpreter with all the southern Sclaves, but their wintry dress, so out of keeping with the climate of their native province, which is the home of the roses, is suggestive of a different origin. And a glance at their dish-shaped faces, high cheek bones, and flattened noses swelling out into a bulbous-like protuberance, will show their descent from those hideous barbarians the Ougri, who, following in the wake of Hunnish Attila, ravaged the Byzantine Empire in the fifth century, and whose name, slightly modified, has become a term of opprobrium in the jargon of Western Europe.

A PERSONAL ADVENTURE.

Among this motley crowd came one traveler in European dress, followed by a servant in livery leading a brace of fine pointers and carrying a gun case. He was got up with all the neatness of a Vienna gentleman, and wore a red ribbon in his button-hole. He was too quiet to be a Frenchman, and had none of the slop-shop style of the Servian, and in short was a mysterious stranger whose apparition evidently much astonished Herr Schrām. Passing us with a slight bow, he dived down into the cabin, whence he presently returned, and approaching me asked in excellent French for a light for his cigarette, which he drew from a cornetted case. "We are almost compatriots," he remarked, pointing to my button-hole, "it not in blood, at least in sentiment, and I think that we met once before under the tri-color, at Bordeaux in 1871." In a moment it flashed across me that this was the man whom Austria and Turkey are seeking to play off against Milan Obrenovics; "And you are—" "Mr. Zoritch, if you please, for the present," he hastily broke in as I was about to give him his name. "Simple Mr. Zoritch, on my way to Carlovatz, where there is some good boar-shooting." Then he turned to Mr. Schrām and said something to him in German, whereupon that gentleman bowed most respectfully and the conversation became general, and was kept up until the small hours of the night. Prince Petrus Karageorgevitch is a man of some five and thirty years of age, dark in eye and hair and complexion, rather above the middle height, and sparely although well built, without the characteristic of enormous hands and feet usually found among his countrymen. His face is rather expressive of determination than of amiability, and has at times a worn, haggard look which would seem to justify the accusation that he has led a very "fast" life; according to Dr. Gābler, of Prague, his former tutor, the chief features of his character are a violent temper and great determination," qualities," said the learned gentleman, who was by no means fond of his former pupil, "which I should like to see possessed to an equal degree by Milan Obrenovic." Prince Petrus was born in Servia, but owing to the vicissitudes of his family fortunes, has been educated in Switzerland and France, and has necessarily acquired a great deal of foreign polish. After the vote of the Skuposhtijna, excluding the Karageorgevitches from the Servian throne, on account of their alleged participation in the assassination of Prince Michael, the young man took service in the French Foreign Legion, and behaved very creditably in Africa. Later, during the Franco-German war, he reentered the French Army, and, for his gallantry, received the Cross of Knight of the Legion of Honor. Whatever be his vices and foibles, and opinions are much divided on this point, Petrus has shown himself, for courage at least, a worthy scion of the stock of old Black George, who first, in 1804, raised the standard of liberty against the Turks. In the month of September, 1875, he sold off a great portion of the vast wealth which his grandfather had wisely invested, beyond the reach of Servian confiscation, in Austria; raised and equipped a band of 2,000 volunteers, and entered Bosnia, where he defeated the Turks in a sharp fight, near Boyna, on the 10th of October. Under the assumed name of Zorritch he kept the field with success until the middle of July of this year, when, upon the proclamation of Prince Milan, as Gospodar of Bosnia, he formally with, drew from all participation with the insurrection. Since then, at a moment when party feeling began to be aroused in Servia on account of the pusillanimity of its Prince, he lived for a short time at Kubin, an Austrian town on the Danube, opposite Semindria, whence he issued his proclamations to the people of Belgrade. The partial success of the Servian arms, and the influence, now predominant, of the extreme Russian party, has again caused him to retire into private life. His well-known anti-Muscovite policy has gained him the good-will of the Hungarians, by whom his pretensions to the crown will be supported; and his present boar-hunting expedition to Carlovatz is probably only a cloak to his real designs. That he is destined to play a prominent part in his country's future, I am convinced, for he will either overthrow the weak actual ruler by a revolution, should a humiliating peace be imposed by foreign diplomacy, or else, should the autonomy of the Slavonic provinces be established, as has been proposed, he will be the Prince designated by Austria as best fitted to rule as Gospodar of the vassal State of Bosnia. In any case, that Petrus Karageorgevitch will consent to remain the puppet of either Turks or Austrians, any longer than will perfectly suit his own ambitious views, I do not believe, while I am equally certain that were he at present on the throne, either there would have been no war with Turkey in 1876, or the Servian army would be now arranging for its winter quarters at Sofia. In conversation I found him clever and well-informed on military and social topics. Generally he was moderate in his appreciation of events "at home," as he always spoke of his native land. But there was a vein of bitterness thoughout and he could scarcely control his temper when he uttered the names of Ristics, *ce sale intrigant*) as he called him, and of Tchernayeff, "that tool of the Russian orthodox party whose spread would culminate in the adoption of *nihilisme*." His contempt of Prince Milan was almost good natured: "He is only a speaking fat doll," he said, "who does what the Princess Nathalie bids him, and she only acts according to orders given through the editors of the *Ruski Mir*. He is not even a direct descendant of old Milosc, but only a collateral. His grandfather Jephram never would go within a league of an armed Turk, and this gentleman treads worthily in his footsteps."

A USEFUL SERVANT ENGAGED.

The dawn was breaking when we came in sight of the tulipped-topped churches of Ait Gradiska, and the taper minarets of its twin sister, Berbir, which once, when under Christian rule, had formed a suburb of the Croatian town. All was hurry and confusion now, for this was the terminus of the steamer's journey. The Prince shook hands with me, and went on his way—a very roundabout one, it appeared to me, if his destination really were Carlovatz. I put myself under the obliging wing of Herr Schrām, and visited the Commisair and the Turkish Vice Consul, by both of whom I was most courteously treated. The latter, evidently a co-religionary of my guide, offered at once to find me a servant, for my Irish henchman had broken down with the ague, and was now probably shaking at Belgrade. Of course, I knew that this was only an indirect plan for putting a spy upon my movements; but as I also knew that my attendant would on that very account be civil and obliging, I did not take the high moral ground, and so eagerly accepted. Thereupon Andreas Nikolesch was sent for, exhibited his papers, which were excellent, and was then and there engaged at a florin per diem and his victuals. He had been in the Austrian Army at Milan; spoke Italian fluently; (by the way, all the Croats are remarkable linguists;) stood nearly six feet without his boots; carried three or four pistols and as many knives in his belt, and had that cheery-looking nose which betokens a partiality for strong liquors. He assured me that he had many friends on the other side; would be very proud of a chance to kill an accursed Wlach, as his countrymen call the Greeks, and that he was deeply disgusted that the Austrian authorities should waste so much money on this scum of fugitive Rayahs. I was scarcely prepared for so early an exhibition of Christian feeling, although I knew its bitterness in and about Bosnia, and saw more of it at an hour or two later in the streets of Berbir, where two priests of different communions, meeting in their parochial rounds, first spat upon the ground and then called each other *pāsa vjérro*—"religion of a dog." My papers duly in order, and my breakfast taken in the eating-room of a dreadful place called the Golden Lamb, which was redolent of garlic and stale tobacco smoke, I strolled into the Platz while waiting for the departure of the ferry-boat. But it was neither a market nor a feast-day, so that I cannot speak authoritatively as to the brilliancy of the Croatian peasant-woman's costume, which is said to be very picturesque. A few elderly females were selling undersized grapes and pears, and scowling hideously at some Bulgarian horticulturists who had a better assortment of the same articles, and twenty or more wretched-looking Bosnian refugees were asking alms and apparently receiving none; from which I argued that there was some difference in their respective interpretations of the Holy Scriptures. I was right glad then to be summoned by Andreas on board at the boat, from which, fifteen minutes later, I set foot upon Turkish soil in the midst of a scurvy crowd of peasants and porters, who quarreled eagerly for the honor of "miscreants," alias Bashi-Bazouks, who were very civil and would, for a small consideration, have served as an escort of honor, which I declined with thanks. They were not at all formidable to look at and were wretchedly, armed with old-fashioned flint-lock muskets and yatagbans. They were serviceably mounted on native ponies, but I am not enthusiastic over Bosnia's equine productions, which are uncommonly plain about the head and shambling in gait. Much satisfaction was expressed by one detachment of "miscreants," a name which, with my reader's permission, I will adopt in future, whom I treated to coffee and tobacco at Roubinje, where I stopped to lunch on fried eggs, sour bread, and rancid cheese, the usual traveler's fare in these parts. I doubt somewhat their sincerity, it is true, but they certainly did propose that I should take command and go after the ghiaours as their leader. So my ride was an entirely uneventful one, and when I reached the long, straggling town of Baniaiouka I was obliged to confess that I neither had seen nor done aught worthy of record.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A TURK.

One of my Zaptiehs had gone on in advance with my letter of introduction to the Caimakan, who was waiting in his *Divankané* to receive me. His Kenak was a fine stone building hard by the citadel, now almost a ruin; and Riza Ali Pasha merits a description. He is short and squat, and about sixty years of age, and he wears a fez, like all officials, and unlike the natives, with whom its introduction by Mahmoud II. was the cause of a petty insurrection in 1827. Of course, he also wore spectacles—no Turkish civil functionary who respects himself does not wear spectacles, not because these "gig-lamps" are really of any use, for, in three cases out of five their rims are fitted in with bits of window-pane, but because they are supposed to impart an air of gravity and wisdom to their possessor. Certainly they do give them the strongest possible resemblance to a fat owl, taciturn but reflective. The chief hobby of my worthy host, of which I had been forewarned, was his past military career, which, in reality short and inglorious, he liked to impress upon you as being most brilliant. He swore that he remembered the Delibacki of the Syrian Irregulars at Kara, called me his "brother in arms," and insisted upon my supping with him. As to lodging at the Khan, such a thing was not to be thought of; there was a "Christian hound," named Diakovich, who had a good house, and there, and there only, should I be billeted. So Diakovich was sent for, and came cringing in, and salaamed humbly, and expressed his appreciation of the honor, and then went out hating me in his inmost soul. It appears that Riza Ali is not a nice man to thwart; he has never been accused of any gross outrage, but he has a disagreeable way of beating people with his slipper and shying crockery at the servants whenever he is out of humor. While waiting for the banquet—which I may as well dispose of at once by saying that it was profuse, if not choice, and was not eaten with our fingers, but with orthodox knives and forks—we had the usual coffee and tobacco, and I ventured to ask about the political affairs of his Sandjak. It was raising a tempest in a tea-pot, indeed, this indiscretion of mine, and the old man fairly foamed with rage. "Those accursed swine! Scum of Sheitan, whom may Allah confound, and may dogs defile their mother's graves!"—spitting rapidly on the ground between every two words. This torrent of vituperation went on for five minutes, when he appeared to be much relieved and quite easy in his mind, as though he had done his duty, and once again became quite pleasant and chatty. He knew little or nothing beyond the limits of his province, and he had quite enough to do there. But he meant to send out a cavalry force after a band of insurgents who were somewhere along the road to Travnick, and as that was in my direction I would do well to accompany the detachment, which would be under a very "good man," Osman Agha. To refuse would have been to incur suspicion, so I signified my glad acceptance, although in my heart felt a little uneasiness. I had known the enemy's leader, Despotovich, in Belgrade, after his dismissal from the Servian Army, and I felt sure that if this ex-Colonel of the Russian Guards could keep his hands together, and if the Osmanli were not in better form than those whom I had met during my morning's ride, we should have a bad time. However, there was no alternative, and so I determined to go, and, it the worst came to the worst, trust to my horse, which would probably be a good one, as my host had promised to mount me from his own stables. I was influenced in this decision by the reception of a telegram, for Baniaiouka rejoices in a telegraph station, which will oblige me to curtail my present visit to Bosnia and return in a few days to Paris, and naturally I wish to see as much as I can. It was quite 9 o'clock before I could get away from the Konak, for Riza Ali has the universal fondness for backgammon, the only amusement, by the way, in which the Turks like to be noisy. Then I was escorted by half a dozen Kavasses with lanterns to my lodgings, where I was met by the original Diakovics, male and female, who received me with sour faces, which proved too clearly that I was an unwelcome guest. The younger ones smiled outwardly, but no one made a move to show me my room until Andreas called them names and handed them my valise to carry. After this there was more civility, which, indeed, became servility as soon as my Croat had kicked their beds out of my chamber and told them that "his Bey was not in the habit of sleeping among swine." From that moment my position was firmly established. In the East courtesy and authority rarely go together, and these people had been simply seeking by their own incivility to find out what was my social status.

A KIDNAPPED BOY RETURNED.

The Montreal *Gazette*, on the authority of the Police of Chaboillez square, tells the following interesting story: "A young man named Louis Berrand applied at the Chaboillez Police Station yesterday morning regarding a place called 'St. George,' to which he said he wanted to go seek his parents. He stated that he had just arrived via Quebec, after an absence of seventeen years, during which he has traveled in many lands. At the age of ten years, on the day of his first communion, he came to this city with his father, from one of the parishes lying south from Montreal, in an open boat, landing opposite a monument, which must have been Nelson's. In the afternoon he and his father returned to the boat, intending to proceed homeward; but his father having forgotten a parcel, started to get it, leaving him alone and telling him he would not be long. While his father was away three sailors came alongside in a boat and took him away with them to a ship from Holland, which set sail the next morning for Brazil. After a sojourn of about fifteen days in that country, he was taken to several places in Europe, where he remained several years. He ceased to be treated well in England, and soon afterward set sail for New-York. He then went coasting. After an absence of seventeen years, during which he made several ineffectual attempts to escape from different vessels on which he served, and for which he was invariably punished, he reached Quebec a few days ago. The man is now twenty-seven years of age. He says he remembers the name of the concession he lived in was Ste. St. George; but he does not remember the name of the parish. He is sure, however, that it lies some distance south of the St. Lawrence River. His father's name is Louis Bertrand, and his mother's Louise Collin. He also remembers that his mother came from Quebec. The young man gave a description of the cure of St. Jules, Rev. Mr. Duerer, whom, he says, he knew. Several parties who were acquainted with the reverend gentleman state that the description given by the young man is correct. He further stated that the name of the next neighbor to his father's house was Lemieux. The strangest thing in connection with this affair is that, after such a long absence, he can still speak his native tongue with the same facility and accent as if he had never been out of Lower Canada."

ON SHORT ACQUAINTANCE.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Gazette* of Friday says: "On Tuesday morning Louisa Bred arrived at the Union Depot, in this city, from Newark, Ohio, on her way to Beaver Falls, where she purposed becoming a domestic. At the depot she met Morritz Meyer for the first time in her life. He made himself generally agreeable, and learned where she was from and where going. When, toward evening, Louisa was about to start for Allegheny, Meyer wound up his attentions by proposing that they get married. She consented and they went before a Magistrate, whose name or place of business they afterward forgot, and were united in matrimony. After the ceremony they proceeded to the Federal street depot to look up her baggage. While the husband was making himself busy in many ways in her behalf, William Toerner happened to come along. Toerner is acquainted with Louisa's brother in Newark, and has a slight acquaintance with Louisa herself. When he saw this strange man make himself so extremely busy with her affairs, he mentally concluded that he had designs upon her, and assuming the rôle of champion, demanded to know what business he had with the lady. Louisa took Morritz's part, but Toerner would believe neither of them, and the result was a scene of a lively description. At this juncture Officer Selfridge appeared and arrested all the parties. Louisa told her story to Mayor Phillips, but when the latter asked to see her marriage certificate Meyer told him that he had burned it up from fear of getting into trouble. His excuse was in one sense not bad. A marriage certificate has brought trouble to many a man. The trio were locked up for the night, each one occupying a cell alone, and yesterday morning the Mayor discharged them, with a word of advice to Louisa that she had better allow her brother's friend to send her back home until she is better acquainted with her new and singularly acquired husband."

THE MONETARY COMMISSION.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* of Friday says: "The United States Monetary Commission, authorized by act of Congress now in session in New-York, have, through its Chairman, Hon. John P. Jones, Senator from Nevada, invited Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, who, as a representative of Virginia at the Federal capital, was the author of a report in relation to the standard of values that gave him a great reputation as a financier, to attend the meetings of the commission, and to give them the benefit of his views upon a subject that is of such vital interest to the country. We trust it may be in Mr. Hunter's power to accept the invitation."

AN HONEST PENNY.

The Galesburg (Ill.) *Press* says: "Talking about smallness, we were told a fact this morning which is about as small as we have heard for some time. A lady from this city who was traveling alone from here to Chicago, asked a certain lawyer of this city, who was also on the train, if he would get her a cup of coffee at Mendota. This student of Blackstone did as requested, paying ten cents for the coffee and charging fifteen cents for it, taking five cents commission for his gallantry."

THE FASHIONS.

WHAT IS AND WILL BE WORN.

NEW COMBINATIONS—FRESH CONFECTIONS —ECONOMICAL STYLES—BONNETS AND MINOR ARTICLES—A MARVELLOUS DRESS.

Faconne in small figures, and striped goods combined with damassé, are to be extensively employed. Bronze color and navy blue will be worn, even to excess, and foreign manufacturers can scarcely satisfy the demand for these colors. They are not suited to brunettes, but there are many combinations which can be resorted to, though not quite so fashionable, by ladies who bear in mind that the art of dressing consists in wearing what is most becoming. There are new shades of brown and gray. It is rumored that short skirts for walking will be worn this Winter. Suits called skating suits will be made of white cloth and velvet, trimmed with furs, with short skirts plaited in the back. Long trains will no longer be seen sweeping the streets, but will be reserved exclusively for the parlor. It is desirable that this fashion should meet with general approval, and thus do away with a most inconvenient and extravagant style. A long armure polise will also be worn for skating purposes. The felt hat must always be in the color of the suit.

Beige suits will be worn as last Winter. These suits can easily be renovated with a fur border. Cachemire de l' Indo, beige trimmed with beaver, and black fur with white spots will continue in favor. White spots in fur will be the prevailing style. All kinds of fur will be worn, including skunk, but in deeper bands than formerly. As yet not much has been decided concerning velvet confections; it is even thought that velvet will not be used for the purpose this season; this, however, is not settled.

In confections there are various shapes. The redonde made of velvet trimmed with sable is suitable for the evening, but is not considered stylish for street wear for young ladies. Most of the confections are long and full. The paletot lined and bordered with fur is still in vogue. The paletot cuirass cut in sacque shape, reaching to the knees and closing down the front with two rows of buttons, is the garment most worn by Parisian ladies. There is also a new model called "Douairiere;" it is very full, the fronts are straight, and the back and sleeves are dolman shape. A round flat skirt is sewed to the under part of this dolman, which does not fall lower than the front of the garment, to which it is fastened in the side seam. It is trimmed with narrow galloon and handsome fur. The "Montenegro" paletot is also very pretty. The fronts are like the ordinary paletot, with this exception, that the piece on the right side is cut in a point and taken over to the back, where it is tons, thus drawing in the plaits. The back of the paletot has a Watteau plait, opened about the middle of the back and fastened by a velvet button. Around the garment over the hem is very narrow velvet. The velvet turns over in front and forms revers. The sleeves are trimmed with velvet cuffs; below the cuffs is a narrow plaiting, and through the centre of the cuffs a ribbon; a bow is on the outside. On the lower part of the garment is a square velvet pocket, trimmed with large loops and ends of gray ribbon.

The duster-coat and ulster are among the most convenient garments worn. The most fashionable of ulsters are of checked cloth trimmed with rather large wooden or bone buttons in the same color as the material. This fashion is very unbecoming; the ulster is much prettier made of plain cloth.

There is at present a great deal of French and India cashemire to be seen. It is found in a great variety of shades, and as it is soft it makes plaitings, shirrings, tuniques, scarfs, and, in short, all the draperies of the present costumes.

The fashions now are admirably adapted to the renovation of old dresses, as the tunique and cuirass can be of one material, while the skirt and sleeves are of another. The polonaise must be all of one material, but may be worn over any skirt. It is cut so long that it almost constitutes in itself a princess dress. It falls over the train, leaving but a small piece showing all around. This is certainly a very economical fashion, as an old skirt only requires a little new trimming upon the very lowest part.

Fashion has of late been inclining toward Oriental styles. There are already in use ganze turbans, golden embroideries, sequins and other Oriental articles. The "Serb" bonnet is a kind of Greek calotte made of felt or velvet, surrounded by a twisted piece of gauze or velvet, forming a turban, which is taken around and tied in front. Golden sequins made into fringe will also be used by modistes to border the brim of very elegant theatre bonnets. These sequins falling over a light tulle ruched four de tete, will look very pretty, but their use must not be abused. Sequins will also be made into bracelets, necklaces, ear-rings and a peculiar trimming for garments and suits.

For bonnets, feathers and furs will be used as trimmings, and the shapes are so varied that all tastes can easily be satisfied. The most becoming shapes are naturally those which find most favor, and for this very reason the élite are obliged to abandon them soonest and seek for new inspirations from their milliners. This remark applies to the pointed bonnet, which will soon be too generally worn to be considered stylish. Felt hats, the felt having a long nap, and plush hats will likely be popular; the latter especially makes a beautiful bonnet. They are in all colors and possess the advantage of requiring but little trimming. A bonnet made entirely of feathers is quite novel. The tulle frame has a rounded crown and diadem brim, which is surrounded by lophophore, and the crown is covered with red cock's feathers. Upon the side are two bird's wings in the colors of the different feathers upon the bonnet. The meptonnière barbes are of white ganze.

Although it is rather early to refer to evening dresses, it is impossible to refrain from alluding to two of these toilets made by one of the largest Parisian houses, and to be sent to a foreign court. One is of black velvet and white faille, with trimmings of embroideries, with black and white chenille fringe. The train skirt is covered with bias bands of velvet and very fine faille plaitings, with the ends falling loose. There are eleven of these rows alternating. The front of the dress has three white drap de soie scarfs, embroidered in black and white silk; they are trimmed with black chenille and white fringed silk. The waist is cut square in the neck and trimmed with white faille plaitings and fringe. On the inside is a fine crêpe lisse trimming. A similar dress has been made, with the exception that the drap de soie scarfs are replaced by deep Chantilly lace placed flat over white faille. Special mention has been made of this in order to intimate that lace which has been long out of use can now be employed to very great advantage. The other toilet is a peculiar combination of three colors, very pale rose, pale pink, and black. The body of the dress is of pink faille. On the skirt are two pink faille flounces, with plaitings above, and a flounce with large black Sicilienne points. Above these points there is a small straw-colored flounce with small points falling over the large ones, and puffings of straw-colored blonde dotted with pink silk. The front is trimmed with three scarfs, with black and straw-colored points over puffings of pink faille. The Agnes Sorel cuirass waist has a long basque, rounded in the back, and cut out in points like the remainder of the dress. The neck is cut out and also trimmed. The train scarfs pointed on the borders and trimmed with black Sicilienne bows and cream-colored blonde. This combination would not be suitable for many ladies; new ideas, however, may be derived from so peculiar an arrangement. For example, green and white pointed in this way in two shades of green, instead of the two distinct colors, would produce a pleasing effect for a dinner dress.

A pretty reception dress may be made of sky-blue broché surah. The plain blue silk skirt has a broché train joined from the middle of the back and consisting of three rather deep flounces falling one over the other. On the lower part of the apron is a pale pink "filet Mexicain" scarf with three rows of fringe. Its ends are raised on the sides and in the centre under full ribbon bows in the two shades. Upon the upper part of the skirt is a similar scarf placed on flat. The blue broché cuirass is trimmed with pink bands, and down the front are three rows of small pink buttons. The plain blue sleeves have deep cuffs bound with pink and ornamented on the outside with pink and blue bows. The crêpe lisse lingerie is soulloné. The Louis XV. blue kid shoes are adorned with pink bows.

A walking suit may be of plum-colored faille and striped light plum and cream colored surah. The train skirt is trimmed with a deep-plaited flounce, and a deep puffing, with a ruched heading. The striped tunique is bordered with a deep-plaited ruffle. On one side is a pocket of the plain goods made in three hollow plaits, and ornamented through the centre with mother-of-pearl buttons, and on the lower part with loops of ribbon. The breast-piece of the cuirass is of plain silk, trimmed with bias bands of surah and mother-of-pearl buttons. The sleeves have plum-colored surah cuffs bordered with silk and trimmed with the same colored bows. On the lower part of the cuirass, in front, is a plum-colored faille scarf. One side is raised under small ribbon loops, the other extends to the back, raises the tunique, and falls in one end down the back. The ruched lingerie is of muslin and Valenciennes. The capote matching the dress is of plum-colored surah trimmed on the front of the crown with an "Alsacien" bow. On the back of the crown and under the brim are flowers and blonde. The barbes are also of blonde.

Fichus are now worn over most dresses. Those generally in use are of chenille, with corresponding fringe; they are in all colors. Colored English blonde also makes very pretty evening fichus. Light blue and pink blondes, and also blondes combined with black lace and worked with straw-color, make very suitable parures. For dinner and theatre wear some new fichus and collarettes are in vogue. These are composed of a crêpe lisse plaiting, ruching, and lace, with a front-piece attached ornamenting the front of the waist. This is composed of silvered gauze puffings, in very pale shades, intermixed with lace and finished with a bow. The underslceves and cuffs are the same. Cream-colored crêpe lisse ruchings are also made trimmed with two rows of cream colored Valenciennes lace. Embroidery continues in use for all purposes. Take, for instance, a paletot cuirass made of handsome silk, perfectly plain in its sequence; to be in the latest fashion it must have a collar, revers, pockets and cuffs of black velvet worked with steel.

The Louis XIII. collars and cuffs, which were first exhibited toward the end of last Winter, are now again to be seen. It is to be hoped this season that they will be more favorably received. Ladies have been wearing ruffs of late much too long enough, and they should now, if only for a change, adopt something different. A turned down collar which leaves the neck rather open, and is trimmed with embroidery or lace, seems much more suitable. The new Louis XIII. collar, which is on a band, is deep and round; it closes in front with a button. It is made of fine linen trimmed with lace or embroidered. Old gothic lace is well suited to this purpose. The cuffs are the same, and are worn over the sleeves, which button at the wrist. Other falling collars are also made. Among them is the Adelaide collar, which recalls the style of 1830. This model is of very fine organdi embroidered and trimmed with Valenciennes lace and laid over a white or pink foulard collar, which shows through the fine trout forms a sort of double barbe, which is tied in front to form the necktie.

The Empress of Brazil has presented the Queen of England with a dress the equal of which has never been seen. It is woven of spider's webs, and is, as may be imagined, a work of art as regards quality and beauty. The handsomest silk cannot compare with it, but it can only be admired and hardly imitated. There have already been many attempts to make use of the threads spun by spiders, but up to the present the experiments have not been satisfactory enough to encourage any further efforts in this direction. In the year 1710 it was discovered that to make a piece of silk it would require the webs of 700,000 spiders. The Spaniards had already failed in the use of spiders' threads, and made gloves, stockings, and other articles of the sort, but even these were so troublesome and yielded so little profit that, in spite of the fabulous prices paid, they were obliged to abandon the trade. In certain parts of South America garments made of these threads are worn, but the spiders in these lands are unusually large. It is likely that the above mentioned dress was made of the threads of the smaller species of American spider. There is, therefore, some hope that the time is not far distant when, thanks to the progress of modern industry, fashionable ladies may have the satisfaction of wearing elegant silks of the same delicate texture.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The following case was argued to-day:

No. 22.—*West Wisconsin Railway Company vs. Board of Supervisors of the County of Trempealeau.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.—This action was brought to compel the cancellation of certain tax certificates upon lands in the county named upon the ground that the lands were not subject to taxation at the time the tax was levied, and that the certificates were a cloud upon the title of the plaintiff. By the laws of Wisconsin all the unsold lands of the railway company were exempt from taxation for a term of five years. By a subsequent law this exemption was repealed so far as applicable to lands in Trempealeau County. The plaintiff in error maintains that it was incompetent for the Legislature to take away this exemption, because it was in the nature of a contract between the State and the road, and the Repealing act impairs this contract. The defendant in error urges that as the Constitution of the State reserves to the Legislature the power to alter or repeal all general laws or special acts under which corporations without banking powers are created, at any time after their passage; that therefore the power resides in the Legislature to repeal the exemption previously provided by law. The right to repeal not alter the franchises given is a right reserved in the contract itself, and its exercise by the Legislature, instead of impairing the obligation of the contract, is the exercise of a right given by the contract itself. The same general question here presented has been exhaustively argued in the Granger cases now awaiting decision by the court. P. L. and J. C. Spooner, for plaintiff in error; A. W. Newman and W. P. Bartlett, for defendant.

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS IN THIS CITY.

In yesterday's edition of THE TIMES mention was made of the arrest of John McSorley, a Democratic Supervisor of election, upon a charge of obtaining naturalization papers under the name of Michael Murphy, and afterward giving them to a person of that name. Late on Friday night Murphy was arrested by Deputy Marshal Crowley, on a charge of being implicated in this fraudulent transaction, and was held in $2,000 bail by United States Commissioner Shields for examination. Murphy is a car driver in the employ of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and states that he received his naturalization papers some years ago, but lost them. He applied for duplicates to the United States Court, but they were refused, and at this time he met McSorley, who is an ex-conductor on the same line. McSorley told him he would "fix it," and a few days ago, meeting handed him papers in the depot of the railroad company, and he received them, supposing them to be merely duplicates of the former ones. The story bears every resemblance of truth, and Murphy will probably be used as a witness against McSorley. The latter and his witness, McManus, are held in $5,000 bail for examination on the charges of fraudulent naturalization against them.

DESERTING FROM THE ARMY.

In December, 1872, Carl Peter Meier enlisted in the United States Army under the name of James Foster. He was stationed on Governor's Island, and served there until May 13, 1873, when he deserted. Nothing was known of his whereabouts until a few days since, when he was arrested by Special Detective Jacob Depuy upon instructions received from the War Department. He was found in one of the banks on Nassau street, where he has been employed for some time past. Yesterday through his counsel, L. W. Emerson, a writ of habeas corpus was taken out, returnable immediately before Judge Blatchford in the United States District Court. Meier's discharge is claimed by counsel, on the ground that at the time of his enlistment he was under age. On the part of the Government it is claimed that at this time he was twenty-two years of age, as stated by him at the time. Upon being brought before Judge Blatchford the matter was referred to United States Commissioner Betts to take testimony and report. Assistant United States District Attorney T. W. Pullman appeared for the Government.

A SUIT FOR SLANDER.

An order of arrest was issued yesterday by Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, against the defendants in the suit of Fannie S. Rich against George H. Mackay and Frank Trimble, brought to recover $25,000, for alleged slander. The plaintiff was formerly the wife of Frank Trimble, but claims to have been divorced from him in the Supreme Court of Queens County, May 23, 1876. The same day she was married to Theodore P. Rich by Rev. Dr. S. S. MacArthur, Pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church. She alleges in her affidavit that on the 18th inst. Mackay openly declared that she was another man's wife, and was simply the mistress of Rich. Mackay was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff McGonigal, and gave bail in the sum of $5,000. All the parties to the suit are of more or less prominence. Mackay is a candidate for the State Assembly in the district in which he lives, and beyond this is a brother-in-law of the plaintiff.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Matter of Machado.—Order settled; memorandum for counsel.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Wallace vs. The Mayor, &c.—Demurrer overruled.
Covert vs. Henneberger.—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Curtis.

Burke et al. vs. Curren.—Defendant's motion to dismiss action for failure to prosecute denied, without costs; plaintiff's motion to refer granted, but all proceedings under such order are stayed until the further direction of the Court. No costs of motion.
Nozon vs. Alden.—Reference ordered.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following business was transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week:

Wills Proved—Margaret S. Bartlese, of the town of Flatbush, David K. Ducker, Hester Weaver, Harry B. Price, Joseph Hetteger, Edward C. Smith, Robert Francis, Valentin Schiegel, all of the City of Brooklyn. The will of Richard E. Pangborn was revoked.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Julia Bunce, Cornelia Taylor Sherman, Georgiana Hitchcock, Robert Brown, Margaret Butler, Jane K. Rogers, John Lennon, Henry Wastering, David Mundell, Elizabeth Dalton, Bridget Brown, Mary A. Townsend, Maria Benning, Johanna Wenger, John I. Monfort, and Cornelia Woolsey, all of the City of Brooklyn, and Alexander Calothy, of New Lots.

Letters of guardianship of Harriet C. Smith to Eliza Smith.

COURT NOTES.

George Caffe, importer of liquors, has received his discharge from his debts in bankruptcy from Register Isaac Daytor.

Antonio Cacace and Francis Saverio Lauro, seamen of the Italian bark L'Amico, were arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Deubert, upon charges of desertion. They were committed by Commissioner Shields for examination before Commissioner Osborn, by whom the warrant was issued.

John Sullivan, alias John Chrystie, of No. 440 West Thirty-fifth street, entered the lager-beer saloon of Andrew Wesbecker, of No. 129 West Fifty-seventh street, and, having received liquor, was leaving the store without paying for it, when Wesbecker discharged the contents of a horse-pistol at him, the charge taking effect in his hip. Wesbecker was arrested.

Patrick G. Quille, of No. 205 West Twentieth street, while sitting in Madison square on the evening of the 14th inst., was robbed, he says, by James H. Henry, of No. 548 Second avenue, of a gold watch and chain valued at $250. Since then he has sought in several places for the thief, and, seeing him yesterday, succeeded in having him arrested. At the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, yesterday, he was committed to answer in default of $2,500.

W. S. O'Neil, a messenger-boy in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who has been confined in the Chambers Street Hospital for the past three weeks from the effect of a pistol-shot wound received at the hands of T. F. Wall, an operator also in the employ of the company, was yesterday sufficiently recovered to appear before Justice Duffy, in the Tombs Police Court, and prefer a charge of felonious assault against Wall. Justice Duffy committed the prisoner, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer at the General Sessions.

THE ST. ALBANS RAID.

SPEECH OF ONE OF THE REBEL THIEVES BEFORE THE COURT.

Hon. Edward A. Sowles lately delivered a lecture in Montpelier, Vt., in which he gave a detailed account of the St. Albans raid, concerning which he has extensive knowledge, he having represented the St. Albans banks at Montreal during the trial of the raiders before the notorious Coursol, and having been their counsel before the Mixed Commission at Washington. After a general description of the raid, and a scorching review of the action of the Canadian Judge after the raid, and of the inaction of the Canadian authorities before it, Mr. Sowles said that some of the raiders took high grounds as to the legitimacy of the transaction they were engaged in, and were terribly indignant when it was asserted they

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute.

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well known names of last year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

12—Henry M. Alexander, 9—Benjamin Curtis.
12—Henry Day. 9—Calvin E. Knox.
10—Joan Brooks. 8—James B. Adriance,
9—Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett, 7—Orson D. Munn.

Several have had sons fitted for college.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY,

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its thirty-fourth year Sept. 13. Circulars at book stores and at the Institute.

MLLE. L. F. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 1 East 41st st., corner 5th av.,

will reopen Oct. 3. The Musical Department is under the care of Pro's. S. B. MILLS and R. LAURENT. Mrs. M. J. R. BUEL, late of Washington, D. C., will be connected with the school.

KINDERGARTEN and PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

MME. O. DA SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 6 Madison av., corner 24th st., will reopen Sept. 27. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Intermediate class and private class for boys. KINDERGARTEN IN CHARGE OF MISS LEONOWENS.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 232 Madison av., Between 38th and 39th sts. School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

The rates of tuition have been reduced.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies. No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 27. Address as above, until Sept. 8, when Mlle. CHARBONNIER will be in New-York.

EARNEST TEACHING. COMMON SENSE MANAGEMENT. YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 564. Yonkers, N. Y.

A CLASS FOR BOYS.—THE DESIGN OF THIS class is to thoroughly prepare boys for our best colleges; number of pupils limited to twelve. Reference: President Eliot, of Harvard University; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., and William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City. For circulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, at Class rooms, No. 713 6th av.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av.—Primary Department for young boys. Refers to the following present patrons: Rev. Dr. Hurd; Prof. Seely, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. Dr. S. N. White.

MISS AYRES, NO. 15 WEST 42D ST., NEW-YORK,

Will reopen her English, French, and German School for Young Ladies and Children MONDAY, Sept. 18.

C. A. MILES, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 100 West 43d st., corner 6th av. School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

THE FIFTH AVENUE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NOS. 533, 541, AND 543 5TH AV. REOPENS SEPT. 18. E. A. GIBBENS, Harvard. } Principals. D. B. ACH, Jr., Yale, }

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, No. 5 West 14th st., west of 5th av. Signor Albites and Mme. Gazzaniga Albites, instructors in all branches of singing according to purest Italian methods, piano classes, and sight reading.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector. No. 21 West 32d st. REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1876.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON will reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies and children, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, Sept. 28. Kindergarten and boys' class, Oct. 2.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., will reopen Sept. 21. A school and Kindergarten class will commence Oct. 2, at No. 69 West 12th st. "School Omnibus."

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION for children and adults, No. 64 Madison av., between 27th and 28th sts., (Dr. Mott's Memorial Building.) Prof. HENRY GEBHARD, Director. Apply for circulars.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 79 WEST 52d st., corner 6th av.. Rev. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN, Principal.—Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-seventh school year just begun.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, Business-like correspondence, &c. DOLBEAR, No. 1,193 Broadway, gives special private lessons day or evening; terms reasonable: specialty — stiffness, cramping, and trembling removed.

LESSONS GIVEN IN DRAWING, PAINTing in oil and water colors, on plaques, panels, photograph colors, &c., by a lady teacher at pupils' residences. Address ART, Box No. 277 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the schools of science, technology, mines, architecture. Seven enter college this year. A. COLES, M. E., late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Professor at Naval Academy.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMpetent masters, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on MONDAY, Sept. 25; day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Washington place, (one block from New-York University,) begins its Fortieth Year Sept. 13. Classical, commercial, and primary departments. M. M. HOBBY, B. S. LA SITER, Principals.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY.—A Boarding School for boys, Downington, Pa.; limited to number; boys have home comforts and careful training; easy of access; $200 to $280 a year. P. DONEGAN, LONG, A. M., Prin.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, MANSfield, Conn.—Beautiful and healthful location; second term begins Jan. 10, 1877; applications received immediately. Address SEMINARY.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 28.

MR. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S school for young ladies, No. 148 Madison av., reopens Sept. 25. Three young ladies will be received into the family.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART, New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, and Oil Painting.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y. For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 452 West 24th st., reopened Sept. 18.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 6TH av., opposite Reservoir Park. Pupils of all ages improve here.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 28. Send for circular.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway.—Three boarders taken. Circulars at Putnam's.

MISS EDMONDS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies. No. 37 East 29th st.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 32d st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 27.

U. S. STAMMERING INSTITUTE, DR. WHITE, 417 4th av.—Soundest references. No day until cured.

MRS. GREEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children. 63 West 36th st.

J. B. MORSE'S SCHOOL, 1,267 BROADWAY, reopens Sept. 25; prepares for Harvard, Yale, &c.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON.

DARNEY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, 25 EAST 20TH st.; preparation for college circulars on application.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 131 West 43d st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 20.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND Private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 103 West 40th st.

MISS F. B. PRIES'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 25.

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 20.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AV. Now open for the reception of pupils. For particulars send for circular.

DANCING.—A FEW ADDITIONAL YOUNG LADIES and gentlemen are requested to complete the formation of a select private class for instruction and general practice; Fridays from 8 till 10 P. M. Application with references at No. 66 West 127th st.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 381 Broome st.—A new class for Tuesday; the first lesson can be taken privately and no extra charge from class price. OPENING SOIREE, FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 3.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 7 West 32d st., two doors west 6th av. NOW OPEN.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE

IN 40TH, 45TH, 54TH, 55TH, 57TH, and 65TH STS., and on Madison av., near 44th st., and corner of 56th and 65th sts., several new, finely built and located houses. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH AV.—For sale a handsome four-story brown-stone house, 17½ feet wide, well built and arranged, and in perfect order; lot 98.1; price low and possession immediate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE AT REduced prices: No. 34 West 46th st., No. 44 West 47th st., No. 64 West 53d st., No. 51 West 56th st., No. 16 East 57th st. For particulars and permits apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G & H, basement.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, JUST west of 5th av., a handsome four-story twenty-one foot house, hard-wood finish, frescoed, and in perfect order; price, $32,000; terms easy. F. G. & C. S. Brown, No. 90 Broadway.

MADISON AV., MURRAY HILL.—FINE extra sized house, (price low,) with or without stables; also, fine full-sized house, near 5th av., Murray Hill; less than $40,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

In 47th st., near 5th av., a four-story brown-stone house, 20 feet wide; lot, 100.5 feet. In fee, $30,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

$30,000.—A FOUR-STORY TWENTY-FOOT extension residence, 39th st., adjoining the avenue. 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE houses, handsomely located, on 57th st.; complete with modern improvements; terms to suit. TIMPSON & PEET, No. 1,488 Broadway, near 44th st.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT NORTH-WEST CORNER on 5th av., above 42d st., at a decidedly low figure. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 5TH AV. AND 61ST ST.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

R. V. HARNETT

will sell at auction on Monday, Oct. 23, 1876, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange salesroom, under the direction of WILLIAM S. KEILEY, Esq., Referee,

Two lots north-east corner Fifth av. and 61st st., together 54 feet 9 inches front, by 100 feet deep.

Maps at the auctioneer's office.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

Two lots on 61st st., near 5th av.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

A. J. B. BLEECKER & SON

will sell at auction on Monday, Oct. 23, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, under the direction of WILLIAM S. KEILEY, Esq., Referee,

Two lots north side 61st st., 100 feet east of 5th av., together 50 feet front by 100 feet 5 inches deep.

Maps at the auctioneer's office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THE ROCKINGHAM,

Corner 56th st. and Broadway.

The apartments in this new FIRE-PROOF HOUSE are now offered for rental, on the premises.

A SUPERB MURRAY HILL FULL-SIZE exquisitely furnished and frescoed mansion, fine bronzes, statuary, &c., at a reasonable rental. R. STEVENSON Jr. No. 33 East 17th st., or No. 4 Pine st.

AN EXTRA DESIRABLE ONE-STORY brown-stone dwelling on 17th st., near Stuyvesant park; beautifully and convenient location; rent moderate. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 33 East 17th st., or 4 Pine st.

A MAGNIFICENTLY AND COMPLETELY furnished four-story brown-stone residence on 43d st., adjoining 5th av., to rent low. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 33 East 17th st., or 4 Pine st.

FURNISHED FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 38th street, between 5th and 6th avs.; rent $300 per month; owner will board; other houses, $2.0, $175 and $150. TIMPSON & PEET, No. 1,488 Broadway, near 44th st.

$40 A MONTH, FURNISHED.—A PRETTY cottage, seven rooms, at Rutherford Park, N. J., fifty minutes from New-York; near depot; on best av. Address E. C. T., Post Office Box 466, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED NEATLY.—A THREEstory stone house on 55th st., near 8th av., for one year or longer, to a small family; rent low. Apply to OWNER, No. 185 Dunne st., New-York.

FIFTY-SIXTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—ELEgantly-furnished four-story brown-stone house to rent to private family. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

ORLEANS FLATS—8TH AV. AND 57TH ST.; seven rooms; all improvements; private halls, &c.; $26 to $42; cheapest in New-York. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, No. 702 8th av.

REDUCED RENTS.—NEW COMPLETE FURnished and unfurnished flats; offices, 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A BEAUTIFULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, on 35th st., near 5th av., for seven months; $275 per month; has billiard table. JOHN W. DERING, Broadway and 51st st.

A NEWLY-REFITTED THREE-STORY furnished house, No. 222 West 53d st., to rent very cheap; $150 month; perfect order; immediate occupancy; call early Monday.

TO LET.—A SUITE APARTMENTS, EIGHT ROOMS, bath, $900; elevator; heat; rleans, six rooms; $25 to $40. Addre s J. W. STEVENS, Saratoga Building, Broadway and 52d st.

UNFURNISHED, LARGE FOUR-STORY, high stoop brown-stone house, 41st st., between 6th av. and Broadway; in good order; rent $2,100. TIMPSON & PEET, No. 1,488 Broadway, near 44th st.

A FIRST-CLASS APARTMENT TO LET at No. 205 West 56th st.; eight rooms, none dark; steam heat; all conveniences. Apply to janitor.

A DESIRABLE FLAT TO LET—UNFURNISHED; five rooms; rent $1,000 per annum. No. 71 Lexington av.

FIFTH AV., ABOVE 42D ST.—A BEAUTIFUL extra-size, north-west-corner house for sale exceedingly low. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO LARGE SUITES IN THE NEW AND elegantly-furnished French apartment house, corner of 40th st. and Park av., facing the Park.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

CLUBS, RESTAURANT BUSINESS PURPOSE or private residence, No. 8 West 28th st. Apply as above.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HAVING DISPOSED OF OUR REAL ESTATE business to Mr. E. C. CLARK, we commend that gentleman to the favor of our friends and patrons as in every way worthy of their confidence and esteem, and we solicit for him the patronage which has been given to us for the past seven years. HOLMES BROTH ERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SMALL UNFURNISHED HOUSE, IN good order, for a family of three adults; rent not to exceed $1,200; locality between 14th and 59th sts. and 8th and Lexington avs. Address A. P., Post Office Box No. 548.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER FOR THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT of one of our schools wanted, young or middle-aged lady, who can play on the melodeon and take charge of singing; salary, $40 per month. Apply in person with testimonial from last place, on Tuesday, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M., village school-house, Irvington-on-Hudson

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, who graduated with the highest honors, desires private pupils; prepares for college; highest references. Address A. M., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY of highest ability, and many years' successful advancing grown pupils desires an engagement. References from first families. Derby, Box No. 260, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DESIRED—A POSITION AS DAILY GOVERNESS, in English, French, and music; unexceptionable references. Address, by letter, L. V., No. 95 5th av., art gallery.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY. POSITION as governess to teach young children English branches; references; salary moderate. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 172 Times Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS AND MUSICAL Teacher.—Experienced; highest City references; wishes an engagement for morning hours. Address E., Box No. 141 Times Office.

MME. ROBBINS, A WELL-KNOWN AND successful teacher of French and primary English branches, desires pupils, and trials for invalids. No. 68 West 36th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AS ASSISTANT; one who can reside away from home; state compensation, requirements, age, &c. Address C., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Instruction imparted by Prof. KUTTNER. Call or send for circular to No. 217 East 35th st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, FORMERLY Instructor in Harvard, desires pupils; best references. HARVARD, No. 115 East 26th st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—MRS. ANNA E. PARK, MEDICAL Electrician, has removed from Brooklyn to No. 334 West 12th st., New-York, between Greenwich and Washington streets.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts., open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 434 5TH AV.

A SUPERB SUITE OF APARTMENTS, WITH PRIVATE TABLE, &c.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN their own house, near 37th st., 5th and Madison avs., would rent an elegantly-furnished large room on the second floor, with private bath and dressing-room, to a gentleman wishing a refined home; table and accommodations unexceptionable; only the family, four adults, in the house; references exchanged. Address C. MORSE, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AVENUE NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE family offer handsomely furnished suites on second and third floors, with strictly first-class board at reasonable rates; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall Street Ferry, choice location, first-class board, at reasonable rates. Please inquire at No. 5 Montague Terrace, third house south of Montague st.; references exchanged. fine 2d and 3d story rooms.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.

Rooms single or en suite; rooms for gentlemen; private table or table d'hôte; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished rooms, large and small, suited for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first-class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMOdate five persons (or others) with handsomely-furnished rooms and good board, at reasonable rates; house and location first-class; reference. Call at No. 223 West 34th st.

SUNNY FRONT SUITES ON SECOND AND third floors, with superior board, near 5th av.; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address ENGLAND, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. FELTER, OF NO. 235 WEST 38TH st., offers, with board, suites on second and third floors; also a large room on fourth floor; moderate terms.

ONE SUITE OF NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms on second floor, and third floor hall room; also rooms on parlor floor, with private table if desired. No. 106 Madison av.

NO. 43 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, several large handsome rooms to let, with or without board, in newly furnished first-class house; references exchanged.

NO. 33 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let singly or en suite, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with or without board, or partial board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81.—FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—M. E. GAGE.—A suite of three rooms, front, together or separately, with board; also, fourth floor room; references exchanged.

MRS. J. B. REID,

No. 17 East 31st st., Madison and 5th avs.—Handsomely-furnished suite of rooms; private table; highest reference.

A COMPLETE SUITE OF LARGE HANDsome rooms, newly furnished; elegant parlor, &c.; with private table, if desired; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house have a second floor, also other rooms, en suite or separately, with excellent board; references.

HANDSOME, NEWLY-FURNISHED SUITES of rooms, with board; also single rooms and elegant house, in a desirable location, near station of elevated railroad. No. 347 West 34th st.

A LARGE THIRD-STORY ROOM, VERY desirable, to two gentlemen; first-class board; Madison av., near 30th st. Address G., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 68 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Choice double and single rooms; families and single gentlemen; also, table board; $7 per week.

NO. 14 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsome rooms, with excellent board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; table and service unexceptionable. F. LACHENMEYER.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, AND ONE SINGLE room, elegant and convenient in every respect, with board; family occupying their own house, No. 43 West 22d st.; highest references exchanged.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.

Large, handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor to let, with first-class board; one room on fourth floor; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 139 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs.—To let, with or without board, a very comfortably-furnished room, suitable for two.

NO. 74 WEST 35TH ST.—A SECOND FLOOR, well furnished; excellent board; also two rooms on third floor; terms moderate; references.

NO. 6 EAST 34TH ST.—ROOMS, SINGLY OR en suite, with private table if desired; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, CENTRALLY LOcated, transient or otherwise, with or without board. No. 121 East 20th st.

DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS, CONNECTing, on second and third floors, with board, at No. 33 West 27th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

ONE NICELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms, with private table if desired, No. 122 West 21st st.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, TWO OR three single rooms, with or without board; reference exchanged. No. 54 West 23d st.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.—Front parlor and bedroom on second floor, with board; also, room on upper floor; highest references.

NO. 18 EAST 33D ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor and suite on third floor; private table if desired; rooms for gentlemen; references.

NO. 239 EAST 32D ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, No. 2 second floor, newly furnished, with or without board; terms easy; private family; good locality.

A FURNISHED FRONT AND HALL ROOM, second floor; first-class board; references. No. 338 West 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—ENTIRE THIRD STORY; four rooms; excellent table and attendance; $60 per week; also fourth-story rooms.

NO. 34 WEST 33D ST.—SUNNY FRONT SUITES; superior board or private tables; also rooms for gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5, NEAR THE BREVOORT.—A second floor, handsomely furnished; also, single rooms; table unexceptionable.

ONE LARGE ROOM WITH BOARD TO gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, also one single room; reference. No. 34 West 26th st.

NO. 136 EAST 2D ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE OR singly; private table if desired; good board; references.

NO. 238 EAST 12TH ST.—A HANDSOME REception and bedroom connecting to let with board; also front room on second floor.

NO. 335 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOME NEWly furnished rooms with board; also table-board; terms very moderate.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Elegant rooms with board; single rooms for gentlemen; gentlemen; reference.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE, No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly furnished floors, with private tables.

MURRAY HILL.—NO. 112 EAST 37TH ST., near Park av., second floor, en suite or singly, with board, in private family.

A SECOND-FLOOR ROOM, WITH OR without board; also second floor, front hall room, at No. 237 West 53d st.

AT $14 AND $16 FOR TWO.—HANDSOME rooms, first-class board; quiet, central location. Address HOME, Times office.

NO. 139 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs.—To let, a commodious furnished room on second floor, suitable for two, with or without board.

NO. 11 WEST 20TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND floor, single room on third floor, with board; references.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—NICELY FURnished room to let, with excellent board; references exchanged.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST ST.—MOST ATTRACTIVE locality; appointments desirable; rooms en suite or singly, with board; references.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms to let, with or without private table; references.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT SUITE of front rooms to rent, with board; also room on fourth floor; references.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH AV.—Handsome apartments to first-class parties; meals at option of occupants.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—LARGE AND ELEGANT rooms to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished apartments with board, for families and gentlemen; private table if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 311.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent second floor, with private table, from Nov. 1; third floor immediately.

MRS. WILLIS', No. 3 West 30th st. Handsome suite of rooms, with board.

NO. 105 WEST 44TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, singly or en suite; first-class table; references.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board. No. 158 West 45th st.

NO. 141 WEST 44TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, singly or en suite; table first-class; references.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN A pleasant home and good board at 105 East 24 h st.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, ENfire third floor; references. No. 116 West 46th st.

NO. 43 EAST 9TH ST.—A FLOOR AND SINGLE rooms to let, with board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO RENT WITH BOARD.—A LARGE, CHEERful room, with all modern conveniences adjoining, within a few doors of 5th av., and near Windsor and Buckingham Hotels; suitable for one or two gentlemen. Address CLAYTON, Box No. 255 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADison square.—Elegantly furnished rooms on second and parlor floor; bath-room, large closets, &c.; private table if desired; house and appointments strictly first-class.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms on second floor; also, hall room on third floor; superior table, private if desired; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 243.—HANDSOME PARLOR floor, with all modern conveniences; private table or without board; unquestionable reference given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 22½, OPPOSITE HOTEL BRUNSWICK.—Parlor and second floors; single rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast; terms reasonable to parties making permanent arrangements.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN AN ELEGANT house on West 52d st. would like a small family to board or two single gentlemen. Address S. G. S., Station G, City.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—To let from Nov. 1, possibly sooner, with private tables only, second, third, or upper floors in a first-class family house.

ONE GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE A PLEASANT room, with good board, in a private family, on 32d st., between 8th and 9th avs., for $7 per week. Address QUIET HOME, Station E.

MRS. M. E. JEENS, NO. 48 WEST 15TH st., offers three desirable connecting rooms, with board; also, pleasant hall-room for a gentleman.

ONE SUITE VERY DESIRABLE SECOND-story rooms, with board. No. 153 Madison av., corner 32d st.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—WITH BOARD, LARGE, handsome rooms, singly or en suite. References exchanged.

NO. 37 WEST 31ST ST.—MOST HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with superior table; best situation in town.

ROOMS TO LET—SINGLE AND DOUBLE, WITH home comforts; terms to suit the times. At No. 49 7th av., between 13th and 14th sts.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO FRONT ROOMS ON third floor, in small family. Call at No. 62 West 45th st.

MRS. C. K. PARKER, OF NO. 72 MADISON av., has a few well furnished rooms to let, with board, at reasonable rates; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH SUPERIOR board; one with carpets and curtains; references exchanged. No. 37 East 29th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SHAVER OFFERS suites of apartments, with private table, or without board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—CORNER HOUSE; Southern exposure; handsome suite of rooms to let, with or without private table; also single rooms.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with or without board.

NO. 355 5TH AV.—TWO HANDSOME ROOMS TO rent with good board; table board if desired.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, with board, for first class parties.

BOARD WANTED.

A FAMILY OF SEVEN ADULTS DESIRE board in a private family. References given and required. Address S. Works, Box No. 260, TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, (NO OTHER boarders,) two well furnished bedrooms with board for three persons. Address E. D., Box No. 170 Times office, stating terms.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, with bath, convenient to Cleveland, Westminster, Everett, and other hotels, to rent, in a strictly private family, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations. Address E. H., Box No. 168 Times Office.

A PARTMENT NEATLY FRESCOED, FURnished with Axminster carpets in parlor, dining, and boudoir; all gas fixtures, mirrors; parlor, dining, and three bedroom suites; no kitchen furniture, bedding, linen, or crockery; $160 per month for a year. Address H. B., Station G.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE first respectability, residing between 28th and 31st sts., near 4th av., will rent a handsomely-furnished room (all improvements) on second floor, to single gentleman; reference exchanged. Address, with name, J. M., Box No. 133 Times office.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE house No. 18 West 25th st., and would respectfully solicit the patronage of those wanting good and well-furnished rooms for the Winter. E. P. GARDINER.

NO. 74 WEST 35TH ST.—A SECOND FLOOR, well furnished; excellent board; also two rooms on third floor; terms moderate; references.

IN PRIVATE FAMILY—VERY PLEASANT handsomely-furnished rooms; large closets; modern improvements; first-class table, with private table or without board. No. 140 West 42d st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A LARGE AND nicely-furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple, in a small French family. No. 62 West 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 23 WEST 22D ST.—ONE LARGE HALL room, with closet; can be heated; also, sunny extension-room, suitable for gentlemen; references exchanged.

TO LET—A BACK PARLOR, UNFURNISHED; also, a furnished room on third floor. No. 46 Lexington av. Reference required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS for gentlemen only, without board, near Westminster and Everett House. No. 131 East 17th st.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTminster Hotel.—Handsomely-furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen, breakfast, if desired.

NO. 123 EAST 12TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily will rent two or three handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen; references required.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR THE ST. JAMES.—Handsomely-furnished parlor floor; also, second floor en suite or single, without board.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, from $3 to $12 per week; reference.

NO. 9 EAST 22D ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished sunny front rooms, second floor, toilet, without board; restaurant second door; references.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING, north-east corner 5th av. and 44th st., one suite of two furnished rooms. Apply at No. 531 5th av.

NO. 44 EAST 10TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let en suite; references required.

ROOMS WANTED.

AN AMIABLE AND EXPERIENCED GENtleman, (editor and journalist,) about forty years of age, desires a pleasant room and cheerful home, where light, happiness, refinement, music, genial and cultured companionship, &c., may be enjoyed, and which he would be pleased and natural for him to reciprocate; private family preferred; would furnish one or more rooms, if desired or necessary; highest references given. Address, with full particulars and lowest terms, LONELY, Box No. 4,328 General Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA BOARDING AND LODGing, at Mrs. J. HAMILTON THOMAS', No. 1,344 Chestnut st.; dinner at 6; convenient to steam and horse cars.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROYAL, RESERVOIR SQUARE AND 10th st.—A strictly first-class family hotel; very quiet; the restaurant is of unsurpassed excellence; a few elegantly-furnished suites to rent; prices moderate.

AT NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL—LODGINGS 50 cents; 2 to light single rooms for gentlemen only; weekly $3. Bowery and 1 Bayard st.

HOTEL ST. STEPHEN, 11TH ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University place; new house, newly furnished; strictly first class; moderate price.

AUCTION SALES.

A PEREMPTORY SALE, RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, Will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. at No 18 East 40th st. between 5th and Madison avs., by order of Joseph Lee, Esq.,

large and valuable collection of oil-paintings by the following artists: Gentz De ruel, Storkenburgh, Fitzpatrick, Colo. denaro, Achenbach, Toussaint, Freeman, Reed, Hilbner, Sommer, Thater, Werner, Jacobsen, Co nesti, Cardone, Boone, Hall, Hoguet, Tait, and others; superb bronzes, &c.

Rich rosewood parlor suites, pier and mantel mirrors of the most beautiful designs, Phelan & Collend r billiard table, sofa bedsteads, lace and damask-manual window-hangings, moquet and Brussels carpets, chandeliers and gas-fixtures, carved black-walnut bookcases, — feet high, and — feet wide, library furniture, rosewood, black-walnut, and oak bedsteads and bedroom suites, bedding, black-walnut buffet, black-walnut extension dining-room table and chairs, china and glassware, black-walnut hall hat-stand with mirror, kitchen furniture, refrigerator, and all that belongs to a first-class house.

Catalogues and permits to inspect pictures at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Bro

POLITICS IN BROOKLYN.

THE REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.

GOOD TICKET NOMINATED—THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS INDORSE IT—HON. RIPLEY ROPES THE NOMINEE FOR CONTROLLER—THE TICKET IN FULL.

The following candidates were nominated last evening by the Brooklyn City Republican Convention, and indorsed by the Independent Democrats' City Convention:

Controller—Ripley Ropes.
City Auditor—George A. Kingsland.
Police Justice—James W. Monck.
Justice, First District—William A. Rowan.
Justice, Second District—James W. Ridgeway.
Justice, Sixth District—F. W. Obernier.

It is not hazarding much in the way of prediction to say that Mr. Ropes will be the next Controller of Brooklyn. The candidate for City Auditor, Mr. George A. Kingsland, is a wealthy merchant residing in the Seventeenth Ward, and is a determined enemy of the Kingsley-McLaughlin Ring. The gentlemen whose names are placed on the Judiciary ticket are all of unimpeachable character and well known in local politics.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Brooklyn City Republican Convention, which met on Wednesday and adjourned until last evening, was called to order by the Chairman, ex-Mayor Booth, a few minutes before 8 o'clock. After the roll had been called, Charles Cheshire, Chairman of the Conference Committee appointed when the convention last met to confer with the Independent Democrats, reported that both committees had agreed that the Republicans should have the Controllership, the Justices in the First and Sixth Districts, and the Police Justice, and that the Auditorship and the Justice in the Second District be conceded to the Independent Democrats. Mr. Cheshire moved the adoption of the report. The yeas and nays were called for, and the report was adopted by a vote of 71 to 38. A committee of three was then appointed to wait on the Independents and inform them of the action of the Republicans, and obtain the names of the candidates for Auditor and Justice in the Second District. During the absence of the committee the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Controller. Mr. Ripely Ropes was nominated by John F. Henry, of the Tenth Ward. The mention of Mr. Ropes' name was received with deafening cheers. The nomination was seconded by Sigismund Kaufman and Mr. Leeds, of the First Ward, in brief, eulogistic speeches. Mr. Henry then moved that the nomination be made by acclamation. The motion was carried amid a storm of applause. A committee of three was appointed to wait on Mr. Ropes and bring him before the convention. The next business was the nomination of candidate for Police Justice. James W. Monck, Benjamin A. Morehouse, William H. Grace, and Charles S. Frost were placed in nomination. Before the result of the ballot was declared, Mr. Ropes entered the room, and was cheered to the echo.

Mr. Ropes said he was sincerly grateful for the token of confidence conveyed in the nomination which had been tendered him. He regretted that it had not fallen to an abler man. [Cries of there are no abler men.] It was enough that he was told by the delegates that the necessities of good government again called on him to enter public life. He had no pledges to make, except that, if he were elected, he would perform his duty faithfully, and that he would never do anything which would bring the blush of shame to those who elected him.

No nomination that has been made by either party in Brooklyn during the present campaign or within recent years has evoked such enthusiasm as that of Mr. Ropes. His name has been identified with every movement in the direction of good government in Brooklyn.

After the interruption caused by the entrance and speech of Mr. Ropes, the Secretary announced that James W. Monck had received a majority of the votes of the delegates for the office of Police Justice. Mr. Monck's nomination was made unanimous. Ex-Alderman Bradshaw, Wilber B. Mabin, and William A. Rowan were next placed in nomination for the position of Justice in the First District. Before the calling of the roll a committee of three from the City Convention of the Independent Democrats was introduced, and the Chairman, Mr. Ivans, announced that the Independents had nominated for the office of Auditor Mr. George A. Kingsland, of the Seventeenth Ward, and for Justice of the Peace in the Second District James W. Ridgeway. The nominations were enthusiastically indorsed. The committee announced that the Independent Democrats had indorsed the nomination of Mr. Ropes for Controller. When the calling of the roll for the purpose of ascertaining the wish of the convention in reference to the nomination for Justice in the First District was resumed it became apparent in a few moments that Mr. Rowan would receive a large majority of the votes. In view of this fact the names of the other gentlemen were withdrawn, and Mr. Rowan was nominated by acclamation. F. W. Obernier was nominated by acclamation for Justice of the Peace in the Sixth District. A committee was then appointed to inform the Independents of the action taken by the Republicans, after which the convention adjourned, first giving three hearty cheers for the whole ticket. All the nominations were ratified last evening by the City Convention of the Independent Democrats.

THE DEMOCRATS COMPLETE THEIR TICKET.

The Brooklyn City Democratic Convention reassembled last evening at Democratic Headquarters on Court street for the purpose of completing the city ticket. When the convention first met the nominations for Controller and City Auditor were made, but the Boss could not distribute the places on the Judiciary ticket to the satisfaction of his followers, and hence ordered an adjournment. Before the convention assembled a turbulent crowd collected in the room, and prevented the delegates from taking their seats. The Police were called in, and the roughs were after some time expelled. The cause of the disturbance was seen later on, when, by direction of the Boss, a majority of the delegates cast their votes against Assemblyman Michael Coffee, who was a candidate for the position of Justice of the Peace in the First District. After roll had been called, and a guard of Police detailed to keep back the crowd, Police Justice Andrew Walsh was unanimously renominated. Alderman Donovan then nominated Michael Coffee for Justice in the First District Mr. Cook nominated Capt. Daniel Ferry. When the roll was called Coffee received but 13 votes; whereat a hoarse yell of disgust went up from the crowd in the rear of the room, and the Twelfth Ward delegation retired from the convention in a body. Coffee is a leader of the "boys" in the Twelfth Ward, and his followers asserted openly last night that they would oppose Coffee's successful rival on election day. The convention, after nominating E. Wilson Bloome, its Chairman, for Justice in the Second District, and Ludwig Semler for Justice in the Sixth District, adjourned.

The Second Congressional District Democratic Convention met last evening at the Democratic Head-quarters in Court street, Brooklyn, and nominated Surrogate Veeder for Congress in that district. What is known as the reform element in the McLaughlin committee expected the nomination for one of their number, but the "Boss" gave it to Veeder to console that very particular favorite for his defeat when he sought a renomination for his present office in the County Convention. Veeder is a veteran office holder.

THE GREENBACK LOCAL TICKET.

NAMES OF THE PROSPECTIVE NOMINEES FOR THE VARIOUS OFFICES.

The greenback adherents of Peter Cooper have determined to run County, Aldermanic Congressional and Assembly tickets in this City at the coming election, and the following are the candidates thus far named:

Mayor.—James Gordon Bennett, or William B. Astor.
Surrogate.—Belano C. Calvin, or William C. Trapnagen.
Sheriff.—James O'Brien, Bernard Reilly, or William Lawler.
County Clerk.—Thomas Murphy or William R. Roberts.
Judge of the Superior Court—Richard O'Gorman.
Judge of the Marine Court.—Joseph Koch or James P. Binnott.
Coroners.—Thomas P. Bourke, Jacob Cohen, and Richard Flanagan.
Aldermen at Large.—William A. A. Carsey, Theodore E. Tomlinson, Jeremiah Murphy, and John D. Brodrick.
Senator, Fifth District.—Sheridan Shook.
District Aldermen.—No candidates named in the Fourth District; William Bennett and Gilbert J. Hunter named in the Fifth, Nicholas Eberhard and John Adamson 2d, the birthy Edwin T. Patterson in the Seventh, and Joseph A. Taylor, John McCormick, and William F. Schwartz in the Eighth.

Col. James E. Kerrigan has been nominated for Congress in the Fifth District, Wallace P. Groom in the Seventh, William S. Ware in the Eleventh, and the conventions in the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Districts have adjourned to meet Friday evening.

The Assembly conventions are to meet to-morrow evening. John Purcell is "slated" in the Fifth District, William H. Corsa in the Ninth, Dr. Charles Kammerer in the Thirteenth, Thomas F. Tully in the Eighteenth, and Sewell Parker in the Twentieth. The Greenback County Convention is to meet on Tuesday evening in Science Hall.

BROOKLYN NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

Deputy United States Marshals De Clue and Biggert yesterday arrested John Wood, aged twenty-three years, and residing at No. 279 Van Brunt street, in the Third District of the Twelfth Ward, on a charge of having registered illegally, on fraudulent naturalization papers. The papers were obtained from the County Clerk Oct. 11, 1875, and Mr. Wood admits that he came to this country in April, 1872. He was taken before United States Commissioner Allen, who held him to bail in the sum of $1,000, it is said that warrants for the arrest of some fifty persons on a similar charge, mostly in the Twelfth Ward, are in the hands of the same Marshals, and will soon be served. Three fraudulent registrations have been made under the auspices of prominent Democratic ward politicians.

THE OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY.

KELLY'S CANDIDATES TO BE OPPOSED—ANDREW H. GREEN TO RECEIVE THE NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

Kelly's candidates for the local offices will, in the opinion of the Democrats who are fighting against his dictatorship in the party, be easily beaten, if the elements opposed to him will sink all personal interests and combine to place the best men that can be found in the City willing to run for office in the field. The head-quarters of the Independent Citizens' Committee, No. 166 Fifth avenue, were visited yesterday by a large number of people, including Republicans and Democrats. The advice given by the visitors was to move slowly in the matter of making nominations other than that of Andrew H. Green for Mayor. If a good ticket was nominated a victory for the Tammany opposition was certain. An organization of the Independent Citizens' Party is now established in every Assembly district in the City and the two up-town wards, and the officers of the Central Committee report that the canvass for Mr. Green is progressing as satisfactorily as his friends could desire.

A meeting of conference committees of Democratic organizations opposed to Tammany Hall was held yesterday at No. 30 West Twenty-third street. The parties represented were the German-American Independent (Ottendorfer) Organization, the Independent Citizens', and the Anti-Tammany parties. The committees were as follows:

German-American Independent Organization.—Julius Bien Judge Marcus Otterbourg, Moritz Ellinger, Prof. Theodore Glanbienskiie, Edward Tamsen.
Independent Citizens' Party.—Henry Clausen, William V. Smith, Charles H. Swan, L. A. Dolscher, John D. Crimmins.
Anti-Tammany Party.—E. B. Hart, Henry Murray, James O'Brien, M. C. Murphy, and John Purcell.

They organized as one body by the selection of Henry Clausen for Chairman, and L. M. Dolscher for Secretary. Everybody present decided that Andrew H. Green was the best candidate that could be selected for Mayor by the combined opposition to Tammany. After this understanding had been reached there was an interchange of views, and a discussion as to what would be the best policy for the opposition to pursue in the campaign. It was the general opinion of those present that a ticket would be nominated finally that would beat that of Kelly. The meeting adjourned to meet at No. 200 Third avenue, on Tuesday next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The candidates named for various offices by members of the opposition yesterday were as follows: Andrew H. Green, for Mayor; Jacob Hess and Thomas Murphy, for County Clerk; James O'Brien, for Sheriff; L. M. Dolscher, William C. Trapnagen, and John Burtis, for Surrogate; Bernard Roeiker and Dennis McMahon, for Judge of the Superior Court; Joseph Koch, Adolph Sanger, and C. H. Truax, for Judge of the Marine Court; Nathaniel Turpenny, for Aldermen at Large; and Bryan Reilly, William K. Sidner, Myer Stern, and Dr. William Shine, for Coroners.

At a meeting of the Ninth Ward Workingmen's Independent Political Association on Friday night, resolutions were passed refusing to support Richard Croker for Coroner and Mr. Lewis for Alderman.

ACTION OF THE ANTI-TAMMANY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Pursuant to the call of Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Anti-Tammany Executive Committee, the committee met last evening in the Union Place Hotel. Mr. Hart presiding. There was a very full attendance, and before the meeting was called to order there was a general expression of opinion that a combination would be perfected in a few days against the Kelly ticket which would defeat it by a very large majority. Among those present were ex-Senator O'Brien, Senator Francis M. Bixby, Ira Shafer, Malcolm Campbell, ex-Supervisor James Hayes, Joseph Monheimer, John D. Coughlin, Dr. Feodore Mierson, Judge John A. Dinkel, Dennis McMahon, Thomas Costigan, and Alexander V. Davidson. A communication was received from ex-District Attorney Samuel B. Garvin, Chairman of the Eleventh Assembly District Committee, reciting that John Morrissey had resigned from the District Committee and that John H. Ford had been chosen to fill Mr. Morrissey's position as a member of the Executive Committee. On the motion of Mr. Costigan, seconded by Senator Bixby, the resignation of Mr. Morrissey was unanimously accepted and Mr. Ford received as a delegate to fill the vacancy. Mr. Ford is a warm personal friend of Mr. Morrissey, and it is understood, will represent his interests in the Anti-Tammany organization.

A communication from the Agitation Committee of brewers and liquor-dealers, asking an indorsement of their candidates for members of Assembly in the Eighth, Tenth, Eighteenth, and Twentieth Districts, was referred to the Anti-Tammany Conventions in those districts. Mr. William P. Mitchell, of the Seventh Congressional District, announced that Coroner Eickhoff, Kelly's defeated candidate for a renomination for a Coronership, had been nominated for Congress last evening in the Seventh District, and he spoke strongly against any support being given Eickhoff by the Anti-Tammany organization. He said it was the sense of the Anti-Tammany men in the district that a Democrat should be supported by them, but that they would not aid to elect Eickhoff, because when it seemed probable that he would be nominated for Coroner, John Kelly had refused to heed the wishes of the Germans and Anti-Tammany men in the district, who were willing to unite with Tammany to elect William B. Maclay as a Representative from the district. Mr. Mitchell's remarks met with warm approval, but no formal action was taken, the matter being left in the District Convention.

On the motion of Senator Bixby the Anti-Tammany Assembly and Aldermanic Conventions were requested not to make any nominations until a full County ticket is placed in the field for a combination against Tammany Hall. A discussion arose as to the time of reconvening the County Convention, and resulted in leaving the matter in the hands of Mr. Shafer, the Chairman of that convention, who is to issue a call as soon as the County Convention Conference Committee is ready to report definitely in relation to the formation of a coalition against Tammany Hall. The Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair. No action whatever was taken relative to the reorganizing of any of the districts which supported Mr. Morrisey at the last meeting of the County Convention, for the reason that they have all concluded to stand by Anti-Tammany. After the adjournment of the meeting, Mr. O'Brien said that he thought that the Conference Committee would be ready to report by the middle of the week, and that a meeting of the County Convention would probably be held on Wednesday or Friday.

TAMMANY NOMINATIONS.

Tammany Hall Aldermanic Conventions were held last night in the Fifth and Eighth Districts, and the following nominations were made:

Fifth District.—William Bennett and William Lamb.
Eighth District.—William Joyce, Hugh Moore, and Michael Tuomy.

At a meeting of the Seventh Congressional District Tammany Hall Convention yesterday, which met at Beethoven Hall in Fifth street, near the Bowery, Anthony Eickhoff, who was defeated for Coroner in the County convention, was unanimously nominated as the candidate of the party for Congress.

NOMINATIONS BY THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.

Messrs. Henry Clausen, Frederick Hollender, and George W. Sauer, the subcommittee of the Agitation Committee of brewers and liquor-dealers, have had consultations with conference committees of the Tammany and Anti-Tammany organizations in reference to Assembly nominations, and received assurances of definite answers within a few days. The Agitation Committee has already placed the following candidates in nomination, and say that the liquor interest will support them, even if they are not indorsed by any other organization: Martin McGuinness (Tammany) in the Eighth District, Henry Cunningham (Tammany) in the Tenth, Charles R. Townsend (Anti-Tammany) in the Eighteenth, and Michael Hahn (Independent Democrat) in the Twentieth.

THURSDAY MORNING'S METEOR.

The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* says: "A meteor of remarkable size and brilliancy passed from the constellation Taurus, near the zenith, to the southwest, at 2 o'clock on Thursday morning. It was half the apparent size of the moon, which it rivaled in brightness, the smallest objects being visible in its intense white light of about two seconds' duration. It left a train ten degrees long and a quarter of a degree wide, which soon changed from a straight line to the form of a perfect letter Z, which remained visible over a quarter of an hour. While the train was being observed, a large number of smaller meteors passed, as often as one a minute, over the same field, one or two of them leaving a slight train."

THE AFRICAN METHODIST CHURCH.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—The Board of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church convened here in annual session to-day. The following Bishops were present: D. A. Payne and J. Shorter, of Wilberforce, Ohio; J. C. Campbell, of Philadelphia; T. M. D. Ward, of New-Orleans; J. M. Brown, of Washington, and Wayman of this city. The object of the meeting was to arrange the details and fix the programme for their annual visitations to the different churches under their charge, and to confer with the boards of education, missions, finance, and publication, which bodies were also in session.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Post Office deposits for the last week amounted to $55,300.

The receipts for Croton rents last week amounted to $20,892 40.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 2,070.

Mr. William Black and Mr. Joseph Hatton sailed yesterday for England.

John Reilly assigned his property, for the benefit of his creditors, to John T. Davies yesterday.

The Tax Office was again crowded yesterday, and a very large amount was received. On Friday the receipts were $1,158,449.

Four foreign-bound steam-ships sailing yesterday took out mails consisting of 38,101 letters, 526 registered letters, and 75 bags of papers.

We have received $3 from "A. H. C." for the relief of Gustave Ballion, the French gunsmith, of No. 16 Spring street, who was wounded while aiding in arresting a thief.

Mayor Wickham yesterday signed a warrant for $38,942 85, being the amount of a judgment obtained by William C. Traphagen against the City in the matter of opening Riverside Park.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the week ending at noon yesterday 467 deaths, 452 births, and 181 marriages, showing an increase of 31 deaths, 19 births, and 47 marriages as compared with the preceding week.

At the pier of the Cromwell Line on North River, yesterday, when the men who are employed instead of the striking 'longshoremen went to dinner there was an effort on the part of the strikers to create a disturbance but it was promptly quelled.

Next Thursday in addition to being Ohio's day at the Centennial will also be Merchants' Day. The commercial exchanges of the principal cities will be represented, and it is expected that New-York will send a delegation of 1,200 business men.

The annual benefit of the Catholic Orphan Asylum will take place on Thursday next at the Academy of Music. An afternoon and evening entertainment will be given, in which performers from the principal theatres of the City will take part.

In the assignment of Adolph Schleur and Simon L. Herman to Abraham Seligsberg, the liabilities are set down at $39,859 42, the nominal assets at $33,920 15, and the real assets at $2,700. A bond in the sum of $6,000 was directed to be furnished by the assignee.

The Congressional Commission on Coin continues to hold daily sessions in the Post Office Building. The commission has been established in New-York about two weeks, and has already taken a large amount of testimony, both written and oral. The session will be prolonged until election time.

The last cricket match of the season will be played next Thursday on the ground of the Staten Island Club, at Camp Washington. Eleven Americans will compete against eleven Englishmen under the respective Captainship of Messrs. T. J. Souther and C. W. Bance. Wickets will be pitched punctually at 10 o'clock.

The steamer Bristol, of the Fall River Line, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, during the heavy fog, collided with an unknown schooner, carrying away her mainmast and otherwise damaging her. In answer to cries for help from the schooner the Bristol lowered her boats and made an ineffectual search for the injured vessel.

Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, with Sergt. Riley and a large force of Police, last night made a descent on two disorderly houses, Nos. 57 and 59 Thompson street, in that portion of the Eighth Ward known as "Africa," and which is the resort of the vilest characters in the City. Forty-one persons were arrested.

BROOKLYN.

The remains of a dead infant, about six months old, were yesterday found in a garbage pile at the foot of Douglas street.

Peter Behlen, an Eastern District dancing-master, has left his family and several anxious creditors, and "waltzed away" with one of his young lady pupils.

To-morrow will be the last day of the registry. The different offices will be open from 8 to 11 A. M., and from 4 to 11 P. M. If you fail to register to-morrow you cannot vote for Hayes and Wheeler.

Peter Bradley, a newsboy, eight years of age, residing at No. 12 Talman street, fell down in front of a horse and truck, at Fulton Ferry, yesterday, and was run over and severely injured. He was removed to the Long Island College Hospital.

The Tabernacle Baptist Church, corner of Clinton street and Third place, was robbed yesterday morning of twenty-six yards of ingrain carpet, the Pastor's robes, and the contents of the poor-boxes. The amount of money taken is not known.

James Mechon, of No. 174, Jeremiah Sullivan, of No. 231, and John Daly, of No. 121 Tillary street, were arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Winslow, charging them with passing a counterfeit fifty cent piece upon a Court street car conductor.

Michael Mairs, of No. 424 Columbia street, quarreled with his wife, Margaret, yesterday, and during the melée which ensued, Margaret struck Michael on the back of the head with a spittoon, inflicting a severe cut. He went to the Eleventh Street Station-house and had his wound dressed, and then procured a warrant for the arrest of his wife. She was held to answer.

Adolph Lateur, a prosperous Hebrew merchant, formerly of Brooklyn, but now residing in New-York, has commenced an action in the Supreme Court, Kings County, against his wife, Clara, for absolute divorce on the ground of adultery. The couple were married in January, 1870. The case was to have been before Justice Pratt, yesterday, on a motion for alimony, but was postponed.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Leonard P. Miller, Esq., a well-known lawyer of Westchester County, and an old and esteemed resident of New-Rochelle, was buried yesterday. The funeral services were largely attended.

The congregation of the North Sing Sing Methodist Episcopal Church have purchased the site which was formerly occupied by the California House, which was recently destroyed by fire, and propose to erect thereon a new church edifice at a cost of several thousand dollars.

The plan adopted by the Executive Committee and Board of Trustees of the Westchester County Historical Society for the celebration of the centennial of the battle of White Plains on Saturday next, provides for a procession of soldiers, Freemasons, and like organizations in uniform, and also of citizens not belonging to any of the above-named bodies from all parts of the county. The line of march will be from the camping-ground of Gen. Washington to Chatterton Hill, the scene of the battle, where Hon. Clarkson N. Potter will deliver the oration. The entertainment of visitors who come in organized form will devolve upon the residents of White Plains, and arrangements are being made for their hospitable reception and for other local parts of the celebration.

LONG ISLAND.

Frederick Innes, a market gardener, residing at Dutch Kills, while returning home intoxicated yesterday, fell from the front platform of one of the Dutch Kills horse cars to the ground, the wheels of the car severing his ear from his head, and otherwise injuring him.

Jacob Kelly, a farm hand in the employ of Mr. Stayrel, at Maspeth, while attempting to extinguish a fire in the barn on Thursday last, was burned so severely about the head and arms that he died from his injuries on Friday. Kelly had been smoking in the barn, a spark from his pipe setting fire to the straw.

NEW-JERSEY.

A private letter received yesterday contained the information that Chester Burhans, of Jersey City, while performing on a trapeze attached to a balloon, in Shawnestown, Ill., a few days ago, fell to the ground and was almost instantly killed.

John Schnitzer, of One Hundred and Eighteenth street, New-York, while peddling at Greenville yesterday, gave his assistant a $20 bill to get changed. The man jumped into Schnitzer's wagon, and no trace has since been got of the man, the money, or the wagon.

Joel R. James, a telegraph operator employed at Brooklyn, but a resident of Trenton, N. J., was yesterday convicted in the Mercer County Court of forging a mortgage for $1,500 on property which he owned in Trenton. After forging the mortgage he went to the County Clerk's office and presented it for cancellation, when the fraud was discovered. Sentence has not yet been pronounced.

MR. LAWRENCE R. JEROME'S WATCH.

On the evening of the 12th inst., while Mr. Lawrence R. Jerome, of No. 33 West Nineteenth street, was standing at the corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street, watching the passage of a political procession, he was suddenly assaulted by a youth, who stole his watch and chain, valued at $250, with which the thief made off. The case was placed in the hands of Sergt. Kealy, of the Detective Office, and yesterday, in conjunction with Detective Dorsey, of the Sixth Precinct, he arrested John Shafter, aged twenty-one, of No. 105 Sheriff street, who, the Police allege, sold the watch and chain stolen from Mr. Jerome to Nathan J. Israel, a jeweler at No. 105 Division street. From information obtained from Shaffer, Detective O'Connor, of the Eleventh Precinct, arrested Frank Frost, aged seventeen, who is said to be the youth who robbed Mr. Jerome. Israel, the alleged receiver, was also arrested, and with Shaffer and Frost was taken to the Essex Market Police Court for examination.

AN IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.

A very important sale of valuable paintings, bronzes, and elegant household appointments will take place on Wednesday next at the private residence No. 18 East Fortieth street. There are twenty-nine oil paintings to be disposed of. These are by native and foreign artists, and were collected at great cost. Before purchase they came within the close scrutiny of connoisseurs, and no indifferent works were selected. Two very handsome bronze groups, one representing "Happiness," and the other "Confidence," are among the art collections which will be offered for sale. The furniture and domestic appointments generally are of the very finest kind—such as one might expect to find in any private residence of elegant pretensions. Those pieces which are commonly regarded as necessaries, as well as those which are merely luxuries, are alike of the best workmanship. The latter particularly should satisfy the most exacting taste. The rosewood suite of the parlor, with mirrors, cornices, curtains, &c., is a very handsome set of furniture. A nine-light ormolu gilt chandelier and globes, and two three-light ormolu gilt side gas and globes are among the articles of parlor appointments to be disposed of. There are some very handsome pieces of hall furniture, including a hall stand with mirror 10.9 feet high by 7.3 feet wide. The library is likely to attract a good deal of attention, as it is supplied with every requisite for studious ease and convenience, while the appointments of the bed-rooms, bath-rooms, kitchen, laundry, &c., are all of the most complete kind. A Phelan & Collender billiard-table is also to be sold. The auctioneer is Mr. Richard V. Harnett, who will open the sale at 10 A. M.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FORGER.

Detectives Corwin, Folk, and Powers, of the Brooklyn Central Office, last night arrested Thomas Cassidy, alias R. G. Watson, who gave his residence as No. 102 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, on a charge of having forged a check on the National City Bank of Brooklyn. It is alleged that he went to the carpet firm of Nye & Titus, corner of Fulton street and Hudson avenue, where he bought some carpets, and subsequently induced them to give him their indorsed check for $20, on the pretense that he wanted to send that amount to a friend. The check was made payable to James Parker or order. By this means he got possession of the signature of the firm and forged a check for $450, which he presented to the bank on the 13th inst. and obtained the money. On Oct. 18, he presented the original check for $20, which was also paid. A few days afterward the forgery was discovered, and the case was given to the Police and the result was the arrest of the prisoner last night. It is thought that the prisoner is the man who drew $2,000 from a bank, a short time ago, on a check to which he had forged the name of Richard M. Hooly, and he is also supposed to have been engaged in the Erie Railway bond forgeries.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Commander Henry Wilson, United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Mayor Champion S. Chase, of Omaha, is at the Hoffman House.

Baron Heyking, of the Russian Centennial Commission, is at the Albemarle Hotel

Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. Marshall Jewell, of Hartford; Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio; Gen. Alfred T. A. Torbert, United States Consul General at Paris; G. E. Hubbard, United States Consular Agent at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, and Edmund Quincy, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

AT A REGULAR MEETING of the Sheridan Shook Association of the Eighteenth Ward, held at the corner of 24th st. and Lexington av. Saturday evening, Oct. 21, 100 additional voters of the ward enrolled their names, making the club 300 strong, and pledged themselves to support the Republican national and State ticket. This club will hold a ratification meeting on the 24th. Counsellor Frank Thayer addressed the meeting.

JOHN ROLLINS, President.
WM. H. HALL, Vice President.
H. B. FERGUSON, Secretary.
—*Advertisement.*

DYEING AND CLEANING.—French black, seal brown, dark green, blue, and all fashionable colors, dyed at LORD'S Cen ral Office, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st.; branch offices, No. 701 6th av., corner 40th st., No. 111 8th av., near 15th st.—*Advertisement.*

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Consolidated Virginia	55	Belcher	18¾
California	59¼	Confidence	15¾
Ophir	53¼	Sierra Nevada	13
Chollar	80	Exchequer	14½
Savage	14¾	Overman	32¼
Consolidated Imperial	4	Justice	25½
Mexican	29¾	Caledonia	10¾
Gould and Curry	15¾	Julion	36
Best and Belcher	49	Julia Consolidated	7¼
Hale and Norcross	9	Ventnor	2½
Crown Point	12½	Silver Hill	9½
Yellow Jacket	25	Union Consolidated	13¾
Alpha	45½		

Kossuth, Leopard, Northern Belle, and Raymond and Ely are not quoted.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Germanic, for Liverpool.—James Roosevelt, J. R. Roosevelt, Richard F. Keam, Mrs. Keam T. H. Grant, Mrs. Grant, master C. W. Grant, Alf Kayne, Robert Shaen, John Tarn, Mrs. Tarn, E. B. C. McKay, Mrs. McKay, Miss Cora McKay, Master Freddy McKay, Miss Abbie S. Whitte, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, W. G. D. Goff, Mrs. Goff, W. R. Joynt, Richard A. Green, T. A. Harton, G. Jagar, A. Hodgson, An tin Kelly, C. W. Williams, Miss Pool, Miss Elizabeth Turner, Mrs. M. T. Clark, Miss Maxwell, Miss F. Chesnulur, Miss Bedduil, Henry Gillespie, S. Elliot, Thomas Beddall, Mrs. Beddall, Dr. R. Beverley Cole, Dr. William J. Younger, Lee J. Ransom, William Black, Mr. Robeson, P. Kraner, Alexander Dougal, E. M. Merrill, E. W. Disney, F. B Fitzgibbon, E. J. Bousfield, Madmusen, C. W. Kellock, John Hosane, Frenerick W. Vanderoilt, A. M. Doy, J. A. Connor, S. Perkins, E. T. Foakes, George A. Schofield, J. Lindner, Mrs. Lindner, sir John Kesne, Thomas Aveilug, J. F. Cahill, G. Blane, Capt. G. Blane, 1st Officer, William H. Edmonds, A. Burdick, Philadelphia; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barka Knudsig, (Norw.,) Evensen, Morgan Pill, Eng., C. Tobias & Co.; Hildegaard, (Norw.,) Pedersen, York or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co., Prospero Padre, (Ital.,) Simonetti, Cork or Falmouth for orders, E. Uskart Salone, (Norw.,) Thygesen, Gloucester, Eng., C. Tobias & Co.; Peti Dubrovacki, (Austr.,) Chermany, Glasgow, Slocovech & Co.; Trait d'Union (Br.,) Ballou, Port au Prince, Hayti. R. Murray, Jr.

Brigs Britannia, Hotchkiss, Bridgetown, Barbados. H. Trowbridge's Sons; Robert Mowe, Dearborn, Port au Spain, Trinidad. H. Trowbridge's Sons; Somerset, (Br.,) Halley, Hull, Eng., C. Tobias & Co.

Schrs. Louie A. Van Brunt, Tooker, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Co.; J. C. Rogers, Fletcher, Boston, Charles Twing; Lexington, Leighton, Boston, John Zittlosen.

Barge S. A. Neiman, Stuart, New-Haven.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Charleston Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co. Oct. 19, 10 A. M., off Cape Lookout, passed steam-ship City of Merida, hence for Havana.

Steam-ship Herman, Livingston, Mallory Savannah, Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Swift, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship State of Nevada, (Br.,) Brace, Glasgow Oct. 6, and Larne 7th, with mdse. and 55 passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Lone Star, Forbes, Galveston Oct. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Charles A. Whitney & Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 18, with naval stores, cotton, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow Oct. 7, and Moville 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers.

Steam-ship Navarino, (Br.,) Avery, Hull Sept. 29, and Southampton Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Charles A. Wright & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, Stewart, Bristol Sept. 3, in ballast, to J. Bigler & Co.

Bark Albion, (Norw.,) Larsen, Bristol 48 ds., in ballast to Louis Tetens. Came a southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Byron, (Nor.,) Christiansen, Leith 58 ds., in ballast, to Louis Tetens. Has been 28 ds. W. of the Banks, with light winds and calms.

Bark B. F. Watson, (new, 800 tons,) Hawkins, Bath, in ballast, to master.

Brig Allen P. Stewart, (of Philadelphia,) Miller, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to James Borland & Co.

Brig Morning Light, Dill, of and from New-Haven, in ballast, to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Mary E. Thayer, McCarty, Boston, in ballast, to E. S. Hand.

Schr. Benj. J. Willard, (of Portland,) Noyes, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

WIND—Unset, light, N. E.; thick fog.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Neckar, for Bremen; Germanic, for Liverpool; Anchoria and Caledonia, for Glasgow; France, for London; Etna, for Port au Platt; City of San Antonio, for Galveston; Hudson, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; City of Atlanta and Gulf Stream, for Charleston; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wyanoke and Hatteras, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; brigs Britannia, for Barbadoes; Ann Elizabeth, for St. Thomas. Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship Gen. Whitney, for Boston.

MARINE DISASTERS.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Oct. 21.—The bark R. H. Purington, of Providence, from Boston for London, sprang a leak on Wednesday last, and was abandoned on Thursday twenty miles from South Shoal. The crew boarded a light-boat and reached Nantucket last night.

PATRAS, Oct. 21.—The American bark American Eagle, Capt. MacMahon, heretofore reported at Catacolo leaking, has been examined and pronounced seaworthy. The leak was slight.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Sld. Oct. 18, Bremerlehe, Hugh Cann; Oct. 20, Vidal Sala, A. C. Meyer, Triton, (Capt. Cattarinich,) Pilmsoll, Lottie Stewart; Oct. 21, Lussignano.

ANT, Oct. 11, Anapo, at Palermo; Oct. 15, Ibis; Oct. 18, Nictaux, B. Hilton; Oct. 19, Christopher Columbus, (Capt. Knudsen,) Jason, (Capt. Grimm;) Oct. 20, D. M. Dickie, Abeliel, W. L. Bradley, Prince Le Boo, Assyrian, Island Home; Oct. 21, Bates Family—latter at Crookhaven, Conquest, Mary A. Nelson.

The Anchor Line steamer Anglia, Capt. Mackay, from New-York Oct. 7, arr. here to-day.

HAVRE, Oct. 21.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer Labrador sld. from this port for New-York at 11 o'clock this morning.

R. H. MACY & CO

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

WE HAVE ENLARGED our establishment, added new departments, and are manufacturing Fall and Winter suits and cloaks for ladies and misses to order, from our own materials or material furnished by themselves.

OUR MILLINERY, MANUFACTURING, and DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENTS ARE PLACED BEFORE THE PUBLIC AT OUR USUAL POPULAR PRICES, AND NO EXERTION WILL BE SPARED TO GAIN FOR THEM THE SAME FAVORABLE ESTIMATION WHICH OUR OTHER DEPARTMENTS ARE RECEIVING.

ON THE FIRST FLOOR ARE OUR LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. RIBBONS, Flowers, Feathers, Hats, and Millinery Goods of every description. Fine Toilet Articles, Small

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7834. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CONTEST IN NEW-YORK

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

TILDEN'S DEVICES TO MAKE A SHOW AND WIN VOTES—AN INCREASED REPUBLICAN MAJORITY ASSURED—REVIEW OF THE PROSPECTS IN THE SOUTHERN TIER COUNTIES—THE VOTE COMPARED WITH THAT OF LAST YEAR.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DUNKIRK, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1876.

Tilden's campaign in this State is distinguished for a great many remarkable things that were never heard of in any Presidential campaign before; but this is the first, and will probably be the last, campaign in which the Presidential candidate supervises in person all the details of the canvass. With Tilden at the head of the machine and directing its movements, all sorts of devices of the "cheap and nasty" order might be expected, but the cheapest of all has been reserved for Chautauqua County, either because Tilden's "bar'ls" of money ran out before he reached this extreme corner of the State, or because the Democrats of no other county were mean enough to accept of such "Cheap John" methods of advertising their candidate. In passing through Chautauqua County, and particularly as he nears the village of Dunkirk, the traveler will be struck with the great number of rough-looking flagstaffs perched upon the tops of farm-houses of the poorer sort, each one floating a bit of cotton rag about six feet in length, inscribed with the names of Tilden and Hendricks. A bare glance at the habitations from which these banners float is sufficient to convince the traveler that their occupants are Democrats, and probably drunkards—at all events, that they are not thrifty farmers—but, in the absence of any banners on the opposite side, they are calculated to give the impression that all the people on the line of the railroad, who have any politics, are Democrats. The novelty of this feature of the campaign for "Tilden and Reform" led me on my arrival here to seek an explanation of it, and I was informed that Tilden's agent in this county, who resides at Mayville, had sent out circulars to all the householders on the line of the railroads offering a free gift of one of these cotton streamers to every man who would permit it to float from his house-top. He had received a cart-load of them from the Tilden headquarters for gratuitous distribution, and a man who is skilled in the manufacture of banners says they cost a little less than twenty-five cents a piece. It is thus that the great railroad wrecker and millionaire practices the economy that he preaches, and illustrates to his followers how they can "live within their means." But, however imposing these Tilden rags may be in the eyes of Democrats, and however deceptive to the stranger traveling through this section, they do not appear to have made a very deep impression upon the Republicans of Chautauqua County. They still refuse to vote the Democratic ticket, in spite of the twenty-five cents worth of Tilden cotton mounted on a hickory pole that stares them in the face at all the cross-roads. They are going to vote for Hayes and Wheeler, and what is more, they are going to roll up one of their old-fashioned Republican majorities. They are making one of the closest canvasses that has ever been made of the county, and the indications were never more encouraging. All of the Liberals, with the exception of thirty or forty—and there were more than five hundred in this county—are now with them heart and soul, and there is no disaffection or discord in the party. The only place where they will lose any votes is in this town of Dunkirk, and these will be lost, not from changes to the other side, but because a large number of mechanics who formerly voted here, and were with the Republicans, have had to leave the town for lack of employment, and go elsewhere. Owing to this cause, the Democratic majority of Dunkirk, which has usually been from 200 to 300, may reach 400 in November. This, however, is almost the only town in the county that ever gives a Democratic majority, and the loss will not be severely felt. The Chairman of the County Committee, Dr. S. M. Smith, estimates the Republican majority in November at 3,500, and most of the leading Republicans agree with him; but in summing up the majorities of the southern tier of counties, I shall put it at only 3,000. In 1872 it was 3,263, with all the Liberals voting for Greeley. Mr. Smith thinks there may be some defection among the Germans in this town, but a German who knows every one of his countrymen here, and is a zealous working Republican, assures me that there will not be a single defection, but on the contrary a gain of eight or ten Germans to the Republican ticket in November. The Republicans will elect both of the Assemblymen in this county this Fall, which will be a gain of one—the Democrats having elected their candidate in the First District last year. They have renominated the same candidate they had last year—Mr. Whitney—who voted against the constitutional amendment in reference to schools, and he will be beaten this Fall by a large majority. The candidate of the Republicans in this district is Sherman Williams, ex-Treasurer of the county, and a very popular man. In the Second District the Republicans have renominated Mr. T. A. Case, and his re-election is certain. The whole county ticket of the Republicans, including County Clerk, Sheriff and Surrogate is also sure of election. The majority for Mr. Patterson for Congress will be so large that no one stops to estimate it. Meetings are being held all over the county, although local speakers have to be mainly depended on. Ex-Gov. Fenton has made only one speech in the campaign thus far, that at Jamestown two or three weeks ago, and will not probably be able to make any more, as he is seriously afflicted with throat complaint. But the Republicans of this county are thoroughly aroused, and speakers or no speakers, they will come out en masse at this election, which they regard as equal in importance to any that occurred during or after the war for the Union.

Chautauqua County completes the list of counties in the southern tier through which I have traveled during the last eight days, and in giving a summary of the results of my observations, it must be borne in mind that in every case I have given the lowest estimates of majorities made by any Republican, instead of the highest. Very few of the estimates would be rated, even by candid Democrats, as too high. In the case of Cattaraugus County, however, which, on the strength of a very timid Republican, was put down as likely to do no better than it did last year, there is abundant evidence that the estimate was too low. Very few Republicans put the majority below 1,500, and many estimate it as high as 2,000, which was the majority of 1872. Calling it 1,200, which is certain to be below the mark, the following is my estimate of the majorities that will be given for Hayes and Wheeler in nine counties of the southern tier, together with the increase in the majority of each county over that of 1875, when the total Democratic majority in the whole State was 14,000:

Broome County—Estimated majority, 1,000; increase over majority of last year, 522.

Tioga County—Estimated majority, 650; increase over last year, 268.

Tompkins County—Estimated majority, 700; increase over last year, 527.

Schuyler County—Estimated majority, 400; increase over last year, 21.

Chemung County—Estimated majority, (for Tilden,) 200; Republican increase over last year, 622.

Steuben County—Estimated majority, 1,000; increase over last year, 1,656.

Allegany County—Estimated majority, 2,800; increase over last year, 661.

Cattaraugus County—Estimated majority, 1,200; increase over last year, 404.

Chautauqua County—Estimated majority, 3,000; increase over last year, 1,283.

Total majorities in the nine counties, 10,750. Total increase over last year, 5,948.

If the result on the 7th of November varies from the above estimates, it will certainly not be in a reduction of the figures on the totals.

THE MANUFACTURERS AND OPERATIVES OF COLUMBIA COUNTY LOOKING TO THEIR TRUE INTERESTS—ENTHUSIASTIC MASS-MEETING AT PHILMONT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUDSON, Oct. 22.—The manufacturers of Columbia County are showing in a practical way that they know that the business men of the country must look to the Republican Party for the proper protection of their interests. Nelson P. Akin, of Philmont, one of the largest manufacturers of knit goods in the country, projected a Republican mass-meeting, which culminated at Philmont last evening. Special trains were run from Hudson and Chatham Village, and Philmont at an early hour contained the largest gathering ever seen in that place. No hall in the place being of sufficient capacity to hold the audience, they assembled on one of the floors of a new mill in process of erection. Here an audience of over two thousand were addressed by Hon. John T. Hogeboom and Capt. J. V. Whitbeck. The room, large as it was, did not begin to accommodate the people. The meeting was intensely enthusiastic and eminently successful. Nearly every house in Philmont was illuminated, and the immense factories were lighted from basement to cupola. At Stottville, where the mills of C. H. & F. H. Stott are located, a meeting was addressed last night by J. Rider Cady, Esq. Mill-owners and operatives alike were in attendance and showed their active interest in the cause of Republicanism, not only by their presence and attention, but by their hearty applause.

A SPLENDID RALLY AT SAUGERTIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Oct. 22.—On Saturday evening a grand Republican rally was held at Saugerties. Over a thousand persons were present, including many ladies of the best families in the town. Mr. Sheffield, Jr., presided. Mr. Sheffield, Sr., Mr. Whittaker, Hon. John Maxwell, Peter Cantine, the ministers of several churches, and many other distinguished citizens were on the platform. Hon. Isaac I. Hayes and Gen. George H. Sharpe were the speakers. There was a grand torchlight procession formed of torch bearers from this and the neighboring towns. That from Malden was stoned by Democratic roughs and a Hayes and Wheeler transparency broken and the American flag insulted, the man carrying it having been struck on the head. This outrage elicited from Gen. Sharpe a scathing rebuke, and other similar Democratic practices came in for a notice from him which called forth enthusiastic approval. "Who," said he, "ever heard of a Democratic meeting being disturbed by Republicans?" At the close of the meeting he reviewed the financial situation, pointing out the sham character of Democratic pretensions and ably exhibiting how the Republican Party had established the public credit, as shown by the reduction of the debt and rate of interest. Dr. Hayes made a masterly and eloquent argument against allowing the Southern rebels to get possession of power, which was sure to be the result in the event of Tilden's election. He denied that Tilden had ever been a reformer or ever saved a dollar to the State, proving it by the public records. He denounced the attempt to create a "solid South" for Tilden by force, in the face of the fact of several of those States being overwhelmingly Republican. Both speakers were interrupted by frequent and prolonged applause. The meeting was one of the largest and most effective ever held in this place.

A MAGNIFICENT BANNER RAISED AT GLEN'S FALLS—WARREN COUNTY EARNEST AND PATRIOTIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GLEN'S FALLS, Oct. 22.—Yesterday was a grand day for the Republicans of Glen's Falls and Warren County. Over eight thousand people gathered in the town and flung to the breeze the most beautiful banner that any city in the State can boast. It measures forty by fifty feet, and has portraits of Lincoln, Hayes, and Wheeler, with the Goddess of Liberty, seven feet high, in the centre, bearing a blood-red flag in the left hand, on which is inscribed in golden letters, "True Reform," while the right hand grasps a flaming sword. Beneath her feet are seven mangled and hissing serpents, with the words "Democratic Reform," "Treason," "Rebel claims," "Tweed," &c.

From 2 till 4:30 Hon. A. W. Tenney spoke at the Opera-house, which was crowded in every part. For close reasoning, eloquence, and patriotic enthusiasm his speech was unexcelled in this city. In the evening another meeting was held, at which Gen. Kilpatrick spoke, and such a reception was never accorded any speaker in this place. His old soldiers from Fort Edward, Sandy Hill, Argyle, and Saratoga came by hundreds. The house was packed, over three thousand people being present, and when the General entered the vast audience rose to their feet and gave him cheer after cheer. He spoke for over two hours in the most eloquent manner. Judge Tenney followed with a short speech. At a late hour the meeting broke up, with cheers for the speakers, Hayes and Wheeler, and the entire ticket.

Warren County and Glen's Falls are aroused as never before, and all that patriotic men can do will be done for the triumph of the cause in November.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NYACK, Oct. 22.—At the Republican County Convention, held yesterday, Henry M. Peck, of Haverstraw, was nominated for member of the Assembly for Rockland County.

HUDSON, Oct. 22.—The Republicans of the First Assembly District yesterday nominated Stephen W. Ham for the Assembly. In the Second District Hon. John T. Hogeboom was renominated.

TROY, Oct. 22.—The Republicans of the First Assembly District of Rensselaer County, on Saturday evening, nominated Frederick P. Allen.

Following are additional Republican nominations in counties of this State:

SENECA COUNTY.—For member of Assembly, William G. Wayne; Sheriff, Theodore Dowers; Coroners, Richard Dey and Ephraim J. Schoonmaker; Justice of Sessions, George Story.

WARREN COUNTY.—For Assembly, Robert Waddell; Clerk, W. Scott Whitney; Treasurer, Miles Thomas; Sheriff, John Loveland; District Attorney, Charles M. Mott; Justice of Sessions, Robert W. Clayton; Coroners, Marvin R. Peck and Louis Chase.

THE STATEN ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

A GRAND MASS RATIFICATION MEETING—IMPOSING PARADE OF BOYS IN BLUE—SPEECHES BY HON. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS AND OTHERS.

On Saturday night the Republicans of Staten Island—all the campaign clubs participating—held one of the grandest mass ratification meetings of the present campaign. The meeting was held in the large building near the ferry, at Vanderbilt's Landing. The night was unpropitious, but this fact did not seem to dampen the ardor of the Boys in Blue and others who made up the immense procession that marched with lighted torches from the Wigwam, at West Brighton, to the place of meeting, a distance of over two miles. When the procession reached the landing it was after 8 o'clock, and Mr. Curtis had just begun to speak to the audience—already a large one—which had gathered to hear him. After the column with their banners and transparencies had filed into and closely filled the building, Mr. Curtis advanced and said:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: Don't be afraid that I shall detain you very long by resuming my speech. The Boys in Blue in their imposing manner came, and I gave way to them. Everything gives way, you know, to the Boys in Blue, and always has done so. Traitors can't stand before them, and treason itself lurks away from their presence. I was saying, my friends, that Mr. Tilden is relying on what they are pleased to call the tidal wave of reaction for his election to the Presidency. They say there is a tidal wave setting in that will bear the Democrats on to victory this time. Well, I believe myself that the tide is rising, and I believe that, like another Red Sea, it will sweep Pharaoh-Tilden and all his hosts out of sight. The beach all around will be strewn with the wreck and debris of reformers. The recent election in Colorado shows this; there has been a reaction there which I regard as a sure presage of victory for the Republicans in November. The election in Maine shows it. [Applause.] There has been a tidal wave or something like it up there. [Laughter.] The Republican victory in Ohio shows it. Yes, and the reaction in Indiana, which so terribly reduced the Democratic majority, and gave the Republicans an increase of three or four members of Congress, shows which way this tidal wave is moving. In these elections, and, if Democrats please, in this "reaction," I foresee the doom of their party in November. Indeed, I feel that it is already doomed. I am reminded of a little anecdote. Henry Clay once had a mare, a very fleet animal, that he prized, of course, very highly. He also had a boy, Tom, to take care of her, and Tom had a very high opinion of the mare's fleetness. One day a gentleman, a friend of Mr. Clay, asked Tom how long it would take to go to a certain place, a few miles away. "Why, Massa," said Tom. "dat 'pends on how you go. If you walk dar, it will take some time; if you get a buggy and ride, it won't take you but a short while: but if you jest git on Massa Henry's mare, why, by gorry, you dare now." [Laughter.] So, fellow-citizens, when I read these election returns—when I see how the tidal wave is moving—when I meet with such enthusiasm as I see displayed by Republicans in this campaign—by you here, on this foggy, dismal evening, whose murky air you have beautifully illuminated by your torches, and whose gloomy stillness you have broken by the martial airs that stir men's souls—when I see all this, and know that these things are indications of the people's desire to elect good men and true to office—that it points to the election of Hayes and Wheeler—why, I feel that I, too, can almost say, "By gorry, we are there now." [Laughter and applause.] While the Democratic Party wears the mask of reform, the real and only question is, whether or not the party that has been out of power sixteen years ago shall be reinstated again. They have made several efforts to get back and grasp the reins of government. But thus far, by the wise policy and unswerving patriotism of the Republicans, they have been baffled in their attempts. The question is, Shall we let them carry out their purpose now? It is power, office, money that they want. They do not turn their backs on their own men. They repudiate nothing of the treasonable past. The same old crew keep company together. Why I learn that within the past few days our citizens have been favored, if you please, with a visit from Mr. Dorsheimer, the candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor of this State, and that in the speech he made at New-Brighton he made the encomiastic mistake of the Republican Party the constant theme of his discourse. He was accompanied, I am told, by Mr. Algernon Sullivan, who was an old associate and friend of Tweed, who went on the stump to urge Tweed's election, and knowing, too, full well the character of Tweed's transactions in defrauding the people of New-York. Yet he is the man who is now the traveling companion of Mr. Dorsheimer. Now, I concede that the Republican Party has not been as pure as it ought to have been. There have been now and then men in that party—as there would be in every party on earth—who have proved corrupt and untrustworthy, but I like to see Mr. Dorsheimer, who goes about with money for party purposes under one arm and Algernon Sullivan, the friend of Tweed on the other, lecture me about Belknap and the corruptions of the Republican Party.

Fellow-citizens, I am not here to defend Belknap, or to defend corruption, and be it remembered, it is the Republican Party that has put its foot on Belknap, and means to keep it there. But, with such a record for stealing as the Democratic Party has made, I think that silence on the subject of honesty would best become Mr. Dorsheimer and all others who would seek to make capital for the Democrats in that way. Why, don't you all remember, and doesn't Mr. Dorsheimer remember, how the Democrats tried to steal the Army, how they stole the arms, the Navy, of the country; yes, tried to steal the stars out of our glorious—[a voice—"But they couldn't do it."] No, indeed; you are right, they could not do it; and now, by hook and by crook, they are trying to steal into office, where they can steal some more, for their coffers have been mightily empty a long time. I have no doubt, my friends, from what I see in your faces, that, after November next, you may all take up the language of my friend over there, and say, "But they couldn't do it." [Applause.]

The Republican Party has done a great work, as the whole world knows, and as Mr. Lincoln used to say, "We mean to finish the work," for it is true that much remains yet to be done. We mean to wind up the affairs of the great revolution through which we have passed. We mean to bind up the wounds made by the war. We do not propose to leave the country in a sore, irritated condition; and we mean, too, to reform, as far as possible, the things that need reforming. I am a reformer, my friends, and I want to see the country, the whole country, put aright. I want to choose my agency for the accomplishment of this work, and, for one, I do not want Mr. Tilden as an agent. Mr. Tilden is not the agent of the party who desire a true reform. When I see Mr. Tilden, with all the forces that are behind him, I can only regard him as the tool, the agent, the figure-head of that old Southern party whose sentiment has always been "rule or ruin." The Southern politicians have always been the masters of the Democratic Party, and they are now. Only this word more: We are to decide in this contest whether this old Southern power shall regain that supremacy which they have lost and which in the past elections they vainly sought to obtain, for I am not afraid nor ashamed to say to you that it is still in essence a sectional contest, and that, you know, means a contest between the Northern idea of freedom of person, freedom of speech, and untrammelled franchise, and the Southern idea of domination, proscription, the degradation of a large portion of the citizens of these United States, and the recognition of the righteousness of the lost cause, and the payment of unlimited rebel claims. It is for you to declare before this land, before Europe, that ever looks with anxious interest upon the workings of Republicanism, and before the whole world that the better Northern idea shall be the absolute and indisputable sentiment that shapes the policy of the Republican Party and the Government of these United States. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

After Mr. Curtis had finished speaking he introduced Hon. John A. King, the candidate for Congress from Queens County, and after him Hon. Kneeland S. Townsend, the candidate from Richmond for Member of Assembly, each of whom made a neat speech.

LARGE MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—A monster Republican mass-meeting was held in the Twenty-ninth Ward on Saturday evening, when Col. J. Holmes Grover, late United States Consul to an Italian city, addressed several thousand persons. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The Colonel was warmly and justly applauded, his speech being one of the crowning ones of the vicinity.

FROM THE PACIFIC STATES.

PROMISING CALIFORNIA OUTLOOK.

DEEP INTEREST IN THE ELECTION FROM CHICAGO TO SAN FRANCISCO—BALLOTS IN THE TRAINS FOR HAYES AND WHEELER BY THREE TO ONE—LOVE OF DISCUSSION AMONG FARMERS, MINERS, AND LUMBERERS—DISTRUST OF TILDEN AND THE SOUTH EVERYWHERE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SACRAMENTO, Friday, Oct. 13, 1876.

Nothing could be more noticeable than the extraordinary degree of interest manifested throughout the West in the approaching election. During the past month I have traveled close on four thousand miles by railroad and stage, and have visited settlements varying in size and importance from Chicago, Omaha, and Sacramento, to the secluded camps of lumbermen high up in the Sierra Nevada. I have talked with miners, cattlemen, commercial travelers, and members of State Legislatures, and among all these men of such widely different conditions of life the one engrossing topic has been the November elections. Between New-York and Chicago several "straws" or ballots were taken on the train, and the result was invariably in favor of Hayes and Wheeler. On the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road, also, the political inclinations of the passengers were canvassed, and again the vote was three to one in favor of the Republican candidates. The conductor of the Pullman car told me that he had seen "straws" taken on the train every day for the past two months, and that without exception the result was opposed to the Democrats.

Not less decided was the drift of the discussion that I overheard in the little groups of farmers and laborers gathered in the depots, all through the beautiful prairie lands of Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska. The speakers were of the rough-and-ready yeoman class, and their language was earnest enough to make a Democrat's ear tingle. The Democrats themselves confess astonishment at the wonderful extent of the Republican uprising, and are ready to admit that a general defeat awaits their own party. It is very much as though national existence or extinction was to be the issue of the elections. It seems impossible that any ordinary question could have excited so wide-spread a feeling of distrust against Mr. Tilden and his adherents. "I suspect that the Democrats have concluded that their ascendency in Congress last session was the worst thing that ever happened to them," said a non-partisan Western man of intelligence to me a few days ago. "It's Hayes and Wheeler till you can't see," was the remark of the same tendency passed by a lumberman.

The activity of the Republicans is indeed remarkable. The evening of the day on which I reached Carson City there was held a most enthusiastic and largely attended Republican meeting; a few evenings later the colored voters held another meeting, and I had not been in Sacramento many hours before I was attracted by music to a hall where the Republicans had assembled in strong force. There apparently is no doubt whatever that California will be carried by a greater majority than has been expected. An ex-member of the State Legislature assured me that he was confident it would be 10,000, but I scarcely think it will be as large as that. One of the prevalent and most salient elements of the canvass is the apprehension of treachery in the South. There is a general belief that should the Democratic sun rise again its heat will warm the old spirit of rebellion into a new life. "You are shaking the 'bloody shirt,'" said a politician recently to a Republican in Carson. "My dear Sir," was the pointed answer, "the bloody shirt is still too wet to shake." A conviction to this effect among the people of the West will do much in November.

THE COLORADO VICTORY COMPLETE.

THE ENTIRE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET AND TWO-THIRDS OF THE LEGISLATURE—TWO UNITED STATES SENATORS AND THE CONGRESSMAN SECURED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MANITOU, Col., Sunday, Oct. 15, 1876.

Colorado gives forth no uncertain sound after all. For some time the result of our late election has been in abeyance, both parties claiming victory. Notwithstanding the fact that figures were against them, the Democrats have persistently sent forth to the East repeated statements claiming success for their entire ticket, Congressman and all, their object undoubtedly being to afford aid and encouragement to their brethren in the States of Indiana and Ohio, whose elections were to occur so soon after ours. The latest returns received from the southern counties demonstrate beyond the shadow of a doubt the success of the entire Republican State ticket, with two-thirds of the Legislature, thus securing two Republican Senators to represent Colorado in Congress, and throwing the electoral vote of the State for Hayes and Wheeler. Judge Bedford, Republican, was also elected to Congress over Hon. Thomas M. Patterson, Democrat, late Delegate. The election for Congressman was intended to cover both the unexpired term of the Forty-fourth and full term of the Forty-fifth Congress in this way. Both candidates agreed before election that whichever one should receive a majority of votes on the 3d of October should be entitled to the seat in the Forty-fifth Congress, the defeated party withdrawing, thus avoiding the expense of a second election. The people having declared against Patterson, it was expected that he would abide by the contract and withdraw; but in this the people are doomed to disappointment, as he has announced his determination to stand again, and subject the State to the additional and unnecessary expense of a second election, to be held on the 7th of November. The Legislature will convene in Denver on the 1st of November for the purpose of electing Presidential Electors, two United States Senators, and enacting laws for the new State.

Candidates for the Senate are looming up. It is understood that one Senator shall be selected from the northern and one from the southern part of the State. In the north, Hon. J. B. Chaffee, ex-Delegate to Congress, and Judge H. P. Bennett, of Denver, are prominently mentioned for the position, while in the south are William S. Jackson, Esq., late Vice President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, and Hon. George M. Chilcott, who once represented Colorado in Congress. The claims of the latter gentleman are presented by the Pueblo *Chieftain*, a paper which is popularly supposed to be owned by Chilcott, and which, during the entire canvass preceding the election, maintained a strict neutrality, unbroken by one word in behalf of the Republican cause. It hoisted both Presidential tickets, putting one above the other on alternate days, covered with the inscription, "You pay your money and take your choice." Shaping its course to be prepared for any event, it now acknowledges Republican success, hauls down both national tickets, and ardently advocates the election of Chilcott to the Senate, in return for his strenuous efforts (?) in behalf of Republican principles.

THE ORDER FOR AN ELECTION OF CONGRESSMAN IN NOVEMBER WITHDRAWN.

Hon. John Taffe, Secretary of State of Colorado, has revoked his order for an election on the 7th of November for a member of the next Congress. His proclamation reads thus:

"Whereas, By proclamation from this office, dated the 14th day of September, A. D. 1876, public notice was given that an election for a Representative to the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States would be held on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876; and, Whereas, it appears upon further examination that there is no law or statute authorizing said proposed election to be held, or any election to be held in the State of Colorado at that time,

Now, therefore, I, John Taffe, Secretary of the State of Colorado, by authority in me vested, do hereby give notice to the Sheriffs of the several counties in this State that the said proclamation and election notice is hereby withdrawn, and that no election will be held on that day, to wit, the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876."

The Denver *News* thus reviews the causes which first led to the issuance of the election proclamation and finally to its revocation. "At the time the question was first sprung upon Mr. Brewster, acting Secretary, the campaign was in active progress and everybody was deeply interested in political work—so much so that no one seems to have looked up the authorities on the question, but gave such opinion on the subject as occurred to them at the moment. At a loss to know what he should do, Mr. Brewster concluded to err on the safe side, and so issued the proclamation—Secretary Taffe then being so unwell that his physicians forbade Mr. Brewster's submitting the question to his superior. There was at that time—and there is yet—grave doubts whether the October election would suffice for both terms, but at that time the legality of a November election seems not to have been considered at all. But the latter question having since been considered by the Secretary and by eminent jurists of both parties, there now remains no doubt whatever as to the absence of any authority whatever for holding an election on the 7th of November, and it is on this ground that the proclamation is revoked. A few interested parties—Messrs. Butler, Patterson, et al.—claim that the election can be held under the statutes of the United States. Unfortunately these statutes provide no machinery for an election, and our State has not yet provided any such machinery—consequently while a necessity for an election may exist, it cannot legally be held. In this view very many prominent Democratic lawyers agree with almost every one of their Republican brethren. Mr. Butler admits that Judge Sayre and Major Smith do not concur with him in his conclusions, and others of his own party also dissent. The acting Secretary, therefore, has acted upon the suggestions of the best legal talent of the State, and no pressure whatever has been brought to bear, or could be brought to bear, to induce him to act contrary to his honest convictions. He was always in doubt as to the correctness of his action, and is now satisfied that he was wrong, while Mr. Taffe himself has from the first denied the validity of the proposed new election."

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern states, falling barometer, nearly stationary temperature, easterly to southerly winds, and cloudy, threatening, followed by rainy, weather.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	52°	58°	3:30 P. M.	70°	61°
6 A. M.	51°	57°	6 P. M.	63°	59°
9 A. M.	55°	61°	9 P. M.	58°	58°
12 M.	63°	62°	12 P. M.	56°	58°

Average temperature yesterday.....50½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....58½

SIX SPANISH SCHOONERS SUNK.

HAVANA, Oct. 22.—The hurricane which visited this section Thursday night is believed to have caused less damage than that of September, but no accounts have been received from the interior so far. During its progress the American steamer Margaret went ashore, but got off without damage; and the American ship George Peabody had her cutwater slightly injured and martingale broken. There were no other accidents to American vessels. Six Spanish schooners were sunk, and many more damaged by striking the wharves. The weather is now clear. The steamer City of Mexico arrived from Vera Cruz yesterday. She experienced a tremendous hurricane on Thursday, and was compelled to throw overboard 130 bales of hemp to lighten her. For twenty-three hours the officers had no hopes of saving the vessel.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The inmates of the Soldiers' Home at a recent meeting passed resolutions condemning as false all statements detrimental to the management of that institution.

The first volume of the reports of the Supreme Court, under the compilation of Judge Otto, the new reporter of the court, and successor to Mr. Wallace, has just been published.

WADE HAMPTON CLAP-TRAP.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 22.—Gen. Hampton, in a speech at Aiken, told the people to offer no resistance to arrest, but to submit quietly to everything. If United States soldiers are ordered to fire upon the people, the latter must not resist, but bare their breasts and be willing to die for the good of the country. The people are determined upon a peaceful victory, and must give no pretext to their enemies to find the slightest grounds for the charges made.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

KEENE, Oct. 22.—A freight train coming down the Cheshire Railroad to-day was run into by an upward bound engine about five miles from this place, and Henry M. Staples, the engineer, and Lewis Phillips, the fireman of the freight engine, were killed. The collision occurred on a curve and was due to the carelessness of the managers of the upward-bound engine, which was running wild.

FUNERAL OF DR. FULLER.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—The funeral of Rev. Dr. Richard Fuller, late Pastor of Eutaw Place Baptist Church, took place this afternoon from the church, which was filled to overflowing, and a large number congregated outside. Nearly all the Protestant clergy of the city were present, with several from Washington City. The funeral oration was delivered by Rev. W. W. Brantley, after which the interment took place at Greenmount Cemetery.

BALTIMORE HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—The Hebrew Orphan Asylum, an imposing new edifice on Calverton Heights, about two miles from the north-western section of the city, was dedicated to-day with solemn religious ceremonies, conducted by Rev. Dr. Szold, in presence of an immense congregation. Gov. Carroll and Mayor Latrobe were present.

"BAYONET RULE" NOT SO VERY DISTASTEFUL TO THE SOUTH.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 22.—Riotous demonstrations of negroes generally supposed to be the result of the Cainhoy affair, are reported from various points of Charleston County. A serious demonstration of negroes at Mount Pleasant village, opposite Charleston, is causing great alarm to the white residents, who will petition Gen. Ruger for troops.

SEVEN DEATHS BY YELLOW FEVER.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 22.—The total number of interments to-day was seven, three of which were from yellow fever. Three of the burials were colored persons. Capt. Carptano Nadal, of the Spanish bark Olimpa, died to-day.

A PRESENT FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—His Honor Mayor Stokley has been informed by the Duke of Richmond, the head of the British Commission to the Centennial Exhibition, that her Majesty's Government intend to present St. George's House, at the Centennial grounds, to the City of Philadelphia, after the close of the exhibition.

THE HOSTILE SAVAGES.

TROUBLE AT RED CLOUD APPREHENDED—WITHDRAWAL OF THE INDIANS TO A DISTANCE OF TWENTY-FIVE MILES FROM THE AGENCY—SUPPLIES REFUSED THEM UNLESS THEY RETURN.

CHEYENNE, Oct. 22.—The advices from the Red Cloud Agency to the 20th inst. are as follows: "Immediately after the Commissioners left the agency recently, the Indians moved and camped about twenty-five miles away, sending in a few squaws and bucks on issue days to draw rations. They were so far away that no information could be obtained of their movements or doings, and doubtless many of them were off on raiding and plundering expeditions. Word was sent to them by Capt. Smith, acting United States Agent, to come in to the agency; but to this they paid no attention. Meanwhile Gen. Crook and several members of his staff arrived there, and word was immediately sent to these Indians that no more rations would be issued until they came in to the Agency and remained. Yesterday was issue day, and very few Indians were present. Red Cloud was at the agency without a member of his band, and he refused to receive rations. The ultimatum sent to the Indians will not be receded from in the slightest degree, and unless its terms are complied with trouble is anticipated. Lieut. Chase, with a commend of 100 cavalry, left Fort Russell yesterday to intercept the raiding parties which are operating in the vicinity of the Chug."

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH FORT FETTERMAN RE-ESTABLISHED.

CHEYENNE, Oct. 22.—The telegraph line to Fort Fetterman, which has been down since the 16th inst., proves to have been interrupted by Indians. Communication was re-established with that point to-day.

On the 15th inst. a Government supply train was attacked by Indians between Forts Fetterman and Laramie. T. M. Coleman, wagon-master, was seriously wounded in the ankle, and several horses were killed. Four Indians are reported to have been killed or wounded. A trail has been discovered showing that cattle recently crossed the Platte fifteen miles south of Fort Fetterman, going in a north-east direction. These are the cattle stolen from near Laramie Peak, and are being driven to the Indian villages for Winter provisions.

John Otters, who was wounded by Indians near Bridge's Ferry on the 6th inst., died in hospital at Fort Fetterman to-day.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Sylvanus Caldwell, ex-Mayor of Augusta, Me., and Assistant State Treasurer, died last evening.

John Luther, Cashier of the Blackstone Canal National Bank, at Providence, died yesterday.

Wickes Hill, a well-known citizen of Newport, died at his dinner table yesterday of heart disease. He was eighty-eight years old.

President Grant has appointed Robert Ogden Tyler, of Hartford, to a cadetship at West Point, in recognition of the distinguished services of his uncle, the late Gen. Robert O. Tyler.

E. S. Bascom, a prominent farmer and cattle dealer of Gill, Mass., was thrown from his carriage, while on his way to Greenfield, Saturday evening, and died last night from injuries then received.

The body of Lillibridge Barber, of Grosvenordale, Conn., was found in a ditch near the Norwich and Worcester Railroad in Webster, Mass., yesterday morning. Appearances indicate murder and robbery.

The curious exhibits presented by the King of Siam to the United States Government have finally been arranged in the space allotted them in the Navy Department of the Government, and attract much attention.

The Coroner's inquest, at Providence, R. I., yesterday afternoon, on the body of Nathaniel G. Sayles, returned a verdict that he died from disease and the injurious use of laudanum. Mr. Sayles, for fourteen years, resided in New-York.

The poultry display, the next and last on the list of special Centennial exhibitions, will be held in the Exhibition inclosure in the annex to Agricultural Hall, lately appropriated to the pomological exhibition. Numerous and interesting varieties of the feathered tribe arrive daily. The display will formally open on Friday next.

Francis Vernon took lodging at Station No. 15, in Boston, Saturday night, and was found dying from the effects of poison this morning. Medical aid was summoned, but Vernon died at 9 o'clock. The deceased was formerly an apothecary on the United States steamer Lehigh. Despondency, caused by loss of employment, was the incentive to the deed.

The programme for the ceremonies of closing day, Nov. 10, is being gradually matured by a special committee of the commission, and will be reported during the present week. The exercises will be simple but impressive, and will consist of oratory, music, salutes of artillery, &c. The place which will probably be selected for the main portion of the celebration is the centre of the Main Building.

Workmen were engaged on Saturday in laying the foundations for the base which is intended to support the statue of "Religious Liberty," which will soon be unveiled in the grounds by the Hebrew order Benai Berith. The site which has been selected is the east side of Belmont avenue, at its junction with Fountain avenue, and immediately opposite the Columbus monument. The erection of a temporary pedestal will be begun without delay. The statue left Lucca on the 12th inst., and was due at New-York several days since by the White Star Line.

The turn-stile registrations up to Saturday night, show that in point of receipts the week just closed exceeds any other in the history of the Centennial Exhibition. The number of full fee admissions aggregating 614,725, or more than one hundred and two thousand per day, while the twenty-five-cent admissions, including those to the live stock display, were 6,121. To Pennsylvania week is accorded the distinction of having shown the highest total of admissions. But the proportion of these at one-half fee was unusually large, over thirty-three thousand school children being admitted on Pennsylvania Day alone. As a paying week, the record from the 16 to 21, inclusive, surpasses that of any other consecutive days, though in the opinion of the officers of the Admission Department, it will itself be surpassed by that of the week now opening.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire last night, in New-Haven, destroyed a frame building used for stowage, a barn and shed on Whalley avenue, which belonged to John J. Osborn. The first named building was rented by E. W. Beecher, of Woodbridge, and is the fourth barn in which he was interested which has been fired by incendiaries within a short time. The loss is estimated at $1,000.

A fire occurred last night on the second floor of the three-story brick building No. 113 Grand street, occupied by J. B. Bernhardt, dealer in kid gloves. The building, which belongs to the Astor estate, was damaged to the extent of $500.

The carriage factory of Messrs. Gale & Merrill, at Amesbury, was burned Saturday night. The loss is estimated at $10,000, and is partly covered by insurance.

T. R. Johnson's saw mill, at Acton, Quebec, was burned yesterday. Loss $12,000.

THE FOG.

The City was enveloped in a fog more or less dense, all day yesterday, and at night the air became so thick and dark that great caution on the part of ferry-boat pilots in the navigation of their craft became necessary. The North and East Rivers were resonant during the night, with the sound of bells, steam-whistles, and f

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

TURKISTAN. NOTES OF A JOURNEY IN RUSSIAN TURKISTAN, KHOKAND, BUKHARA, AND KULDJA. By EUGENE SCHUYLER, Ph. D., Member of the American Geographical Society, and of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, formerly Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, and now Secretary of Embassy and Consul General at Constantinople. 2 vols., 8vo. With three maps and numerous illustrations. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co.

Since the time of Marco Polo, Central Asia has been a favorite region with travelers and explorers. The difficulties of penetrating the country have for centuries been great enough to test the courage and address of those who were in search of adventure, while the habits of its semi-barbarous tribes have been found deserving study from their peculiarity, and well worth recording because of their novelty. The advance of Russia into this region, which had long been portended, and which became an accomplished fact in 1873, lifted the country into political prominence, and directed attention to it anew. It is a fact upon which Americans may justly pride themselves that their own countrymen have produced the most notable, readable, and valuable works which have been added to the literature of travel in Central Asia since so large and important a part of it passed under Russian rule. Mr. Macgahan's *Campaigning on the Oxus*, published by the Harpers a year or two ago, was a dashing record of personal adventure with the armies in the field. His desert ride to Khiva was in itself a most extraordinary exploit, and as we learn from Mr. Schuyler's narrative, excited the wonder and admiration of the stolid Russians, who gave him the highest praise in their power by speaking of him as *Molodits*, "a brave young fellow." Renewed attention is likely to be attracted to Mr. Macgahan's remarkable story of his daring adventure by the repeated references which Mr. Schuyler makes to it in his more sober volumes. It is a curious coincidence that, after the lapse of three years, these same gentlemen should find themselves fellow-travelers in Bulgaria, and that they should together have done such important service in exposing the Turkish atrocities in that country. While Mr. Macgahan continues his labors as a newspaper correspondent—he is now connected with the London *News*—Mr. Schuyler has the advantage of a connection with the diplomatic service, and his reports to his Government, which have been made public in England even before their appearance here, have been received by the statesmen of that country as sufficiently authoritative to be made the basis of official action, while votes of thanks for his frank exposure of Turkish atrocities have been passed at numerous public meetings. It is fortunate for Mr. Schuyler that he makes his first formal appearance as an author while his name is so prominent before the public in the connection named. The curiosity which the reading public is sure to feel regarding one who has so suddenly assumed such prominence as traveler, diplomat, and author, warrants a brief sketch of Mr. Schuyler's history. He was born at Ithaca, in this State, in February, 1840, and is therefore only in his thirty-seventh year. He is the son of Hon. George W. Schuyler, now Auditor of the Canal Department. Mr. Schuyler graduated at Yale College in the Class of 1859. He ranked with the first scholars in a class remarkable for talent, and was the successful competitor for two scholarships, the conditions of which called for a residence in New-Haven. While pursuing his post-graduate studies connected with these scholarships, he attended the Law School of Yale College, and for a year assisted President Porter in the revision of *Webster's Dictionary*. After a two years' residence in New-Haven he removed to this City and entered the law office of Messrs. Wickes & De Forest, attending meanwhile one course of lectures in Columbia Law School, after which he was regularly admitted to the Bar. Two or three years were spent with Messrs. Wickes & De Forest, and then he opened a law office with a son of Lorin Andrews, but the profession never really attracted him. His strong literary tastes led him to write constantly for the *Round Table*, the *Nation*, &c. When the Russian fleet was in this harbor, he determined to master that language, in addition to the two or three others with which he was already familiar, and at last he translated and published from the Russian Turgenieff's *Father and Sons*. Learning that the Consulship at Moscow had been offered to three individuals and declined, he applied for it successfully with the intention of pursuing certain studies at the University of Moscow. He was appointed to this position by President Johnson in 1866. In 1869 he was superseded, but secured the Consulship at Revel. While on his way thither he passed through St. Petersburg just as Gov. Curtin, who had been appointed Minister, arrived there. Neither Gov. Curtin, his secretary, nor any one in his suite understood any language but English, and learning that Mr. Schuyler was master of French and German as well as of the Russian, he persuaded him to accept the Secretaryship of the Legation. This post he held until last winter, when, at his own request, he was transferred to Constantinople as Secretary of Legation and Consul General. During his residence at St. Petersburg Mr. Schuyler translated an ancient Finnish poem, which secured him an invitation to visit Finland, where he was received with high consideration. Notwithstanding the heavy pressure of official duties, Mr. Schuyler has been a constant contributor to the London *Athenæum*, the *Nation*, &c. No American certainly, and probably very few except the best educated Russians, possess as thorough a knowledge of Russian literature as does Mr. Schuyler. His familiarity with the languages of the East not only renders his services invaluable in his present position; it fitted him peculiarly for the task which he assigned himself in his explorations in Central Asia, and gives these volumes a value far beyond that which can be claimed by any previous record of travel in this curious region.

Mr. Schuyler entered upon his travels in Turkistan under circumstances which were singularly favorable to a careful study of the characteristics of the people as well as a thorough investigation and a clear understanding of the purposes of the Russian Government in undertaking the conquest of the country. His long residence in St. Petersburg, his prominent official position, and the friendly feeling of the Russian Government toward Americans generally all co-operated to secure for him the best possible facilities in preparing for his tour. Indeed, at the very outset his nationality gained him an exception from a rule the Russian authorities were rigidly enforcing—to permit no European to enter the lines of military occupation. Mr. Schuyler and Mr. Macgahan left St. Petersburg March 23, 1873. Stopping for a day in Moscow, they reached Saratoff, 940 miles from St. Petersburg, on the morning of the 26th, by rail. Thence they took sledges to Orenburg. There the travelers exchanged finally for a farantaso—a vehicle somewhat of the "buckboard" type, although it has a stout leather hood and curtain, which are absolutely necessary as a protection against the cutting winds of the steppes. In these vehicles Mr. Schuyler and his companions pushed on to Kazala, or Fort No. 1, the entering wedge of the Russians in Central Asia. Fort No. 2, or Perovsky was next reached, and here the travelers separated, Mr. Macgahan crossing the Syr Darya, or Jaxartes, and starting upon his famous ride to overtake the Russian column under Gen. Kaufmann, while Mr. Schuyler remained behind to push his researches independently and in regions where the Russians held undisturbed possession. Thus, after Mr. Macgahan had left him he went on to Turkistan, Tashkent, Khokand, Samarkand, and Bukhara. Then returning to Tashkent he struck due east to Vierny, and crossing the River Ili he visited both new and old Kuldja, and turning northward and touching the extreme eastern end of Balkash Lake he made his way through Siberia to Semipalantensk. Crossing and then recrossing the Irtysh, he traveled along the left bank of that river to Omsk, and here finding that the last steamer for Perm down the Kama had left he turned southward through Petropavlovsk and Troitsk to Orenburg again. Then returning to Samara, he caught the last steamer down the Volga to Saratoff, where he again took the railway and arrived at St. Petersburg Nov. 15, after an absence of about eight months. In his introduction Mr. Schuyler cautions his readers not to expect "either stories of personal adventure or accounts of geographical exploration." The Russians, Bukhariots, and Khokandians, he tells us, all took the greatest care that he should incur no personal danger, and that he should not penetrate into any districts which had been previously unexplored. Even if Mr. Schuyler was confined to regions which Vambery, Shaw, and other travelers have made more or less familiar, his narrative has all the charm of entire freshness and novelty. Every page shows the result of close personal observation, and of purpose to relate what he had to tell without exaggeration or any undue coloring. But what merchant could more vividly represent the contrast between the present and the past than the fact which Mr. Schuyler states in the first page of his narrative, that Prince Genghis—or Tchinghiz, as one traveler spells it—a lineal descendant of the famous Genghis Khan—was a fellow-passenger with him in the carriage from St. Petersburg, and that the Prince was most of the time deeply absorbed in a French novel! Touching incidentally upon the Cossacks, Mr. Schuyler corrects the impression regarding a people who have occupied so romantic a place in the history of the East by assuring us that they are by no means the bugbears, scarecrows, and cruel barbarians they have been so generally represented. On the contrary, they are mild, amiable, and hospitable, and, as a rule, the men are brave fellows, who do the pioneer work of Russian civilization. There is a touch of humor in the sketch of the camel, which is described as "a sort of a cross between a cow and cassowary," and hardly the "ship of the desert," as most travelers poetically call him. The stupidity and indifference, as well as obstinacy, of those upon whom he was compelled to rely as assistants or drivers was a fruitful source of annoyance to Mr. Schuyler. Once he found the front axle of his farantaso reversed so that the forward movement of the conveyance gradually unscrewed both wheels. On another occasion the Kirghiz station-master refused to supply horses, and was only brought to terms when the Tartar servant began to belabor him with a rusty sword, whereupon the Kirghiz at once gave in, knelt down, and began to embrace Mr. Schuyler's knees and to beg for mercy, promising to give the horses immediately. He had, however, only furnished two when he leaped on the back of the third and rushed over the plain. When pursued and brought back, he pleaded that he was only going to another village to procure additional horses, but upon the refusal to accept this excuse the animals needed were finally forthcoming although they proved to be so poor that they were little better than none at all. Warnings to guard against banditti proved to be so unnecessary that the firearms which had been taken along were stowed in the bottom of the farantaso where they remained undisturbed. Readers of books of travel in general will naturally search out first of all in Mr. Schuyler's volumes his descriptions of the manners and customs of the various tribes that he visited. We do not now recall a work which is more satisfactory, in this very important regard, than that now under review. First of all, we have a very full description of the Kirghiz. As nearly as can be estimated, this people numbers a million and a half. In general, they are short of stature, with round, swarthy faces, insignificant noses, and small, sharp, black eyes, with the tightly-drawn eyelids seen in all the Mongol tribes. They are for the most part breeders of cattle and sheep, and in their search for fresh pastures, they are constantly migrating with their families from one part of the Steppe to another.

"It is a curious fact that the Kirghiz were converted to Mohammedanism by the mistaken efforts of the Russian Government. At first but few of the Sultans and chiefs had any idea of the doctrines of Islam, and there was not a mosque nor a mullah in the Steppe, but the Russians (just as they insisted on using the Tartar language in intercourse with them) insisted on treating them as though they were Mohammedans, built mosques, and sent mullahs, until the whole people became outwardly Mussulman, although the further from the Russian lines and the nearer to the settled populations of Central Asia the weaker was the faith. In the same way the Buriats during the present century were made Buddhists by the Russian officials, when they were nothing but Shamanists. It would have been easier, Mr. Schuyler says, had the Government known it, to convert both races to Christianity at the outset. The Kirghiz are sociable, and always eager for fresh news. As soon as they get hold of an interesting item of intelligence one of the family will immediately start off on a fresh horse, and convey the intelligence to some distant acquaintance. In this way news travels through the Steppe almost as if by telegraph."

They measure space by the distance which the voice can reach or the eye can observe.

At Kazala, Mr. Schuyler found the Russian prisoners who had been enslaved at Khiva, and for whose liberation the war was nominally begun. They were in all twenty-one of them. They had reached Kazala in charge of the Khivan embassy some time after Gen. Kaufmann's departure at the head of the expeditionary force. Both embassadors and prisoners were subsequently sent on to Gen. Kaufmann's head-quarters by his order. During Mr. Schuyler's stay at Kazala these prisoners could be seen about the town in the striped cotton gowns which had been presented to them by the Khan upon their departure.

"They all said they had had a hard time of it, but apparently had not suffered very much, although they were heartily glad at their release, and most of them were celebrating their freedom by getting drunk. The majority of them were Cossacks and common soldiers, although there were three or four clerks and merchants among them. Three of these men were brought to see Mr. Schuyler—a Cossack soldier, who had been captured at Fort Irgiz in 1863, and two clerks, who, together with a companion, were taken also in the same year. They were engaged in supplying the military stations with salt meat, and were also engaged in trading with the Kirghiz, when suddenly, near a station on the Aral Sea, they were captured by a band of hostile Kirghiz, tied to their saddles, and taken by long marches, day and night, to Khiva, where they were sold. As soon as they reached Khiva they were bought by the Khan, with most of the other prisoners, for his private use, and lived for the greater part of the time in one of his gardens outside of the city, where most of them were obliged to act as gardeners, though those who knew any special trade were made to work by preference at that. As to fare, they were treated in the same way as the Persian slaves, of whom there were very large numbers, and lived chiefly on fruit, rice, and an occasional bit of mutton or tallow. They were at first treated with great severity, and efforts were made to compel them to become Mussulmans; force even being threatened; but the Khan on finding this out at last gave orders that no one should be made to change his religion unless he wished. They described the Khan as being personally good-natured, and frequently saying a word or two to them as he passed through the garden, and laid on the Divan-Begbi, or Vizier, the whole blame of the hostile relations of the Khanate to Russia."

The City of Turkistan—which is chiefly famous for the Morgue over the tomb of Hazret Hodja Akhmed Yasavi, the construction of which was commenced by Timur in 1397—detained Mr. Schuyler for only a short time. Tchemkent is 100 miles beyond Turkistan, and its capture is said to have been the result of a ludicrous mistake.

"In the first onset one of the soldiers was slightly wounded, and cried out for the surgeon—'Doc-tura!' His comrades heard only 'ura!' (the Russian 'hurrah,') rushed forward, pressing the enemy before them, and within an hour had full possession of the citadel, with only five men killed."

Tashkent was the next important point visited by Mr. Schuyler. He made this place his head-quarters during his stay in Central Asia, and, as he was there at four different periods, each time making a longer or shorter stay, he had ample time to make a careful study of the city and of the people who live in it. Although lacking in the stirring activity of our own Western towns, Mr. Schuyler tells us that it strongly reminded him of Denver, for instance. The Sarts in turbans and gowns were enough, however, to dispel the illusion. One of the institutions of Tashkent is a club—"as stupid and unclubbable as all Russian clubs"—with a library of 4,000 volumes; another institution is a costly chemical laboratory, and then there is a small weekly journal—the Turkistan *Gazette*:

"This contains, besides official matter, articles on the history, ethnology, and statistics of the country, which are often very interesting and valuable. Of news from the rest of the world there is nothing whatever, and even the current events of Central Asia are rarely mentioned, except in extracts in the newspapers in St. Petersburg and Moscow. It has only about three hundred subscribers, and costs the Government some 22,000 roubles a year, or thirty-seven kopeks a copy. While thankful for many articles contained in the *Gazette*, Mr. Schuyler tells us that he sometimes wondered at its existence. A supplement in Turki is published for the spread of literature among the natives, but, for a period at least, its contents were chiefly drawn from the tales of the *Arabian Nights*."

The distinguished exiles gathered at Tashkent from the provinces conquered by the Russians, including the famous Jura Bek and Baba Bek; the Tadjiks and the Uzbeks; the different sects of the Mohammedans in the city, their mosques, and the modes of worship; the *batchas* or dancing boys; the dervishes; the law courts; the bazaars; the Hindoo usurers; the different classes of artisans; the great fair which is held at Tashkent, with statistics of Central Asiatic trade, are among the topics which Mr. Schuyler discusses exhaustively, but in a most interesting and profitable way, through three or four chapters.

Samarkand, with the famous tomb of Tomler, is next described. An episode of Mr. Schuyler's stay in this extremely interesting city was a *baiga*, the great national sport of Central Asia, known also by the name of *Kok-bûra* or gray wolf. Of this game we have the following interesting description:

"In an open field along the side of the road fifty horsemen were waiting, one of whom had a dead kid slung from his saddle bow. As we came along this man rode up to us and asked if we would like to see the sport. Of course we willingly assented, and we started off with everybody else in full pursuit. The object of the game was to succeed in bearing the kid away from its possessor and in bringing it across the judge of the course. Away they went, through canals and over the plains, up and down hill, sometimes forward, sometimes backward, the possessor of the kid skilfully dodging and holding on by main force to the animal with which he was charged. Men often approached him, but it was seldom that they could catch hold of the kid, and still seldomer could they manage to retain the hold sufficiently long to make a struggle. At one place, in order to get rid of his pursuers, Ish Jan—for such I believe was his name—had to plunge into a pond, or rather the enlargement of a canal, where the water was much deeper and swifter than he had thought, and soon there were a dozen men there struggling and plunging, all up to their necks in water. Ish Jan got through it without accident, and the kid was still safe, but just as Ish Jan was going up the bank one of the men, who had not plunged into the water, and who was lying in wait, quickly pulled the now slippery animal away from him and brought it in triumph to my carriage, for which of course I had to give him a *tenga* and pass the animal on to another. The men and they were almost out of sight across the gravelly plain and rapidly returned with another as the victor. The sport lost much by not being played, as it should be, on a grassy steppe where the vista would be large enough to take in the whole position and with a throng of enthusiastic spectators on horseback; but even as it was it was extremely exciting. I saw it again on the occasion of a Kirghiz feast, though at a long distance, but with my field-glass I was able almost to see the intense expression of the faces, and even then was so much interested that, although I was hastening on, I made my driver wait for nearly half an hour that I might look at the game. Fully a hundred men were surging backward and forward over a broad hill-side, their horses as close together that it seemed as if some of them must get smothered. Sometimes half a dozen separated from the rest, a struggle followed, one bearing the kid dashed off in triumph, when all rushed at him and the mêlée began again, reminding me then of nothing so much as of a good game of foot-ball. Since then I have seen polo played, a game of a similar nature. When I first saw it, Hurlingham, the royal guests, the ladies and the officers all looked very tame; but I was again on the steppes of Asia amid a throng of Uzbeks."

Descriptions of the Zarafshan Valley, of visits to Hodjent and Kurama, of the systems of irrigating canals, and the methods of husbandry, with discussions of the land tenure and taxes, the climate and the calendars, &c., close Mr. Schuyler's first volume. The second volume, which takes us to Khokand, Bukhara, and Kuldja, is even more novel and interesting in its descriptions, for the regions traversed and the peoples enumerated are far less familiar to the readers of works of travel than are those Mr. Schuyler first visited. We must, however, forego any further summary of Mr. Schuyler's travels to allude briefly to his discussion of the Russian foreign policy in Asia, and the consequences of the Kaivan campaign, subjects which receive full and most intelligent treatment in the concluding chapters of this important work. Although these chapters were written before the crisis now threatening the peace of Europe could have been anticipated, they possess all the more interest and the greater value, because they express opinions directly touching the foreign policy of Russia in general which are more or less pertinent at the present juncture of affairs. Moreover, while they come from a source not unfriendly to Russia, they express the views of one who has had most unusual opportunities for studying the policy of that Government. The frankness which characterizes Mr. Schuyler's criticisms is proof enough that he gives us his honest convictions, without the least desire to propitiate, and without any fear of offending, the court at which he so long resided. Mr. Schuyler confidently expresses the opinion that military, rather than financial, reasons incited the advance of Russia into Central Asia. Turkistan costs Russia far more than she gets from the conquered territory. From 1868 to 1872 the returns of Central Asian trade showed an annual deficit of from three million roubles to four millions and a half, and in 1873 it probably exceeded seven millions. Still the Russian troops are there; they cannot be withdrawn. On the contrary, the reasons which compelled the annexation of Turkistan are likely eventually to compel a further advance, until a natural boundary is reached, with China on the east and Afghanistan on the south. The patient and economical industry of the Chinese can alone, Mr. Schuyler thinks, enable Russia to fertilize her possessions in Central Asia and make them profitable. Now her conquests in that direction make her weaker alike for defense and for attack. As regards the policy of the Russian Government in general, Mr. Schuyler insists very emphatically that the annexation of considerable parts of the Khanates of Bukhara, Khokand, and Khiva is not at all proof of a scheming policy and of a plot to dominate the whole of Asia:

"With much greater force," he argues, "might it be said that the extension of British rule in Asia is the result of a long-matured and traditional policy of Asiatic conquest, yet no one knows how the spread of British rule in India and in the adjacent countries has been brought about would think of accusing the English Government of such a design. Why, then, should such accusations be brought against Russia? Simply because there is a widely-spread belief in Western Europe—and irrational ideas of this kind are often hardest to eradicate—that as Russia is governed (so it is thought) by a single will, and as the political steps of Russia are taken without the publicity which attends such measures in constitutional countries, Russian statesmen are almost preternaturally wise and skilful, and that there exists a traditional and hereditary policy. Such a policy would be difficult enough anywhere, and it does not, and has not existed in Russia; in fact, not only in Asiatic, but in other Eastern, as well as in European affairs, Russia is guided by no policy whatever, except so far as yearly and almost daily changing circumstances may dictate. Were it to be generally admitted—I will not say as true, but even as possible—that Russia had no foreign policy except that of carrying out such views as might for the moment seem advantageous, the present situation of affairs both in Europe and Asia might be more easily understood, and difficulties might be better avoided."

And then, referring again to the peculiar Constitution of the Russian Government, Mr. Schuyler proceeds:

"This has a more important bearing on the Asiatic policy of the Empire than has been generally supposed. Each minister being independent and responsible only to the Emperor, there is no Cabinet, properly so called, and can be no united policy. The councils of Ministers do not so much discuss questions of policy as questions of detail, the solution of which depends upon two or three Ministers jointly. Sometimes a subject is deemed so important that a special commission is appointed to study it and to come to a conclusion, which may or may not be ratified by the Emperor. Still, even in this case, as each Minister has the right of a personal audience with the Emperor, when he can explain in detail all his arguments for the proposed measure, the decision of the commission may be set aside almost as soon as it is made."

And these three paragraphs seem to have been written almost in anticipation of the present crisis:

"The fears of English remonstrances and the diplomatic complications have had great influence on the Russian policy in Asia. The Foreign Office has been exceedingly annoyed by the persistent manner in which, on each movement of troops, questions have been asked in Parliament, or the British Ambassador has hinted or stated to Prince Gortschakoff his desire to know the reasons for such a step; and not unfrequently movements quite insignificant in themselves have been forbidden for fear of English remonstrances. This has been unnoticed in the Russian press.

* * * * * * *

It is impossible to believe that there is any settled intention on the part of the Russian Government of making an attack on India, or even of preparing the way for it, nor is there any desire for the possession of India. Young men in the Army of Turkistan, whose only thought is for advancement and decorations, may, indeed, talk loudly, but the men who control the policy have no such thought. *What might happen in case of a war between Russia and England on other questions is, indeed, hard to say. If Russia could then easily for herself make a diversion on India, she would certainly be justified in doing so*, but the position of Russian affairs in Turkistan is hardly such as to allow her to do so for many years to come, to say nothing of the distance of Turkistan from European Russia, the bad communications, and the intervening deserts and mountains between Turkistan and India, which would render such a movement exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. The only danger to India from Russia lies through Persia. Experience has proved that all invasions of India have come through Afghanistan, and Afghanistan can only be approached by Russia through Persia."

The brief historical sketch which follows of the campaign planned against India by the Emperor Paul as a diversion to help Napoleon, and which was frustrated by the death of its projector, together with the account of the negotiations initiated in 1869 by Lord Clarendon to establish a "neutral zone" between Russia and the British possessions in India can not be very agreeable reading in England in these exciting times. This allusion to these passages in Mr. Schuyler's work is sufficient to indicate their singular pertinence at this important juncture of affairs, and to send to the volumes themselves all who wish to be fully informed regarding the attitude of England toward Russia as relates to this Eastern question.

Without attempting to quote further from Mr. Schuyler's *Turkistan*, it is enough to say that it must at once take, and that it will always hold, a place among the most important books of travel. As an account of the country it describes it is so far superior to all which have preceded it, in fullness, completeness, and accuracy of information, that it must for the future be accepted as the authority regarding the resources of the Russian possessions in Central Asia. Its descriptions of the country and of the people living in it are always interesting and frequently amusing, but it is easy to see that they have been written by one who is not only so thoroughly cosmopolitan as to know intuitively what is worth telling and what had better be omitted, but also who is so practiced a writer as to understand precisely how to set forth what he has to say in the most effective manner. Then, too, the skillful grouping of statistics exhibits a wonderful familiarity with the literature of blue books and a singular facility in extracting from them all that deserves saying. The illustrations scattered through the volumes are interesting and characteristic, and the maps are absolutely beyond praise for fullness, accuracy, and clearness, as well as beauty of execution.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*The Little Woodman.* New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*History of France for Junior Classes.* New-York: George P. Putnam's Sons.

—*Knowledge and Faith.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*The True Man.* New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*Christian Nurture.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*History of the Reformation.* Volume VII. New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*Manual of Geometry.* New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

—*The Epidemic of Yellow Fever.* Philadelphia: P. S. Collins.

—*Monteith's Pictorial Chart.* New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

—*An Hundredfold.* New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*Roman History.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*Furnivallos Furioso.* New-York: Brentano.

—*Ten Cents.* New-York: National Temperance Society.

—*Normal Higher Arithmetic.* Philadelphia: Fowler, Potts & Co.

—*Commercial Calculator.* Bloomington, Ill.: C. Ropp, Jr.

—*Fallen Fortunes.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks.* New-York: W. C. Bryant & Co.

—*Official Catalogue of the International Exhibition.* Philadelphia, 1876.

—*Holiday House.* New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*A Piece of Silver.* New-York: National Temperance Society.

—*The Curiosities and Law of Wills.* Vol. II. San Francisco: Sumner, Whitney & Co.

—*The Story of Country.* Boston: Lookwood, Brooks & Co.

—*The Old Church Door.* New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*The Medea of Euripides.* Boston: Ginn Brothers.

—*Historical and Architectural Sketches.* London, New-York: Macmillan & Co.

—*The Morals of Trade.* New-York: T. Whittaker.

—*Golden Thorns.* New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*The Poet's Magazine.* Nos. I. and II. New-York: Brentano.

—*The Portfolio.* London: Leeley, Jackson & Halliday. New-York: J. W. Bouton.

MR. TALMAGE IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "The congregation of Plymouth Church, who are now without a permanent Pastor, seem to be delighted at the suggestion that a call be extended to Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, of Brooklyn. At an informal meeting last Wednesday evening, the subject was broached, and the expressions were all favorable. It seems that correspondence has been had with some of Mr. Talmage's friends, and, while they admit a possible reluctance in giving up his present successful field, they think that he would, on account of the illness of his wife and the necessity of her removal from sea air, accept a call from Chicago. Hence, it is not improbable, at the meeting of the congregation next Wednesday evening, definite action will be taken toward getting him here if he will come."

SPIRITUALISM PROBLEMS.

SLADE'S TROUBLES AND STANDING.

SPIRITUALISTIC PHENOMENA ATTENDING SPIRITUAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND CHIROGRAPHY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is but a very short time ago that the late Judge Edmonds proprosed to prove the phenomenon of taking photograph likenesses of departed "spirits," (as ghosts usually are represented, clothes and all.) "That the process is accompanied by no trick, fraud, or deception, in what are called spirit pictures. * * * That in order to produce these pictures nothing more is done or used than is done by ordinary photographers in producing these spiritual pictures—than the mere resting the hand upon the camera; and that within the last five (now twelve) years the taking of these pictures has been publicly heard of and known in Boston." It is not necessary for me to dwell upon the articles of spiritual faith governing the reason of the learned Judge. I am free, however, to acknowledge that nothing affords me greater satisfaction than unmasking the cheat of the so-called "spiritual manifestations," and I regret to find that "Dr." Slade, now appearing before the London Magistracy, charged with being a vagrant and an impostor, should have found a defender by the able pen of the accomplished writer of the correspondence, published in the columns of THE TIMES of the 14th inst.—who, therein, among other things says—(in face of the direct exposure of Dr. Slade made by Dr. E. Ray Lankester, most eminently distinguished among anatomists, pathologists, physiologists, and chemists)—"As some of our American writers on the subject have no standing whatever in science, I shall not assume that the so-called exposures ' * * can be regarded as having any real value." Certainly Andrew Jackson Davis will not be included in the list of spiritual writers without standing, yet, with your permission, Mr. Editor, I herewith furnish the exposition of a spiritualistic phenomenon as it was elucidated and made manifestly and occultly unintelligible by this great spirit of spiritual light who, about the time that Judge Edmonds undertook to prove so much, delivered a public lecture of erratic, illogical subtleties and concatenations of antagonisms in connection with a psychologico-biological, psychomancy, wandering far, far away into spiritual realms of ideality, fully establishing the fabric of his mental vision, which the completion of his lecture left not an ideal atom of fact behind.

At the time referred to, when Spiritualism was approaching the perihelion of its glory—when spirit pictures were "heard of and known in Boston," I was strolling, one Sunday evening, up Broadway, and passing by Dodworth's Hall, I saw a brown wrapping paper placard rested against the door-post of the entrance, with a rude crayon pencilling extending a general invitation to the public at large to enter and listen to the lecture to be given by "the celebrated Andrew Jackson Davis the Great Expounder, who would Discourse upon Spiritualism in which Important Phenomena would be Explained and Demonstrated." The extra inducement offered to the public to enter and be enlightened was the notification at the foot of the placard, "seats free." Feeling that I could only lose the value of an hour's walk, I availed myself of the liberal terms advertised, and entered the lecture-room. There were already seated some four hundred very respectable-looking elderly people, and only "standing" room left. This circumstance reassured me, and at once established in my mind a certain respect for the lecturer, whom I had not yet seen or heard; for I was seriously and deeply desirous of learning something in extenuation of these spiritual impositions, as I had been—through a victimized dear relative—a great sufferer. I wished to ascertain whether I was laboring under false and prejudiced impressions, and whether my disgust and indignation was justified at the contemptible and miserable juggling practiced upon the idiosyncrasies of weak-minded dupes, and opium-eating or nervous, impressible people.

It is not required that I should follow the eloquence of the lecturer in detail. Let it suffice that his chief object led him onward, until finally concentrated in all the force he was capable of in endeavoring to establish the truths of spiritual manifestations, and "practically demonstrated, by the success of spiritualistic photography, whereby photographists were enabled to take and produce spirit likenesses of departed friends."

By way of parenthesis, the question may be asked, Is it not worthy of the spiritualistic philosopher's investigation to account for the accuracy of the camera by the mere resting of the hand upon the instrument should not only "give the spirit likeness of the deceased in its most pleasing living aspect desired by the living friends," but that it should also give a spiritualistic representation of the clothes, jewels, &c., in accordance with the fashion or taste of the original wearers, regardless of long protracted sickness and bodily changes of lineaments, &c. Indeed, the painting likenesses is nothing new. An intuitive physiographist can approach likenesses from furnished descriptions of deceased persons, as detectives can discover people that have been described to them. Years before the celebrated Daguerre introduced his beautiful discovery, and many years before the introduction of spiritual manifestations, our eminent artist Thomas S. Cummings, (the originator and the architect of the success of the Academy of Design,) an expert in human physiography, was celebrated for the likenesses of deceased persons, painted from description and family resemblances, whom he had never seen. Several of these after-death likenesses painted by this gentleman I have seen and can vouch for their correct resemblances.

The chirographical manifestations of Dr. Slade are in the hands of scientific "investigating" mediums, to pronounce upon the physical properties of folding slates and the character of the spiritualistic dynamics governing slate pencils. Leaving the "Doctor" in the right place, I will show that spiritual imponderables and physical ponderables will not unite, as proved by the discourse of the lecturer himself, showing their incompatibility. The subject dealt with demanded all his scientific ingenuity to assist Mr. Andrew Jackson Davis' effort in demonstrating, by verbal illustration, the accomplishment of spiritual photograph phenomena, ridiculous as the proposition was, by the means of the principles of the law governing physics, inadvertently exhibiting results he did not intend, viz., that spiritual influences were incapable and had nothing to do with the success of producing spiritual photograph likenesses.

The experiment the lecturer put in as proof "happened in Boston, where it was heard of and known." A husband had buried his wife, or the wife had buried her husband, I do not remember which; this, however, matters little except to the parties concerned. The description of the matter serves to demonstrate the absurdity of the whole proposition. The wife consulted a medium, who at once placed her in communication with the spirit of her deceased husband, who was very glad she had come, and to prove his love for his living sublunary wife he desired to present her with a spiritual photograph of his spiritual existence, requesting her to visit a certain photograph gallery on a certain day at a certain hour, (no doubt when spirits have power,) and then and there sit for her photograph likeness, the spirit promising to be present, and with her would be taken in full corporeal likeness. The loving wife did as requested. The operator, himself a distinguished Spiritualist, was not made aware of this assignment made within the envelope sanctum of his camera obscura. Innocently he proceeded *secundem artem* to procure a negative of the lady only. A partial negative with a blotch of blurred lines obscuring the whole, was the result. In short, a whole day's repetition of efforts only proved the absolute failure in obtaining a likeness.

The disappointed wife revisited the medium and through him informed the spirit of the result. It replied: "I knew it." The husband's spirit was reticent, contenting itself with the statement that the spirit was present; that it could not then explain to her the cause of the failure, but would so on another occasion. The good spirit, however, made an appointment for them to meet at the camera at the same establishment. On this occasion the wife informed the photographist of the real object of her visit, and of the intention of her husband's spirit to be present for the purpose of being taken with her on the same plate. The operator did not call spirits from the vasty deep to aid him, but went to work with a right good will determined to test his success upon the merit of his belief, and the excellence of his "chemicals." The results after each and every attempt were the same—blotched and blurred negatives, presenting neither form, outline, nor lineaments. "The instrument must be out of order," exclaimed the operator. This, however, could not be the case, for he had used it successfully in taking likenesses of respectable quiet mortals just previous to these assiguations, in his camera, of the spirit and its former wife. There must be something wrong, soliloquized the tormented operator. What was it? The wife again, through the medium, consulted her husband's invisible ghost. Another meeting was arranged as before, in the camera of the same photographist, ending with the same results. Again and again was the wife doomed for a certain time, through the medium, seeking interviews with her husband's spirit, when finally it consented to furnish the wearied lady with an explanation devoid of elucidation of the obstacles presenting themselves, viz.: "The remarkable phenomenon attending refraction of white solar light, and acting upon the lens of the camera it is separated into rays of various colors, the analysis of which may be seen through the medium of any irregular surfaces of crystalline substances, the diamond, glass, &c. We see the analysis of light in the rainbow. The best method, however, is practiced by the aid of the tribedral prism which gives the analysis of white light in the form of seven colored rays, violet, indigo blue, green, yellow, orange and red." * * * In the first attempt made by the operator to impress the negative plate with the corporeal reality of the wife and the incorporeal nonsubstantiality of her husband's soul, the physical rays of light only partially acted upon the lens of the camera, and thus only a partial, and hence imperfect impression, was obtained of the material wife, while the spiritual portion of an immaterial husband presented an inchoate blotch over the whole surface of the negative. The cause of this and all the succeeding failures was that "the spiritual rays of light" (whatever they were, or how many there are) "intervened, severally, between the prismatic separation of the physical rays of light." The fact to be here observed, and one that impresses itself upon our most serious attention and investigation, is that we here find an important proof or spiritual influence in the demonstration that the seven prismatic colored rays are mathematically separated from each other, and interfered with by the invisible rays of spiritual light, neither of which possesses any affinity for the others, and that, as it were, influenced by the admixture of these incompatible rays, nothing otherwise—they obeying the laws of affinity—could result than the confusion from the meeting of nonaffinities, and hence the result—the blotched and blurred negatives which were presented in the place of the spirit-likenesses; and hence the complete failure of the photographist to secure with the material wife the immaterial spirit of her defunct husband.

At this interesting critical moment of our expectation, when we had hoped for a psychenomantic demonstration of fact, our patience was trifled with by the spirit's miserable exposition of the "non-affinity of spiritual and physical rays of light" as being "the cause of failure." We were in expectant hope that the spirit had given such explanation that by the aid of spiritual chemistry the camera could have been made available. It did not do so; but no doubt it winked the right eye—if it had one—and as the members of the Bar say, "rested its case."

Mr. Andrew Jackson Davis concluded his discourse upon "this wonderful spiritual phenomenon" with informing his numerous hearers, in answer to a question from me, that, "It yet remained by patient, persistent, untiring investigation to discover what affinities there are that will unite and render practical the important uses of prismatic rays with the invisible spiritual light in the great harmonia:" "that in a brief period of time, he had no doubt that every photograph gallery would be illustrated with spiritual likenesses of the dead, as they are now embellished with portraits of the living."

We have not lived in vain. Progress is progressive. In the dying years of our centennial life we have not been permitted to burst in ignorance, but to expand into a practical, substantial photograph embodiment of the spirit of the dead Centennial. In addition, we possess the occult secret of which the hitherto self-constituted committee of the whole on the mysteries of psychonomancy were ign rant. To Judge Edmonds the spiritualists are indebted. He it was that eliminated the wonderful secret from its dread abode, not by placing the "right" hand upon the Bible and swearing the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, but by merely placing the hand on the camera, and the spiritual will be portrayed in any material beauty that may be desired.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, 1876. A. C. CASTLE, M. D.

DR. SLADE AND COL. OLCUTT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper is fearless in exposing fraud and I trust you are equally anxious for justice. As to Dr. Slade, I cannot of course swear that he is always free from trickery, for mediums, like other people, are sometimes honest, and sometimes dishonest, but that he, during hundreds of sittings, has transcended the greatest skill of jugglers, is evident to those who understand the case. I know of four jugglers, two of whom were mentioned by members of the British Association in their late meeting, who have been baffled in trying to account for what they saw in his presence. The simple tricks of Maskelelyne in court are merely some of the least of what hundreds of us have seen in Dr. Slade's presence—and which were done in the presence of such eminent scientists as Wallace, Carpenter, Crookes, and Coxe. Allow me to quote briefly from Col. Olcutt in the last *Banner*, in which he relates the severe sifting that Slade received before going to England:

"As President of the (Theosophical) Society, I appoint

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 21.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. Cur. 6s.	124	100 Pac. Mail	24¾
50,000 Tenn. 6s, old.	45	200 Michigan Central	47⅝
5,000 Nash. & Chat. 1st.	89	300 do	47¾
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. & L. 8s.	80	400 do	48
10 Manhattan Bk.	130	400 do	48⅛
100 Del. & Hud.	75½	200 Union Pacific	63⅛
100 do	74¾	100 Ohio & Miss.	11⅝
100 do	75	200 St. Louis & I. M.	12
100 Western Union	71⅝	1100 Kan. & Texas.	7⅝
1200 do	71¾	400 do	7¼
100 do	71⅝	200 North-western	41
100 do	71¾	100 do	41¾
100 do	71⅞	100 do	41⅜
100 do	71⅞	100 do	41⅝
1500 do	71⅞	100 do	41⅝
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.	104¾	200 do	41⅞
100 do	104⅝	100 do	42
100 Erie Railway	13¾	100 do	41¾
100 do	13⅝	100 do	41⅞
100 do	13¾	100 North-west. Pref.	63½
100 do	13¾	100 do	63¾
500 do	13⅝	200 do	60
100 do	13⅞	100 St. Paul	30
200 do	13⅝	100 do	29⅞
100 do	13¾	700 do	29⅝
100 do	13¾	300 do	29⅝
100 do	13⅝	300 St. Paul Pref.	61¼
100 Lake Shore	61⅜	200 do	61⅜
200 do	60⅝	500 do	61
1000 do	60⅝	200 do	61
2000 do	60⅛	100 Del., L. & W.	78
200 do	60¼	100 do	78⅛
200 do	60⅜	100 do	78¼
100 do	60⅜	300 do	78⅝
100 do	60⅜	300 do	78½
100 do	60⅜	300 do	78⅝
100 do	60⅜	100 do	78¾
200 do	60⅝	100 do	78¼
100 do	60⅝	100 do	77⅞
100 do	60⅝	600 do	78

MONDAY, Oct. 23—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows a decrease of $1,929,300 in legal tenders, the result of continued remittances to the interior to facilitate the movement of the crops to the seaboard. The other changes are a decrease of $325,600 in loans, $730,700 in specie, $707,700 in deposits, and an increase of $111,900 in circulation. The movement for the week results in a loss of $2,483,075 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $11,052,-50 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 23, 1875.
Loans	$262,794,300	$261,968,700	$280,534,700
Specie	18,347,300	17,616,600	6,406,600
Legal Tenders	50,669,500	43,740,200	54,702,900
Deposits	231,925,900	231,218,200	233,471,700
Circulation	14,724,800	14,836,700	17,816,200

The money market was easy, notwithstanding the liberal shipments of currency to move the crops, and Stock Exchange borrowers supplied their wants at 2 to 4 ₱ cent., except on Wednesday afternoon, when the rates ran up to 6@7 ₱ cent. The banks and trust companies have marked up their rates to 5@6 ₱ cent., which are the ruling rates for discounts of prime mercantile paper.

The foreign advices were unusually imporant, and had a marked influence on the home markets. The critical aspect of the Eastern question early in the week had a depressing influence on the London market and on the Continental Bourses, but at the close a much steadier feeling prevailed, and there was some recovery in securities. Consols fell off nearly ½ ₱ cent.—to 93⅞@94—and closed at 94⅛. United States Bonds declined ⅛ to 1¼ ₱ cent., but closed at a partial recovery. As compared with the previous Saturday, 1867s and 10-40s closed at a decline of ⅛ ₱ cent. and new 5s ⅜ ₱ cent. lower, old 1865s being unchanged. Erie advanced 1⅛ ₱ cent., reaching 11, and closed at 10¼. The Bank of England lost £738,000 sterling for the week ending Wednesday, and on Saturday £80,000 was reported as withdrawn on balance. The bank rate continues at 2 ₱ cent., and three months' discounts in the open market are about one ₱ cent. lower. At Paris Rentes declined from 106f. to 103f. 20c., closing at 104f. 40c.

The sterling exchange market was quiet early in the week, but rates were advanced on the European news from $4 83½ to $4 84½ for bankers' sixty-day bills, and from $4 85 to $4 86¼ for demand. Subsequently a reduction to $4 83¼ and $4 85½ took place, and at the close prime bankers' bills sold as low as $4 82½@$4 82¾ and $4 84½@$4 84¾. The late weakness in the market was caused by an increased supply of bills drawn against shipments of produce to Europe.

Gold advanced from 109⅛ to 113¼ on the war news from Europe, the highest price having been made on Wednesday, when great excitement prevailed. This advance brought out considerable amounts of "long" gold, and with the weakness of exchange, the recovery in securities at London, the imports of specie, and the active movement of grain from the West to the seaboard, the price declined steadily to 109⅞, the recovery at the close being only ¼ ₱ cent. Cash gold loaned up to 1-16 ₱ cent. per diem for use on Wednesday, after which the demand fell off, and at the close loans were made flat to 2 ₱ cent. interest for carrying.

Government bonds were strong and higher in the early dealings, but afterward declined. Business was restricted in consequence of the unsettled market for gold and the changes in securities at London. The demand was rather more active at the close. In railroad mortgages business was fairly active, and late in the week some of the Western issues advanced, on reports of increased earnings. State bonds have presented no feature of interest.

The speculation in the railway and miscellaneous share list was characized by buoyancy, and afforded unmistakable evidence that the majority of opetators entertained confidence in the future of values. The market was favorably influenced by the warlike character of the European dispatches, and the reports as to the unprecedentedly large freight business of the Western railroads. Another cause which contributed to the advance in prices was the probability of an early termination of the railroad war growing out of the negotiations between the representatives of the leading trunk lines. Among the most cheering signs of the general situation was the large number of orders received by brokers during the week from country clients, as this indicates that the outside public who have long been absentees from Wall street have been tempted to make investments by the exceedingly low prices of stocks and by the belief in a prosperous future, created by the revival in business.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Saturday Oct. 23, 7P. M.
American gold	113¼	109⅛	109⅞
United States 5s, '81, coup.	115¼	114¼	114⅝
United States 5-20s, '67, C.	116¼	115¼	115½
New-York Central	105½	100½	104⅝
Rock Island	102⅜	101¼	104
Pacific Mail	25⅜	24¼	24¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	31	28¼	29⅞
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	61⅞	58⅜	62⅜
Lake Shore	61⅜	55¾	59⅞
Chicago & North-west	42	36⅜	37½
Chicago & North-west Pf.	64⅜	60¾	51½
Western Union	72⅜	70½	71⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛
Del., Lack. & Western	81⅞	71	118⅜
New-Jersey Central	39¼	37⅜	105¾
Del. & Hud. Canal	82½	66¼	120¼
Morris & Essex	95¼	94⅜	102⅜
Panama	127	127	130
Erie Railway	11¾	10⅞	11½
Ohio & Mississippi	12	10½	16⅜
C., C. & Ind. Central	4	4	4⅞
Harlem	135¼	135	137
Hannibal & St. Joseph	14½	13¼	19½
Hannibal & St. Jo. Pref.	26	24½	22½
Michigan Central	48⅛	44	60¼
Illinois Central	93¾	90	93¾
Missouri Pacific	4	3⅛	8⅞

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 21.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	104⅜	104½	104⅜	104⅝
Harlem			135	137
Erie	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	11⅜
Erie preferred			22	
Lake Shore	61	60⅜	60½	60⅝
Wabash	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	6
North-western	42	40	41⅝	41⅞

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
North-western Pref.	64⅛	63¼	64	64¼
Rock Island	102½	102¼	102¼	102½
Fort Wayne			101	101½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	30½	29⅝	29½	29⅝
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	61⅝	61	60⅞	61
Pittsburg			89	89½
Del., Lack. & Western	78⅝	77¼	78	78¼
New-Jersey Central	37⅝	37¼	37¼	37¾
Del. & Hudson Canal	76	74	74½	75
Morris & Essex			94¾	95¾
Michigan Central	48⅛	47¼	48	48¼
Illinois Central			84	85
Union Pacific	63½	63½	63	64
C., C. & Ind Central	4	4	3¾	4⅛
Han. & St. Joseph	14½	14	14½	15
Han. & St. Joseph Pf.	26	25½	23¾	26
Ohio & Mississippi	11⅝	10¾	11⅜	11¾
Panama	127	127	..	130
Western Union	71⅞	70⅞	71⅞	72
Atl. & Pac. Tel.			16	16¼
Pacific Mail	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	24¾
Quicksilver			12	13
Quicksilver Pref.			16	19½
Adams Express	109¼	109¼	108	109
Wells, Fargo & Co.			85¼	86
Am. Mer. Union Ex.			61	62½
United States Ex.			61	62½

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the Port of New-York, and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the return for the corresponding periods of last year:

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Week ending last Saturday	$3,786,140
Corresponding week last year	3,876,055
Since Jan. 1 this year	264,727,529
Corresponding period last year	271,945,981
Gold, Oct. 21, 1876	110
Gold, Oct. 23, 1875	114⅜

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,137,981
Corresponding week last year	5,460,234
Since Jan. 1 this year	213,994,210
Corresponding period last year	201,618,541

EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Week ending last Saturday	$13,009
Corresponding week last year	226,550
Since Jan. 1 this year	40,404,431
Corresponding period last year	64,166,263

RECEIPTS FOR CUSTOMS.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,780,666
Corresponding week last year	2,141,776
Since Jan. 1, this year	83,914,564
Corresponding period last year	93,656,276

GOLD INTEREST PAID OUT BY THE SUB-TREASURY.

Week ending last Saturday	$79,751
Corresponding week last year	71,278
Since Jan. 1, this year	52,435,230
Corresponding period last year	44,902,514

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	11	Resin, bbls	220
Beans, obls	217	Oil-cake, pks	2,165
Cotton, bales	8,042	Pork, pkls	681
C. S. Cake, bags	300	Beef, pkls	731
Copper, bbls	38	Cut-meats, pks	2,309
Dried Fruit, pkls	147	Grease, pkls	60
Eggs, bbls	742	Lard, pkls	922
Flour, bbls	13,318	Lard, kegs	300
Wheat, bushels	32,400	Butter, pkls	2,883
Corn, bushels	23,211	Cheese, pkls	3,386
Oats, bushels	38,578	Tallow, pkls	193
Rye, bushels	3,200	Dressed Hogs, No	18
Malt, bushels	7,650	Quicksilver, flasks	104
Barley, bushels	30,611	Lead, pkls	87
Peas, bushels	10,000	M. Seed, bags	217
Grass-seed, bags	1,764	Starch, pkls	1,175
Flax-seed, bags	550	Skins, bales	9
Oat-meal, bbls	10	Tow, bales	60
Hops, bales	472	Tea, half-chests	3,578
Leather, sides	1,084	Tobacco, hhds	187
Lead, pigs	275	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	779
Spirits Turp., bbls.	389	Whisky, bbls	263
Crude Turp., bbls.	75	Wool, bales	612
Tar, bbls	100		

COFFEE—Held firmly, but very quiet.

COTTON—Has been moderately active for early delivery at a reduction of 1-16c. ₱ lb.....Ordinary quoted at 8 15-16c.; Low Middling 10 5-16c. @10 9-16c.; Middling, 10⅞c. @11 1-16c.....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 2,470 bales, of which 1,404 bales were on last evening, including 462 bales to shippers, 743 bales to spinners, and 1,200 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery, business has been very light at unchanged quotations.....Sales have been reported since our last of 8,000 bales, of which 1,300 bales were on last evening and 6,700 bales to-day, with 300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with October cottons closing at 10 27-32c. @10⅞c.; November, 10 29-32c. @10 15-16c.; December, 11⅛c. @11 5-32c. January, 11 11-32c. @11⅜c.; February, 11 9-16c. @11 19-32c.; March, 11 23-32c.; April, 11 31-32c. @12c.; May, 12c. @12 1-16c.; June, 12 11-32c. @12 ⅜c.; July, 12⅝c. @12 17-32c.; August, 12 19-32c. @12⅝c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 1-32c. @1-16c. ₱ lb., closing easy.....The receipts at this port today were 8,402 bales, and at the shipping ports 26,288 bales, against 19,781 bales same day last week.....The week's exports hence have been 10,823 bales, including 8,295 bales to Liverpool. 839 bales to Havre, 450 bales to Rotterdam, 289 bales to Hamburg, and 950 bales to Bremen.....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1 have been 187,684 bales, (of which 124,284 bales were sent to British ports, and 63,300 bales to the Continent.)

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.		Texas.	
Ordinary	8	8 1-16	8	8 1-16	8	8 1-16
Strict Ordinary	9	9 1-16	9	9 1-16	9	9 1-16
Good Ordinary	9	9 13-16	9	9 13-16	9	9 13-16
Strict Good Ord.	10	1-16	10	1-16	10	3-16
Low Middling	10	5-16	10	7-16	10	9-16
Strict Low Mid.	10	9-16	10	11-16	10	13-16
Middling	10	13-16	11	1-16	11	1-16
Good Middling	11	1-16	11	3-16	11	5-16
Strict Good Mid.	11	5-16	11	7-16	11	9-16
Middling Fair	11	11-16	11	13-16	11	15-16
Fair	12	7-16	12	9-16	12	11-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	8	11-16	Low Middling	9	11-16
Strict Good Ord.	9	5-16	Middling	10	3-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was dull and heavy, nearly through the list, business having been mostly in a jobbing way at irregular and, in some cases, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andreson, 13,000 Dry Buenos Ayres for Europe, 21½ to 22¼ lb., private terms; 29,610 Dry Montevideo, parts to arrive, 20½ to 21¼ lb., at 20c.; 2,335 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 21 lb., at 19½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 3,130 Dry California, part to arrive, 22 to 24 lb., part at 19c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 1,200 Dry California Kips, 10 to 12 lb., private terms; 24,960 Dry Central American, 20 to 23 lb., at 17c @17½c., gold, 60 days' selection; 3,700 Dry Bogota, 21 to 22 lb.; 4,065 Dry Mexican, 20 to 24 lb.; 1,305 Dry Ecuador, 21 lb.; 370 Dry Payta, 24 to 26 lb.; 3,440 Dry Texas, 21 to 24 lb.; 1,355 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lb.; 2,000 Wet-salted California, 25 to 50 lb.; 3,510 Wet-salted Texas, New-Orleans, &c., 50 to 60 lb.; 2,200 City Slaughter, 70 lb., and 294 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 to 22 lb., all on private terms. And to-day, 135 Honduras and 625 Country Slaughter, on private terms.....Stock in first hands to-day 50,000 Hides and 279 bales on, against 225,000 Hides and 2,013 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Quoted nominally as before but very dull.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand, in a jobbing way, on the steady basis of $3 10 for common Fence and Sloughing, and $4 @$5 25 for Orinoco, ₱ kg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive, quoted on the basis of $1 95@$2 05 for common to good Strained, ₱ 280 lb.....Tar and Pitch as last quoted.....Spirits Turpentine dull, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close weak at 35c. ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in less request, with Western, in bags, quoted at $30, currency.....Exports for the week, 17,863 pks.

PETROLEUM—Dull throughout.....Crude quoted at 13c., in bulk, and 17c. in shipping order.....Refined generally quoted at 26c., from refiners, and 24c.@24½c. on resales of contracts.....Refined, in cases, quoted at 30c.@31c. for standard.....Naphtha at 14c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 26c.....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at 26c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in fair request for early delivery at rather stronger prices; offerings light.....Sales reported since our last for early delivery, 80 bbls. Western Mess, for shipment, at $16 85, closing at $17 asked.....Other kinds inactive and nominal.....And for forward delivery Western Mess has been in demand; quoted for October $16 85; November at $16; seller the remainder of the year at $16; January, $16@10 25.....Sales, 250 bbls., October option, at $16 85; and 250 bbls., seller the remainder of the year, at $16 90.....Dressed Hogs have been in less demand, and with City quoted at 7c. @8c.....Cut-meats continue to slack request at about previous figures.....Sales include sundry small lots of City bulk within our previous range.....Bacon, sales were made of 100 bxs. Western Long Clear, for next week's delivery, at 9½c.....And for Western delivery, 200 bxs. Long and Short Clear, October delivery, at 8 9-16c.; and 250 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December delivery, at 9¼c., closing 9 3-16c. bxs. Smoked Shoulders and Sweet Pickled Hams have been inactive for early delivery, and quoted lower.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales reported of 145 tcs. choice new at $10 15, closing with prime old and new wanted at $10 12½.....And 100 tcs., off grade, at $9 87½.....And for forward delivery, Western Steam was much less active; quoted at the close, for October, nominal; November at $9 90; January at $9 90; seller the remainder of the year at $9 87½. And February at $9 90.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 1,250 tcs., seller January, at $9 82½@$9 90, and 1,200 tcs., seller February, at $9 90@$9 95.....City Steam and Refined Lard quoted at $10; sales, 300 tcs. Refined Lard has been in moderate request, quoted for the Continent, on the spot, at $10 62½; October option at $10 62½; November at $10 43¾@$10 50; December and January at $10 25, and the West indies at $9 87½@$10 ₱ cwt.; sales, 100 tcs. for the Continent. October delivery, at $10 62½; 200 tcs., do., November delivery, at $10 43¾@$10 50. 150 tcs. for South America at $11, and 300 tcs. for the West Indies at $9 87½@$10 25.....Beef firm and in rather more request.....In the better qualities of Butter, limited to local trade requirements, a moderate business has been reported at about steady rates. Other kinds have been comparatively dull, and somewhat depressed in price.....We quote State, fair to choice pails, at 28c.@37c.; do., tubs, fair to fancy, at 25c.@33c.; do., Welch tubs, 23c.@32c.; do., firkins and half firkins, fair to fancy, 24c.@33c.; Western firm pails, fair to fancy, at 20c.@24c.; do., tubs, common to strictly choice, 17c.@25c.; do., fair to strictly prime Yellow, in firkins, 18c.@21c.....The general movement in cheese has been quite moderate, and values have been quoted nominal and irregular on other than strictly choice to fancy makes.....We quote State Factory, at from 11¼c.@13¾c. for fine to strictly fancy, the latter an extreme; 9c.@11¼c. for fair to good; 8c.@8½c. for skimmed; and Western Factory at 9c.@12c. for fair to strictly fancy; State, dairy-made, fair to choice, 7c.@12¼c.....Eggs have been in fair demand, and really desirable lots have been quoted firm, having been taken freely with reserve.....We quote fresh Eggs within the range of 23c.@27c. for choice to strictly fancy. The main dealings have been in round lots, of good to choice Western, from 24c.@26c.....Tallow has been in less demand at easier prices; sales, 65,000 lb., prime to choice, quoted at 8⅝c.@8¾c.....Stearine has been inactive, with Western, in tcs., in small lots, quoted at at 11@11 25.....Oleine, do. tcs., sold at 8½c.....The week's exports of tierces have been 768 pks. Pork, 1,336 tcs. Beef, 5,446 bxs. Bacon, 2,325 pks. Lard, 10,982 bxs. Cheese, 2,010 pks. of Butter, (of which were 1,000 pks. to Liverpool, 900 pks. to Glasgow, and 100 pks. to other ports;) also, 1,054 pks. Tallow.

SKINS—Deer have been in some demand at steady rates; receipts, 1,5 bales; sales, 16,000 lb. Central American, 4,000 lb. Sisal, and 1,000 lb. Puerto Cabello on private terms.....Goat in fair request at steady rates; receipts, 274 bales; sales, 280 bales Mexican, 50 bales Payta, and 25 bales Chili on private terms.....We quote Deer thus: Vera Cruz, 30c.; Guatemala, 35c.; Para, 32½c.; St. Jago, 30c.; Puerto Cabello, 26c.; Honduras, 25c.; Maracaibo, 24c.; Coquimbo, 22c.; Mexican, 20c.@22½c. ₱ lb.....And Goat thus: Tampico, 40c.@42½c.; Metamoras, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.@42½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 47c.; Curacoa, selected, 55c.@56c.; do., No. 2, 45c.@46c.; Rio, 45c.

GLUE—Raw in fair demand and firm, on the basis of 9c.@9¼c. for fair to good Refining. Sales, 500 hhds. Muscovado at 8¾c., and 537 hhds. Centrifugal at 9 1-16c. ₱ lb.....Refined firm and wanted.

WHALE-OIL—Still and heavy; quoted nominally at $1 14½@$1 15.

FREIGHTS—A comparatively limited movement was reported in the way of berth freights at easier rates. Grain room quoted nominally as on charter were moderately sought after, mostly for Grain, Petroleum, Tobacco o, and oeals, at about previous figures.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been few and small, 40,000 bushels wheat at 5d. ₱ bushel; also, a British bark, 511 tons, with cotton, from Norfolk, reported at equal to 40s. ₱ register ton. (with option of Havre;) an American ship, 1,411 tons, with Cotton, from Savannah, the basis of 40s. ₱ register ton, and a bark, 245 tons, with do. from Charleston, at 35s. 7½d. (with option of the Continent direct at ½d.) ₱ lb.....For London, by sail, 50 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d.....For Glasgow, by sail, 50 pchs. syrup at 27s. 6d., and, by steam, 100 bbls. Sugar on p. terms.....For Bristol, by steam, small lots of Flour at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 100 tcs. Beef at 8s. ₱ tierce.....For Cardiff, direct, a Norwegian bark, 537 tons, hence, with sundry cargo, 5s. ₱ ton, and, for Newport, a British bark, 517 tons hence, with about 3,000 quarters grain at 5s. 9d. with option of Gloucester, at 5s. 10½d. ₱ quarter.....For Hull, by steam, 48,000 bushels grain, at 3d. ₱ cushel; 50 bbls. Provision and 50 bbls. Sugar on p. terms.....For the east coast of Ireland, direct, a Norwegian bark, 427 tons, with about 2,700 quarters grain, from Baltimore, reported at 6s. ₱ quarter.....For Cork and orders, three British barks, 899, 901 and 1,782 tons, hence, with Grain at 5s. 10½d., a Norwegian bark, 513 tons, with about 3,100 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s.; a British bark, 447 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from do., at 5s. @5s. 3d., and a Norwegian bark, with Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 6s. @6s. 3d. ₱ quarter.....For Havre, an American brig, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, reported at 27s. 6d.....For Antwerp, by steam, 5.0 bbls. Flour on private terms, 3,600 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ₱ bushel, and 300 tcs. Lard at 45s. ₱ ton.....For Bremen, by steam, (reported as of recent shipments,) 570 bales Cotton, 13,000 bushels Rye, 800 pks. Provisions, 670 pks. Tobacco, and 750 pks. merchandise, at current rates, and 150 bales Hops, and reported at 8 telchmarks; also, a German bark, with about 4,700 obls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 4s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.....For Hamburg, by steam, 600 tcs. Lard, at 52 50@52 75 telchmarks; also, a Dutch bark, 400 tons, hence, with sundries, at 3os. ₱ ton.....For Rotterdam, by steam, 16,000 bushels Rye, reported on private terms; also a British bark, with about 3,500 bbls. refined petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 7½d., with option of another port, at 5s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.....For the German Baltic, a German Bark, 371 tons, hence, with about 2,500 obls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl.....For Oporto, a Norwegian brig, 280 tons, with about 18,000 bushels Grain, in shooks, from Wilmington, reported at $5.....For the north-side of Cuba, an American brig, with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $13 50, currency.....For Honduras, tonnage for Coal, was in moderate demand, loading here and quoted at $1 50 @$1 70 per ton.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Oct. 21.—Receipts—Lake—Flour, 10,597 bbls.; Corn, 238,853 bushels; Wheat, 172,275 bushels; Barley, 14,983 bushels; Rye, 16,000 bushels; Railroads—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Corn, 9,200 bushels; Wheat, 7,600 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels; Rye, 8,400 bushels. Shipments—Canal to tidewater—Corn, 92,000 bushels; Wheat, 9,451 bushels; Rye, 8,400 bushels; interior points—Corn, 45,054 bushels; Wheat, 11,621 bushels; Oats, 102,000 bbls. and 19,000 bushels; Wheat, 7,600 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels; Rye, 2,800 bushels. Flour in fair demand; sales, 1,200 bbls.; prices firm and unchanged. Wheat firm and unsettled; sales three cars No. 1 White and Michigan at $1 32; No. 2 Milwaukee held firm at $1 26. Corn quiet and steady; sales, 18,500 bushels No. 2 at 53c.; 2,000 bushels low Mixed Toledo at 54c.; 500 bushels, on track, at 52½c. Oats dull and lower; sales, 2,000 bushels at 35c.; quoted at 35c.@38c. Rye neglected. Barley—Light inquiry; sales, 1 car of Michigan at 55c.; 3,000 bushels Canada, on track, at 80c.@90c. Malt—For trade inquiry; held firm at unchanged prices. Highwines unchanged; light demand. Seeds—Nothing doing. Pork and Lard in good trade demand; prices unchanged. Canal Freights firm; Wheat, 8¼c.; Corn, 7½c.; to New-York, tolls included.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Flour easier; Western Extras, $4 20@$6; Minnesota, $6 25@$7. Wheat active, but lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 09@$1 10 cash; $1 10⅞ November; $1 12⅞ December; No. 3 Chicago Spring, 98c.@$1 02; rejected, 84c.@92c. Corn unsettled and lower; 43⅜c.@43¾c. cash or November; 44½c. December; 46c. May. Rye easier at 61c.@61½c. Barley heavy at 53c. cash. Pork dull, weak, and lower; $16 37½ cash; $16@$16 05, October; $15 30, all the year. Lard dull, weak, and lower; $9 80, cash; $10 02½, October; $9 85, November; $9 92½@$9 95, all the year. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders, 6¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 8½c.; Short Clear Middles, 8¾c. Whisky, $1 10. Freights lower; Corn to Buffalo, 4½c. Railroad freights unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 120,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 49,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 51,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 90,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 15,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—Flour quiet; buyers and sellers apart; little done. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 24 bid, cash; No. 3 do. do., $1 14@$1 14½, cash; $1 14¾, October; $1 15, November. Corn unsettled and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 41¾c.@41¾c., cash; 41¼c. November. Oats dull, lower to mixed; No. 2 at 33½c. bid, cash and November. Rye dull at 59c. Barley steady and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged. Pork dull and unchanged; $15 75 bid, cash and nominal; Summer, $16 50@$16 75. Bulk-meats inactive and lower; packed lots of new Shoulders, 7c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c.; old, 9c.@9¼c. higher. Bacon irregular, unsettled and lower; Shoulders, 7¾c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.@9¾c. Hogs dull and lower; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 45; Bacon, $5 25@$5 50; Philadelphias, $5 65@$5 75. Cattle dull and unchanged; little doing. Receipts—Flour, 4,900 bbls.; Wheat, 59,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,100 head; Cattle, 360 head.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady, with fair demand; Red, $1 15@$1 25. Corn quiet, but steady at 47c.@48c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye inactive at 68c. Barley steady for choice at $1 10@$1 15; low grades in excessive supply and neglected. Pork quiet; jobbing at $16 75@$17. Lard steady; Steam rendered, 10½c.; Kettle, 10½c.@10¾c.; the stock of contract lard is estimated at 500 tierces. Bulk-meats steady, with fair demand; Shoulders, 7c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c.@9¾c. Bacon steady, with a fair demand; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@10c. Whisky in good demand at full prices at $1 10. Butter quiet; jobbing at 16@17c. Eggs steady at 21c. Sugar-cured Hams quiet and steadier; common high at 9½@9 15; sale to good light, $5 20@$5 40; do. heavy, $5 15@$5 50; receipts, 1,038 head; shipments, 1,712 head.

TOLEDO, Oct. 21.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 19; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 23; Extra do. do., November, $1 28; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 21@$1 21½; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 14; No. 2 Red Fall, spot, $1 19½; November, $1 21; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 13; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 24. Corn quiet; High Mixed, 50c.; Low Mixed, 49½c.; No. 2, November, 44¾c.; no grade, 48½c.; New, 47c.; damaged, 46½c.; New do., 46c. Oats dull; No. 2 as 33c. bid; White, 38½c.; Michigan, 34c.; rejected, 27c. Receipts—Flour, 500 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 21.—Flour steady, with a fair demand. Wheat opened unsettled at 1c. lower; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 16; No. 2 do., $1 12½; November, $1 13⅜; December, $1 14½; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1 06. Corn scarce, nominally firm; No. 2 at 46c. Oats quiet, but steady; No. 2 at 32c. Rye nominally steady; No. 1, 63c. Barley quiet, but steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 05½; October, 85½c.; 86c. November; No. 3 Spring, 48½c. Provisions quiet, and a shade easier. Mess Pork, $16, cash. Prime Lard, 10⅜c. Freights quiet, but steady; Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.@5½c.; to Oswego, 9½c. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 100,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 68,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Oct. 21.—Flour unchanged; sales, 2,000 bbls. Wheat firm; No. 2 Michigan Club, $1 28; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 38@$1 40. Corn firm; Western Mixed, 59c.@60c. Barley steady; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 1 Canada at $1 10; 6,500 bushels No. 3, above grade, at $1 04; 9,000 bushels sample at $1 09; 10,000 bushels do. at $1 12. Corn-meal unchanged. Millfeed unchanged. Canal Freights unchanged. Lake receipts—Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 34,000 bush. Shipments—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 34,300 bushels; Lumber, 698,000 feet. Railroad shipments—Flour, 1,900 bbls

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 23, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Life—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Fawcitt, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Forbidden Fruit—Mr. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Baba—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss Minnelli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Sardanapalus—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—The Two Orphans—Mr. C. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Concert—Mme. E. Pappenheim, Mr. S. E. Jacobsohn, and Theodore Thomas' orchestra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—La Jolie Parfumeuse (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings. Day and evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. Barnum's Museum, Circus, and Menagerie.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL—Annual Exhibition of Art, Science, and Mechanics.

EAGLE THEATRE—Minstrelsy, Comedy, Burlesque.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Grand Novelty and Variety Entertainment.

PARK THEATRE.—Sweet Hearts and Tom Cobb.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—Minstrelsy and Comicalities.

THEATRE COMIQUE. — Variety Entertainment. — Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Minstrelsy, Farces, and Negro Comicalities.

CHICKERING HALL.—Lecture by Mr. T. Tilton, "The Master Motives."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This is the last day on which voters in Brooklyn can register. Any one who is not registered when the offices close this evening at 11 o'clock, will be unable to vote. It will be of no avail that the name has been previously registered, or that the voter voted at the last election. The boards of registry are not allowed to copy names from previous records, or to register an application by letter or by proxy. There is absolutely *only one* way to secure a vote. That is to attend in person and have the name registered. The offices are opened from 8 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 11 P. M.

There is no doubt that an extensive system of frauds in the issue of naturalization papers has been going on for some time in this City. The object is, of course, plain enough. It is to overcome the honest vote of the State, with the expectation of giving the electoral vote to Mr. TILDEN. Nothing equal to it, either in extent or in the ingenuity of its details, or the thoroughness with which the work has been systematized, has been known in this State since 1868. The Democrats here are desperate. They know that TILDEN cannot possibly win without New-York, and may even be beaten with it. They are, therefore, prepared to go to great lengths to carry "TILDEN'S home." But we believe that they will not succeed. A number of arrests have already been made of persons engaged in this fraud, and many more and more important may be looked for in the course of a few days. Prompt and vigorous action regarding this matter will defeat the plot of the Democratic leaders. If our Republican friends in the interior of the State do their whole duty, we think we can promise that their efforts shall not be made vain by frauds on the suffrage in this City.

The tragic story of suffering and death in the Arctic regions which is told by the survivors of the American whaling fleet forms another chapter of the perils of the cruel sea. In July and August last, when the whole of the continent below 60° north latitude was prostrated with uncommon heat, the crews of fifteen ships were fast locked in the ice off the northern coast of Alaska. Of these ships, one was crushed by the ice on the 7th of July. The others passed around to the east of Point Barrow, which is the most northerly headland of Alaska, in about 72° north latitude. Here they were engaged in taking whales, when, during the latter part of August, the ice-pack closed in upon them. Two of the vessels had escaped by being worked more to the westward, toward Point Barrow. The others, twelve in number, were surrounded by the ice, so that a Winter in the Arctic, or desertion, seemed the alternative. The latter course was chosen, and parts of the twelve crews were made up into one expedition, and after incredible hardships these reached the main land at Cape Tangent, which is forty or fifty miles east of Point Barrow. Thence to the fixed ships was another toilsome journey. But in this way the survivors came safely off. Twelve ships, with valuable cargoes, and with fifty or sixty men on board, have been abandoned in the ice-fields of the Arctic, to be carried by the drift, or to be crushed in the relentless floes.

A better nomination than that of Hon. S. B. CHITTENDEN in the Third (Brooklyn) District it would be difficult to have made. He has served in Congress during the last two sessions with the utmost fidelity, with credit to himself, and with advantage to the country. In regard to the financial issues of the hour, which are of the greatest importance to his district, containing, as it does, a large proportion of business men, he is not only entirely sound, but peculiarly clear and practical. He has spoken frequently on this subject in the House, and he has always spoken to the point, and has exercised a marked influence—probably no man not more prominent as a politician has exercised more. His good sense, moreover, and his extensive acquaintance throughout the country, have given him a power to affect legislation quite remarkable in a member of no greater experience. There is no doubt that another term he can and will be more useful than he has yet been. It is hardly necessary to speak to Brooklyn people of Mr. CHITTENDEN'S integrity. It is established in a long business career, during which his reputation has been stainless. He is heartily devoted to a practical and thorough reform of the civil service, and will be an active supporter in Congress of the principles laid down in the Republican platform and in Gov. HAYES' letter. During the war Mr. CHITTENDEN gave freely of his money and his time to aid in suppressing the rebellion, and was undoubtedly the foremost supporter of the Union cause in the City which has chosen him as its representative.

The Democrats have made a good deal of noise over the unexpected adhesion of Prof. SUMNER of Yale College to their cause. One would have supposed, to hear them, that this very clever young man represented the learning and wisdom of that venerable institution, just as C. F. ADAMS represents in their eyes the political sagacity and the respectability of the entire Adams family. But the announcement that ex-President WOOLSEY, of Yale, will preside at a Republican meeting in New-Haven shows that the Democracy has not captured all the Liberals in Connecticut. Dr. WOOLSEY has a reputation for sound judgment and candor in public affairs which is recognized in all parts of our country, and his support of the Republican cause at this juncture is significant. It will have a just and extensive influence, not only in his own State, but throughout the Union.

It would appear that the war crisis in Eastern Europe has not yet passed out of the influence of diplomatic negotiations. Two things are now clear enough: No European power will actively support Russia in the forwarding of any of her ulterior designs on Turkey, and Russia is not now averse to resorting to peaceful diplomacy rather than belligerent threats. It turns out that only England supported the Turkish proposition for an armistice lasting until March 15, 1877. As the English proposal for a six weeks' armistice had been previously rejected by Turkey, and is now substantially renewed by Russia, it is easy to see that the latter power had gained a diplomatic advantage for the time being. Should Turkey accept the modified proposal, as presented by Russia, that advantage will be permanent; it will have the prestige of a triumph over England. On the other hand, if Turkey rejects this proposition, Russia will at least be able to say that she has exhausted the arts of diplomacy in an endeavor to preserve the peace. The worst of it is, however, that few people have an abiding faith in the sincerity of Russian diplomacy.

The Republican candidate for Congress in the Dutchess district, in this State, is a gentleman who combines experience with ability and undoubted patriotism. He has been four terms in Congress, and is, therefore, if on that account alone, fitted to serve his constituents more efficiently than a man wholly new to the duties of the position. During the war his fidelity to the country was conspicuous, and he left the Army with the rank of Brevet Major General, having gained a reputation second to that of none of the officers from this State. He is a strong man in his district, and with a vigorous canvass is sure of a handsome majority. His opponent is a comparatively obscure man, who was nominated as a sort of "forlorn hope" by the Democrats. He has no claim whatever on the confidence of the district.

Mr. SMITH ELY, Jr., has written a letter and made an affidavit, both of which are printed in another column, in regard to his vote on one of the resolutions adopted by the Board of Supervisors at its meeting of Dec. 27, 1869. Mr. ELY says that "my [his] name was appended to the bills you quote either by carelessness or malicious design." We presume that Mr. ELY means to say that it was by "carelessness or malicious design" that his name was printed in the official minutes of the Board of Supervisors, as voting for the audit and allowance of certain bills of INGERSOLL, GARVEY, KEYSER, and others, the amounts of which were published in THE TIMES of yesterday. It would help to "clarify" the situation, if Mr. ELY would say whether he voted in the negative on the resolution of Supervisor FOX, which we quoted yesterday, or whether it is his belief that no such resolution was ever presented and passed at all. Mr. ELY has probably in his possession the printed copy of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1869. We shall not press him to explain why he has allowed the alleged misrepresentations of this document to pass unchallenged for seven years. We shall merely request him to state precisely how he voted on all the resolutions to which his name is appended as voting in the affirmative on Nov. 24 and Dec. 27, 1869. As, according to Mr. ELY, no reliance whatever can be placed on the official minutes of the old Board of Supervisors, we should like to hear from Mr. ELY what are the true records of those meetings.

THE MILITARY IN A REPUBLIC.

The Democratic journals and orators have recently been talking a good deal of nonsense about the terrible dangers with which the country is threatened from the abuse of military power. Their alarm is not new. It may be said to be habitual, and even systematic, and it dates from about the time that the Southern States began to make known their plans for the dismemberment of the Union. Previous to that period, and especially when President BUCHANAN was eager to force the fraudulent Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas by the abuse of Federal bayonets, the Democrats were by no means so jealous of the military arm. But as soon as the constitutional control of the military passed into Republican hands, and there was a certainty that it would be used to maintain the Union and to compel obedience to the laws in the South, the leaders of the Democracy discovered that their party had always been the special guardians of the integrity of the civil, as opposed to the military, branch of the Government, and that it was their duty to vigilantly criticise the employment of any force greater than that of a Marshal's unarmed *posse* in the suppression of the rebellion. They became suddenly convinced that the soldiers whom Mr. BUCHANAN could rightfully use to prop a slaveholders' usurpation in a free Territory would become the minions of despotism if used to put down resistance to the United States laws in the South.

A like inconsistency marks their present course. They pretend to see in the fact that the President, in the exercise of his lawful powers and in discharge of a constitutional duty, has sent a few hundred troops to protect the legal Government of South Carolina against domestic violence, evidence that the will of "the people" is to be overridden by force. They are blind to the existence of any other people than the white Democrats, or of any other force than that employed by the Federal commanders. For several months it has been perfectly plain that a formidable plot was on foot to deprive the majority of the voters of South Carolina of that control over the Government which, under any just representative system, belongs to them. This plot was to be carried out by the use of force, and of force at the hands of a military organization very nearly complete in all its parts. The other day, when Republican speakers were expected at Edgefield, in the district where the Hamburg massacre occurred, two thousand men mounted, armed, disciplined, under regularly graded commanders, and proceeding in military form, assembled on a published order, for the purpose of preventing the Republicans from holding their meeting in such peaceful way as should suit them, and as they would have been protected in holding it in any place in the North. When the Republican speakers arrived, the colored people were huddled along the streets, afraid to get together while the Democratic raiders were gathered. At this moment a small force of United States troops—less than one-tenth of the number of the raiders—entered the town and were marched quietly to a retired spot and drawn up under arms, but out of sight. The Republican meeting was held, and though the raiders rode about it and interrupted its speakers with derisive shouts, these had no effect, and did not scatter the audience, as they would have done had not the Federal troops been in the place.

Now, to the mind of the Democratic leaders the spectacle of that gathering of armed whites, under military discipline, in number equaling that of an ordinary brigade in active service, with the avowed purpose of preventing by violence the enjoyment of free speech and peaceful assembly by their opponents, contains nothing shocking or alarming. They can see in it no danger for free institutions, no violation of the rights of the people under a representative government, nothing in the nature of tyranny or the rule of force over law. On the other hand, in the little band of United States soldiers, acting in strict accordance to the law, held in reserve solely to protect peaceful citizens from the assaults of armed violators of the law, they can only see the evidence of an overshadowing despotism. Doubtless, if the affair should occurr in New-York, it would look differently. Democrats are not dead to the duty of the Government in this State to put down lawless violence by lawful force. When the United States troops marched into this City to aid in suppressing the bloody riots of 1863, no decent Democrat regarded the act as other than the proper exercise of a necessary and beneficent power. Yet no candid man who will stop a moment to consider the facts, can fail to see that the violence which vexes South Carolina is far more dangerous to the community in which it exists, and more injurious to the country at large, than the sudden outburst of turbulence which took place in New-York on the enforcement of the draft in 1863. The latter was for the most part unpremeditated, and was the rash and unreasoning revolt of a mass of ignorant people to whom the Government appeared for the moment in the exercise of its harshest power, namely, in compelling military service. But in South Carolina there is a combination to defeat by arms the enforcement of the laws that protect the right of suffrage. This combination, striking at the foundations of all free government, is controlled by the most intelligent and prominent men in the State, and is at once an insurrection and a usurpation. If it is not put down, and a free and full vote insured next month, very serious consequences may ensue. It may be that the election of the President and Vice President shall turn on the vote of the State of South Carolina, and the result in South Carolina depend on the vote of the districts in which the armed "cavalry" of the Hampton party are engaged in determining the election by force. It must be a very prejudiced partisan who fails to see that to prevent such a state of things by the firm use of all the Federal power which is authorized and necessary, is but the simplest possible duty. The Government would be utterly unworthy of itself, and entirely false to the trust imposed on it by the people, if it failed in such a plain and important obligation.

THE WAR PANIC IN EUROPE.

A war panic has certainly begun in the European exchange markets, and the public mind, especially in England, is alarmed and aroused. But all this may well be without sufficient reason. A war between Russia and Turkey does not of necessity mean a war in which all Europe would be engaged. One would think from the tone of the journalistic writers in London that a declaration of war between these two powers would be immediately followed by the attack on, and Russian possession of, Constantinople. But the season is late for any warlike operations in the "Balkan Peninsula"—Winter will soon begin in those bleak mountains. It is doubtful if either Servia or Turkey can move their armies with much freedom after the 1st of November. Then, we all know that the arming and mobilizing the forces of a extensive country cannot be accomplished in a day. To transport a hundred thousand men by railroads, with all their equipments, for thousands of miles, demands time. But, supposing that Russia is well organized, and can move armies as Prussia moved them against France, and that by the 1st of January, next year, she concentrates a hundred and fifty thousand men on the Danube, we are then only at the opening of a long and slow campaign.

Turkey has fought this same battle before. She is by no means a contemptible antagonist. She has held her own before this in the countries of the Danube for months against all the power of the Czar. The Turks fight well in defense. They have many strong places which they can hold, and difficult lines of defense. There would be no possible chance of any sudden march on Constantinople. In fact, the war could hardly open before Spring. This will relieve Europe from the sudden embarrassment of a struggle in which Constantinople must be protected.

It is true that, according to the ancient notions of British policy and the believed necessity of keeping the way to India open, Great Britain could not permit the Turkish capital to be occupied by the Russians. But that ultimate danger is as yet remote. If war does break out, England can wait before being involved in the protection of Constantinople. A fleet and a few corps of men can be sent there in the Spring as easily as now. A war in defense of Turkey would be now in the last degree unpopular in Great Britain. It is true that the recent movement of Russia is a godsend to the Tory leaders. They can summon Parliament now with unperturbed mind. There is no likelihood of any change of Ministry at present. Earl Derby will no doubt act as if the Government might be called upon to protect "the gates of the East." This alone will increase the exchange panic. But even a British fleet in the Bosphorus does not, of course, mean an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Great Britain and Turkey. It may merely mean a warning to the Czar.

The rumors of an approaching alliance between Russia and Italy seem in the highest degree futile. The Liberals of Italy, it is true, have the strongest feelings against the oppression of the Turks upon the Christians, while the followers of the Pope with their usual fatuity, support the Mohammedan, though some of the sufferers are Roman Catholics. The Government of Italy desire to annex Southern Austria or Tyrol. But to obtain these provinces by violence would cost a terrific and expensive struggle, and Italy is poor. It does not seem credible that she would incur such tremendous risks with such doubtful results. France, every one regards as neutral, and as certain to remain neutral. The French press is plainly opposed to Russia and in sympathy with Turkey. Germany is in all probability, in secret alliance with Russia. The family relations of the two Emperors, the political necessity upon BISMARCK to secure an ally on the flank of the Empire, in case of another French war, and the absolute want of interest of Germany in whatever happens on the Danube, together with certain public indications, all make this more than probable. Still, this alliance may mean nothing perilous to the peace of Europe. It may merely pledge the German Empire not to interfere in the projects of Russian ambition.

The point upon which the whole position of affairs turns, is the probable course of Austria. As we have previously said, we do not believe that the Austrian Emperor will be drawn into this new alliance, at least to the extent of war. The press of Vienna of all parties, echoes the cry: "No war! no occupation!" Such a policy would be opposed to all the traditions of the Empire. It would be dangerous both within and without. It would recall to Austrian statesmen that joint occupancy of Holstein, which ended in Sadowa. It might merely be taking the Russian chestnuts from their own fire. It would be an alliance and occupancy very expensive and very perilous. Still, on the other hand, it must be said that Russia, Germany, and Italy may be able to bring an extraordinary pressure to bear upon Austria. They may threaten her Italian, German, and Sclavonic Provinces. Count ANDRASSY may think it safer to occupy European Turkey with the Russians than to incur single-handed the hostility of those three powers.

TILDEN'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.

The Tilden Literary Bureau, in Liberty street, is introducing many novelties into journalism. If the campaign were to last a year or so, we should be able to see just how far a private machine, supplying weak newspapers with what we may call adulterated literature, could replace an honest and independent press. The young men who run the "Bureau" peddle out their watery essays and paragraphs in the serene belief that they are the better part of the press of the country. By a judicious use of the telegraph, they continue to circulate "Munc news" for the benefit of the Democratic candidate. Election returns are suppressed and figures manufactured in Liberty street for the purpose are substituted therefor. In the late State elections, for example, the bureau has particularly distinguished itself. Colorado, we presume, is yet claimed for the Democracy, just as it was up to the time of the Ohio and Indiana elections, though official returns show that the new State went Republican. And a day or two since the "nincompoops" were sending out editorial paragraphs claiming a Democratic majority and nearly all the Congressional districts in Indiana.

Latterly, the Literary Bureau has gone into the advertising business. Like everything else which the Tilden managers undertake, this is not done openly, but in an underhanded and oblique fashion. For example, some of the "New-York letters" which are printed in broadsides and sent out for the consumption of the confiding Democratic editors of the rural districts contain puffs of pianos, sewing-machines, bitters, and local shows, disguised as political allusions. The prospects of the Democratic Party in November are declared to be "as brilliant as" the tone of one of Keyboard & Co.'s celebrated pianos." And one of half a dozen allusions to a New-York show is that "the Republicans cannot win by puffing and blowing, like the white whale in the New-York Aquarium." This sort of thing is found useful in various ways. An apparently good-natured and certainly quite innocent joke is thrown in to add spice to a dull letter, a much-needed fillip is given to the lagging cause of the Democracy, and a pretty penny is made by advertising a non-political concern. If the rural Democratic editor is willing to print the stuff, there is no reason why the Literary Bureau should not pay part of its expenses with this sort of india-rubber advertising, as it is sometimes called. The bureau began business by circulating biographical notices of TILDEN, to be printed as "solid extracts," and paid for by the line at current rates. Before "SHAMMY" was nominated at St. Louis, the press of the country was insidiously permeated with paragraphs and five-line items, sent out along with puffs of balsams and freckle-washes, paid for as advertisements, and designed to keep "the Great Reformer's" name before the people.

In this way TILDEN was nominated. In this way he expects to be elected. It costs money to run such a bureau, however. To be sure, the "nincompoop" variety of intellect, so much derided by the *Sun*, is not an expensive sort. But paste, scissors, and printer's ink must be paid for at market rates; and no generous man will grudge the amateur journalists of Liberty street the few dollars which they may pick up by india-rubber advertising. It is a pity that TILDEN'S extract of coffee is out of the market now, for the bureau could combine business with personal friendship and politics by occasionally puffing "my brother's extract." A few judicious excerpts from the great Reformer's adulatory letter to Secretary CAMERON, urging an immediate contract for the extract of coffee could be inserted in a New-York letter for general consumption, just as the complimentary notices of Mr. COUP'S white whale and MacStinger's bitters are now. We think we can see a remote and not impossible connection between the tatooed man and that "seamed and furrowed face" of TILDEN, to which Mr. ABRAM HEWITT has so feelingly alluded. The Assyrian spectacle now on the New-York stage could be turned and twisted so as to bring in HANNA'S picture of the sceptred potentates of the Old World engaged in hurling maledictions at TILDEN as the savior of the Republic. And a neat allusion to the Democratic candidate as a ring-breaker would be sure to prepare the way for an equally neat allusion to the saw-dust ring of Jenkins' circus, or the finger-rings of Snifkins, the jeweler.

We look to see a revolution in the art of politics, as well as journalism, if the views of the bureau prevail. Bureau agents are going through the country soliciting advertisements for the Tilden circulars and broadsides. It may be a little too much like quackery to advertise statesmanship and sewing-machines in the same way. But what would you have? Mr. TILDEN is obliged to resort to these small subterfuges in order to keep himself before the people. Let him alone, and he is dead. No honest journalist can object to classing him with the double-back-action hen-roost and the XXX soap.

PHILISTINISM.

Philistinism is a word we do not hear very often on this side of the sea, although we have a good deal of the thing which the word defines. We may not be overrun with it as they are in Germany—whence we get the term; but we have far more than it is pleasant to confront, and we must acknowledge that it is steadily increasing. Philistine (Philister) was first applied by the students of the German universities to the townsmen whom, with the egotism and intolerance of their class, they chose to regard as external and irredeemable barbarians. But the word has come to have a juster and broader significance. It means a common-place, prosaic, pretentious, conceited person, who wishes to palm himself off on his acquaintances for something he is not. He may not be wholly to blame for his ignorance or dullness—nature marks the utility of blockheads by putting them in the majority—but he is to blame for his assumption and invariable habit of empty iteration. The less he has to say the more determined he is to say it, and to say it over and over again until patience itself turns to exasperation. He is also intolerant of the smallest opposition, even of any difference of opinion; for he claims for his narrowness little less than omniscience. Incapable of thinking himself, totally inaccessible to ideas of any sort, he tries to believe—and by dint of persistence he succeeds in believing—that his near and narrow horizon bounds the world.

The Philistine, let us be thankful, is not the typical American. If he had been, we should not yet have outgrown our swaddling-clothes; we should still have been debating what we might do, instead of doing what we could. He cannot be a leader; he hates and tradnces leaders. His forte is in staying at the rear, and pulling back until events drag him along, and then he tells in scattering platitudes how he has shaped events. He is not even a consistent conservative. He denounces radicalism until radicalism wins, when, for the time, he plays the radical, and is inwardly recalcitrant. His pretense and conceit make him false to the few dim convictions which he owns. He is unwilling to have it thought that things can go on without his co-operation, and as everything goes on except himself, he is compelled to be untruthful for the sake of appearances.

The Philistine is always wise after the fact. Though generally wrong, he has a weakness for being thought right. He is full of prophecies which are never verified; but when they are not, he wonders that anybody could have made them. He recalls the fiction that he foretold exactly the opposite, and every man of experience and acute discernment, he adds, ought to have known that he could not have been mistaken. Usually he takes a dolorous view of affairs, and intimates that, while other countries are singularly prosperous, this Republic is gravitating rapidly toward Satan. The great want is in proper counselors and directors of the nation, (the whole tenor of his discourse shows clearly enough who is, in his mind, the properest man,) and in the incapacity of such as it has to interpret the signs of the times. When he rises to this height of assertion he is something of a Goliath in speech, though an idea is the stone in the sling of any David which shall bring him to the ground.

There are different degrees of Philistines; for there is nothing so small that has not its smaller. Some of them look up to others who possess the force of inertia, the permanence of stagnation, the influence of vapidity. It is a curious sight to see a pigmy marshaling the dwarfs, and heaping platitudes on emptiness. There is no elevation; but there is a vast spreading which, with all its thinness, has the power of obstructing the diffusion of ideas, and the growth of individuality.

We have Philistines in politics—nowhere so many—in office, in literature, in the professions, in business, in society, in the family. Their badges differ, though they are essentially the same. They are every one pretenders, shallow, vain, pompous, thick-skinned. They have the audacity of unintelligence, and the density of perception, which debars them from seeing their own ridiculousness. In politics, they harangue their listeners to flight or to slumber; in office, they clog the wheels of affairs, and exhaust resignation; in literature, their oracles are self-evident; the professions they turn to satire; in business, they occupy one's time, and charge for it in the bill; in society, they attitudinize and bore; in the family, they profit by their position to repel their wives and disgust their children. They represent the mankind who, CATO said, was created for the laughter of the gods. The greatest men feel their littleness painfully; the Philistines, who are the least of men, feel only their greatness. They are the bloated beings who feel tempted to doff their hats when their name is mentioned; who might greet the sun by taking out their watches and saying, "I see you are punctual."

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

While the nation was struggling in the throes of civil war, and needed every dollar that could be raised, Mr. Tilden was defrauding it by swearing to false returns, and publicly predicting that the war was a failure.

William B. Ogden, a business partner of Mr. Tilden, stated in 1862 that the income of Mr. Tilden from retaining fees alone was at least $60,000 per year. Yet at this time the present Democratic candidate for the Presidency was making oath that his income did not exceed $7,113, and cheating the Government out of the taxes due from him.

In 1862 the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, in order to escape paying his taxes, swore that his income was only $7,113. In 1876, as defendant in a suit brought to recover moneys unjustly retained by him, he swears that in 1862 he received for his services to a single railroad company $20,000. Which of these two oaths is true?

Some of the canal measures which Gov. Tilden has inveighed against most vigorously in his "Canal Messages," were passed by the Legislature while he was a member of it. Here was an opportunity to begin the work of reform, but he sat silent. The Assembly record shows that he did not vote against a single one of the many jobs which he has since declared were fraudulent, and caused legal proceedings to be instituted against the men who did the work.

While the present Democratic candidate for the Presidency was helping by the "diffusion of correct political information," to overthrow his country, Gov. Hayes was on the Southern fields, doing his duty faithfully as a soldier to save it.

Tweed and Tilden were political associates and co-workers during all the years that the Ring was robbing the City of New-York. When Tweed was already far on the road to the Penitentiary, Tilden came in to give him another kick toward it, and now claims that he was the man who smashed the Ring. The "great reformer" refused to attend the meeting at Cooper Institute at which the campaign against Tammany was opened. The "modern Hercules" was waiting to see "how the cat jumped" before he stepped into the arena.

When the great Union meeting was held in Union square in 1861, the Democratic candidate refused to attend it, as he "had no sympathy with its object." When the great reform meeting was held at Cooper Institute in 1871, to open the warfare upon Tweed, the same gentleman refused to attend it, as he "had no sympathy with its object." When Tweed and his gang had been overthrown, Mr. Tilden then stepped forth as the "great reformer," and became the foremost of the crows who were kicking the late "Boss" down hill.

When Mr. Tilden was charged with perjury and fraud in making his income tax return, his confidential clerk attempted to show that there were errors in THE TIMES' statement of his annual income. This might be, but it is no answer to the main charge. Mr. Tilden's friends say they have been preparing a complete vindication of the Democratic candidate. Why is it not published, and why does not Mr. Tilden deny the charges himself? He is shown to have sworn that his income was not one-tenth of what it really was. Why does he not reply to this charge, instead of setting his friends to quibbling about items?

It rests with New-York to say whether the lost cause shall be made the victorious cause, whether the South shall gain through the forms of an election what it failed to gain by arms. Now, as in 1861, the prize fought for is the possession of the nation's capital and its Government. Had Lee defeated Meade at Gettysburg, the party of State sovereignty in arms would promptly have captured both. Should Tilden defeat Hayes, the State supremacy party would gain control of the seat of Government and the machinery of Government. The result in each case would be the same—the subjugation of the Union to the Confederacy, making the armed and unarmed enemies of the Republic the masters of its scarred defenders.

The too loudly vaunted "solid South," suggests as the agent to meet and vanquish it, a "solid North." If it is a good thing to stand by your State in the section solidified by shot-guns, it is equally good to stand solid in a section solidified by the persuasive argument of self-preservation. If that half of the Republic lately solidified by slavery, is to vote as a unit to gain ascendency, the other half must vote unitedly to maintain ascendency. If the doctrines of Calhoun are supported by the solid vote of secessionists the doctrines of Washington and Webster must be supported by the united vote of Unionists. If the "solid South" votes that a State is supreme, a solid North will decide that the nation is supreme.

Compare the bogus "reform" of Tilden with the solid work of Bristow. Tilden made an immense clamor about canal reform, has traded on it for three years, and the total outcome is one man convicted, three suits brought, no money recovered to the State, but over one hundred thousand dollars spent for investigating commissions and lawyer's fees. Secretary Bristow made his preparations quietly, and in a few months had secured indictments of 170 men, the conviction of 133, caused twelve others to fly the country, recovered over half a million dollars, and had suits pending for the recovery of three times that amount. The whole of this work was done at a cost of only $25,000. Such is the difference between Tilden reform and the genuine article.

What his "umbleness" was to Uriah Heep, so his "reform" is to Mr. Tilden. He has always traded upon it. In a speech delivered at Syracuse just previous to the St. Louis Convention that sturdy Democrat, ex-Speaker McGuire, warned his hearers not to be misled as to Mr. Tilden's real purposes by his incessant talk about "reform." It was simply self-seeking under a guise of disinterestedness. "In this hall, and on this same platform," said the ex-Speaker, "I have seen the man stand up, when Tweed and Sweeny and all the others of the Ring occupied chairs behind him, and heard him talk about 'reform,' the purity of the ballot-box, honesty in administration, and the rest of it, just as he does now. He is not talking any 'reform' now that I have not heard him talk time, and time again, with Tweed beside him, on this very platform. He stood by Tweed until he saw it was time to help kick him into the Penitentiary, and now he is again talking the same old things about 'reform' which we heard before. I tell you this man Tilden is not to be trusted. He is the most treacherous man I have ever known in politics. All his 'reform,' you will find, is simply self-seeking."

It would be a curious commentary on the honesty of the nation to have in the Presidential chair a man who achieved notoriety as the author of the famous Credit Mobilier law. Mr. Tilden, as shown by the evidence given before the Investigating Committee, was the man who drew up that scheme, and he was handsomely paid for it by the parties in interest. They desired to evade the provisions of statutes which had been enacted to prevent fraudulent practices in the building of the Union Pacific Railroad. They applied to Mr. Tilden. The now candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate of the nation drew up a plan by which these laws were rendered nugatory and the safeguards so carefully set up were as skillfully evaded. By this means the way was open for all those frauds which finally brought ruin to so many and disgrace to the nation. Mr. Tilden was safe in his obscurity. He was not then a candidate for the Presidency, nor had any thought of ever becoming one. He could pocket his fees for drawing up schemes of fraud as safely as the amounts saved by making out false income returns. But what is done in the darkness shall be shown in the light, and when the great champion of reform is recognized as the man who in former years made money by enabling other men to defraud the Government and saved it by doing the same himself, he is likely to find that in the long run perjury and fraud do not pay as well as they might appear to. The man who aspires to the highest office in the gift of the nation should be able to appear in some other light than as the author of an elaborate scheme of fraud which brought disgrace upon the whole country.

POLITICAL NOTES.

In a speech in Fairfield, S. C., on the 16th inst., Wade Hampton told the negroes that if they vote for Radicals they must look to Radicals for support.

The Greenbackers of Erie County have nominated Jay Dinsmore for Member of Congress and J. C. Kingston for State Senator. They have also made nominations for County officers.

C. H. Jackson declines the Greenback nomination for Congress in the Ninth District of Iowa, and advises his friends to vote for the Democratic candidate, evidently believing that it will amount to the same thing.

The Boston *Commonwealth* remarks that Tilden may painstand putty Democracy from stem to stern, and hold out the inducement of cheap fare for the Presidential trip, but intelligent people will give the old bulk a wide berth.

The New-Hampshire Republican State Committee held a meeting in Concord Friday, and planned a course of vigorous action for the remainder of the campaign. Good reports were brought from all sections of the State.

Hon. Fayette McMullin has been induced to withdraw as an independent Democratic candidate for Congress in the Ninth District of Virginia. He says he is controlled by "pure patriotism," and hopes his many friends will excuse him for his course.

A Democrat wanted to bet $50 that Hayes had not more than twenty majority among the passengers on a train on the Watertown and Rome Railroad, when an old man said: "My friend, I take that bet, and give you two to one in favor of Hayes. Although I am a Democrat I will never vote for old Sam." The bet was closed, and the result of the canvass was: Hayes, 76; Tilden, 20.

Hon. John A. Williams has declined the Republican nomination for Congress in the Second District of Arkansas, and Hon. O. P. Snyder has been nominated in his stead. The latter, in accepting, says that at the recent State election not less than ten thousand Republicans failed to vote, and he expresses the belief that with a full vote he can be elected, in which opinion the District Committee coincides.

An anxious Democrat inquires of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "Why cannot the Democracy have some active work out of Hon. Frederick Hassaurek, Hon. William M. Corry, Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, Isaac M. Jordan, Esq., Judge Stallo, Hon. William M. Ramsey, and other orators of our party, who have not been very visible on the stump for the good cause recently?" And the only response the *Enquirer* makes to this suggestive inquiry is: "Mr. Hassaurek is in Europe, and will not return in time to take part in the canvass."

Gov. Kellogg says that at the census taken in 1875, the total population of Louisiana was found to be 404,916 whites, 453,611 blacks. He adds: "This census was carefully taken, and after a rigid scrutiny was adopted by the last Legislature (one branch of which was Democratic and one Republican) as the basis on which the future apportionment of representation in this State should be made. In considering the elective population, white and black, in this State, it must further be remembered that there are probably more aliens and unnaturalized residents in this State in proportion to the population than in any other State in the South. In the City of New Orleans alone, according to the last census, the number of foreign born was 43,719 against 159,727 native born."

CIVIL BURIALS IN ITALY.

The civil burial question continues to excite much acrimony in Italy. Lizabe Ruffini, a member of the Roman Republican Assembly of 1849, died recently, leaving his widow in straitened circumstances. She applied to M. Cernuschi, who is a materialist, for assistance in burying him. M. Cernuschi offered to bear the expense of a civil interment, but the widow asked time for reflection before accepting this offer, and finally informed him that her husband had assisted in arranging for a religious burial. The Clerical Press sharply attacked M. Cernuschi, who, telegraphing from London to the *Siècle*, explains that the deceased always professed anti-Catholic opinions, and that being himself an anti-Catholic, he could not offer Mme. Ruffini the expense of a Catholic burial.

NOT SO EASILY EXPLAINED.

TILDEN'S OPPOSITION TO THE WAR.

REV. E. W. FLOWERS STATEMENT FULLY SUBSTANTIATED—HE TOLD IT TO HIS FATHER YEARS AGO AND TO W. F. WARREN ON THE DAY OF THE CONVERSATION WITH MR. TILDEN—THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. FLOWERS UTTERLY FALSE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DETROIT, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1876.

The letter of Rev. E. W. Flowers, setting forth his experience with Mr. Tilden in 1867, when the latter was Chairman of the New-York Democratic Committee, and its writer applied to him for a continuance of his tenure as a clerk in the Custom-house at New-York under the Johnson régime, continues to form a prominent feature of the Presidential canvass in this State. The letter (as already published in THE TIMES) contained the following statements:

"I said, 'I fought to sustain the Government under which you are living in peace and prosperity, and suffered the loss of a leg, as you can see, (I was then on crutches) certainly I might have a chance to earn my living in the civil service after this.' Mr. Tilden flew into a most violent passion. With the most terrible profanity he cursed me for having gone to the war, said it served me right, and pity I hadn't lost both legs. He insulted the memory of the heroic dead who had fallen on our battle-fields. He cursed the living witnesses and actors in that terrible struggle. Can any man who has a spark of patriotism in him vote to place such a heartless Copperhead in the Presidential chair of our glorious Union, cemented together by blood and unfaltering devotion?"

A number of futile attempts have been made by the Democrats to break the force of this damaging revelation. For instance, their papers throughout this State have declared that at the time spoken of (October, 1867,) Mr. Tilden was not, and the late Dean Richmond was, the Chairman of the New-York Democratic Committee. But this theory has been overturned by calling their attention to the fact that Mr. Richmond died in August, 1866, that Mr. Tilden's campaign biographies record his choice as Mr. Richmond's successor, and that in his sworn testimony in one of the Tweed cases in New-York in February last, Mr. Tilden himself said:

Q.—Were you Chairman of the Democratic State Committee for a long period?"

A.—"I became chairman in 1866."

Q.—"And continued up to what time?"

A.—"Up to 1874."

Again they have asserted that the story is a recent invention of Mr. Flowers, and, to sustain this position, they have produced a letter from another Episcopal clergyman named Tillinghast, who says that two years ago he talked with Mr. Flowers about the latter's removal from the Custom-house, without hearing anything of the Tilden episode. The conclusive reply to this bit of negative testimony consists in the statements, (1) that Mr. Flowers was not on terms of personal intimacy with Tillinghast, (who is notorious here as a prominent figure in some unsavory church scandals;) (2) that he did some years ago relate the whole story to his father, Rev. A. B. Flowers, of Marine City, also an Episcopal minister, and a Democrat in his political predilections, but who has authorized this statement to be made by the *Gazette* of his village; and (3) that Mr. W. F. Warren, of New-York, who was Mr. Flowers' official superior in the New-York Custom-house in 1866-7, has written to his brother-in-law in Bay City, and without Mr. Flowers' knowledge, this letter, which has just been published:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1876.

J. F. Romer, Esq., Bay City, Mich.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of 25th inst. duly received. The copy of the Bay City *Tribune* you sent was delayed, but finally came to hand containing a letter dated Detroit, Aug. 19, 1876, by E. W. Flowers to Samuel Post, Esq. You ask for information in regard to the writer and the subject matter thereof.

I know E. W. Flowers well, but have not seen him nor had communication with him for several years past. He was a clerk in Government service and under my supervision during the time he stayed. I found him competent and faithful in his duties, and a man of strict veracity and high moral character. You say some people doubt the truth of the published letter. They probably may think his statement therein fabricated for the purpose of injuring Mr. Tilden as a candidate. Now, it so, Mr. Flowers had marvelous foresight and began opposition early, for he related the same conversation more in detail to me on the same day when he said it occurred, nearly nine years ago.

He attributed the same language to Mr. Tilden then when he alleges in his letter now. His story is about nine years old, and has not grown any in that time. Concurrent circumstances indicate that he sought Mr. Tilden's influence at that time. Mr. Flowers was too outspoken to gain favor, and subsequently his place. Of course, I cannot remember all he told me so long ago, but his indignation was so earnest and forcible expressed in regard to the alleged interview, that some of the incidents of his conversation with me and some of the things he said were impressed strongly on my memory.

I have no desire to repeat or propagate a story so infamous, if false, and so injurious, if true, but write this for your information.

Yours truly, W. F. WARREN.

The failure of these attempts to impeach the testimony of this witness has greatly irritated the "Reformers," and the omission of the party magnates at the East to furnish in answer to applications any reply to the Flowers letter has still further aroused their wrath. They are, therefore, "getting even" by gross personal abuse, and by setting on foot measures of petty persecution. Mr. Flowers, having just left this city to take charge of a parish at Houghton, on the Upper Peninsula, has been falsely accused of absconding, defrauding his creditors, &c. Prominent Churchmen in the State of Democratic views, have declared their purpose to prevent his further clerical employment. The pressure unavailingly brought to bear upon him to force a retraction or some modification of his statements, has thus been simply tremendous, and the Church authorities have been beset to subject him to some sort of discipline. Whether "Reform" vengeance against him will assume any more practical shape is yet to be seen, and the public is watching its operations with interest. Meanwhile, Mr. Flowers modestly and quietly, but firmly, stands by his clear and straightforward statement, which the circumstances of the case all corroborate, and his narrative will deduct hundreds of votes from the Tilden column in this portion of the Union.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mlle. Aimée sings in "La Jolie Parfumeuse" at the Academy of Music, this evening.

Mr. J. B. Studley acts in "Buffalo Bill" at Wood's Museum, this evening and throughout the week.

"The Bohemian Girl" was sung by Miss Kellogg and her company at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, on Friday evening. Hundreds of intending spectators were unable to procure seats.

Mr. Thomas offers a "Beethoven programme" at Steinway Hall this evening. The seventh symphony, the *scena* "Ah, Perfido," with Mme. Pappenheim, and one movement of the violin concerto are to be its principal elements.

Mr. Thomas' first symphony concert occurs at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening next. It will be prefaced, on Thursday, by the usual afternoon rehearsal. Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" symphony, Beethoven's Eighth Symphony, and Schubert's fantasia in C, adapted for piano and orchestra by Liszt, are to make up the programme.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum will have its annual benefit performances at the Academy of Music on Thursday afternoon and evening next. The good work of the asylum is widely recognized, and the recognition is shared by most of the principal theatres in the City, these lending the services of some of their best artists, to enhance the attraction of the occasion. W. R. Floyd will undertake the management of the entertainments. The elements of the representations will be made known in due season.

Mr. Tryer's third Sunday concert at Booth's Theatre was enjoyed, yesterday, by an overflowing audience. Mlle. de Belocca sang most charmingly; M. Sanrot played Wieniawski's "Faust" fantasia in the best style, and, in addition to other solo performances, a liberal programme of orchestral music was interpreted by the Ninth Regiment band. The artists who took part in last evening's entertainment give a Sunday concert on Oct. 29 at the Boston Theatre, and another company will fill their places at Booth's, under the same management.

THE ARCTIC FLEET.

ABOUT FIFTY OR SIXTY MEN LEFT ON THE ABANDONED VESSELS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—The masters of the abandoned Arctic fleet express uncertainty as to the number and names of the men who remained with the ships or returned to them after beginning the homeward trip; but so far as can be ascertained it seems probable that fifty or sixty were left behind, many of whom were Kanakas.

THE LOSS IN NEW-BEDFORD AND THE INSURANCE.

NEW-BEDFORD, Oct. 22.—The loss on New-Bedford whalers in the late Arctic catastrophe aggregates nearly $500,000, and is covered by insurance, principally in the Boylston, New-England, Washington, and Manufacturers' Companies, of Boston, and the Orient, of New-York.

An experienced ship-owner gives the following list of estimates of the values of vessels lost in the recent disaster to the Arctic whaling fleet, not including oil and bone that may have been taken:

Josephine, Swift & Perry	40 000
Marengo, J. H. Bartlett & Sons	40.000
Mt. Wahaston, Swift & Allen	32,000
Onward, Mathew Howland	40.000
St. George, George and Mathew Howland	36,000
Clara Bell (said to be worth)	24,000
Arctic (said to be worth)	32,000
Desmond (said to be worth)	24 000
Acors Baine, J. H. Bartlett & Sons, agents	$36,000
Camilla, Swift & Allen	36 000
James Allen, Gideon Allen & Sons	36 000
Cornelius Howland, Swift & Perry	40.000
Java, second, Joshua C. Hutch	26.000

Both the agents and insurance companies decline at present to give a statement of the insurance, but it is well known that all New-Bedford vessels are well insured.

THE AMENITIES OF ARMY LIFE.

From the London Telegraph.

"Fraternizing! Serb and Turk forgetting their hatred and joining hands! Such was the sight which met me when next I returned to the camp. It was scarcely light when I once more passed the Morava and came into the Turkish camp. The night had been bitterly cold; rain had fallen in torrents for three or four hours, and penetrated the roofs of the oak-branch huts in which the Osmanli troops had rested. Rested! What a burlesque on the word. To lie with your rifle on your arm and your cartridge-box under your side; wrapped all insufficiently in a thin canvas overcoat which let in the rain and let out the heat; huddled with eight others on the damp ground, beneath dripping branches and leaves; with your cloth or woolen boots soaked, your fez and tassel soddened, and the chill wind whistling round you as though it would blow your miserable hut away and leave you even more exposed to the violence of the storm. Such was the rest of the Turkish troops for four hours of that weary night. When daylight came and brought with it a ray of sunshine, actually without fog, what need for wonder if the Turkish troops arose and gladly believed it an end of their woe? Perhaps their troubles had made them more amiable than usual, perhaps the conviction that the war was virtually over came upon them—who can tell? One thing alone is certain, that they looked toward the Servian outposts without anathematizing the Muscov, and, when presently some blue caps appeared on the other side of the river, went down to meet them without grasping their rifles and looking at the barrels had a cartridge in them. The truth was that last night began the fast of Ramazan, and from sunrise to sunset no good son of the Prophet eats, drinks, or smokes, and in an hour the sun would be up, so they must be quick if they would eat and be merry. True that Mohammed provided that the soldier need not fast; yet what conscientious Moslem would fail to make use of this season of repentance? Not anyone among the outposts certainly; they were far too exact in their creed for that. Down they went to the riverside to look at the unarmed Serbs on the other bank, one of whom he'd out a white handkerchief, and held in his hand some little loaves of bread. 'Have you any tobacco?' shouted the reis. 'No, but we'll change,' said the Serb, wading halfway across the flood, he threw the loaves on to the shore. Away ran a Turk, and came back with two or three packets of the weed which his enemies coveted, ran into the river, and threw them across; and then one Serb asked for a light, while another produced a little piece of cheese, and very soon Turks and Serbs were seated on the opposite banks, one party smoking and the other party eating, all equally pleased with the exchange which had been made. 'The Giaours are not very bad men,' said a Moslem as he filled his mouth with such bread as he, biscuit-fed for long enough, had not tasted for weeks. At last the feast had an end; the rays of the sun were stretching across the sky; each Mussulman placed the bread he had left in his wallet or bosom and, rising, saluted the Serbs on the other side, then both parties quitted the river and the fraternizing was over. It was a stern commentary on the conduct of those who had made this horrible war, this friendly meeting of the Turk and the Serb."

THE MONTENEGRIN SENATE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Senate holds its formal meetings in a wing of the old palace—a long low building of any thing but cheerful aspect, erected by the Vladika, Peter II., at the foot of the rocky crag on which the monastery of Cettinje stands, and popularly known as "the Bigliardo" from the circumstance of Peter II. providing it with a billiard table which he had sent from Italy. This mysterious object, the like of which had never been seen in Montenegro before, and which required some fifty men to convey it along the goat-paths leading to Cetinje, produced a profound impression upon the simple mountaineers, who nicknamed the palace, which they thought had been specially built to receive it, after it. The hall in which the Senate meets is a plain whitewashed apartment, with one end cut off by a wooden barrier, which forms the bar of the judicial tribunal. The Senators group themselves around a worm-eaten table, the President, being accommodated with an old oak arm-chair. This is a step in advance of what prevailed in Prince Danilo's time, when the Senate met in a long, low, thatched building, scarcely better than a barn, divided into two compartments. In one of which the mules and donkeys of Senators coming from a distance were stabled, while the other was reserved for the deliberations of that august body. The apartment was bare, with the exception of a strip of carpeting, a long stone bench against the walls, and some chairs grouped around the hearth, on which, in Winter, a huge fire was kept blazing. Here the Senators, after divesting themselves of their heavier arms, but invariably with their long pistols and poignards stuck in their belts, would take their seats, all of them smoking during the discussions and while the official documents were being read by the Secretary of the Prince. Whenever the latter was present he mingled freely with the Senators, sitting among them on the same stone bench, but raised up a trifle on a small cushion. When the business on hand threatened to be tedious, as was the usual case, for hour, it was the common practice to roast a sheep whole in the Senate hall and for the Senators to help themselves from time to time, without any interruption to the proceedings. The Montenegrin Senate, including the President and Vice-President, is composed of sixteen members. The President receives £140 per annum, and the Vice-President £120, five of the senators who reside regularly at Cettinje being allowed £60 each, while nine others, who do Senatorial duty in turn for only three months in the year, are remunerated at the rate of £30 apiece. The Government of Montenegro is essentially a despotic one, spite of the titles with which certain fundamental rights are invested. The Prince is master of everything, the Senate having merely to register his decrees. Still a wholesome restraint is imposed on him through fear of his uncle Danilo's fate. If he became thoroughly obnoxious to his subjects, a knife or a pistol would speedily show how an objectionable ruler might be got rid of."

A CARD FROM MR. ELY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your columns to-day that you quote from the minutes of the Board of Supervisors of Dec. 27, 1869, some bills of Keyser, Miller, Garvey, and others, aggregating $600,000, to which my name is affixed as having voted in the affirmative. I never voted for any such bill or bills, and thinking possibly that those who are strangers to me may desire something more than a simple denial, I affix hereto my affidavit. During the last four years of my service in that board I sat with Mr. Tweed without exchanging a word with him, and I have never spoken to him since. No regular minutes of the board were kept by the clerk except on detached pieces of paper, which were not copied into a book until weeks or months after the meeting; and in the mean while all sorts of swindles were interpolated. My name was appended to the bills you quote either carelessly or by malicious design.

SMITH ELY, JR.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Smith Ely, Jr., of the City of New-York, being duly sworn deposes and says that he did not vote for the bill or bills of Keyser, Garvey, Monaghan and others, as published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES newspaper of this date.

SMITH ELY, JR.

Sworn before me this 22d day of October, 1876.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
Judge New-York Superior Court.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

LAST WEEK'S FIGHTING IN SERVIA.

SOME PARTICULARS OF THE TURKISH MOVEMENT TOWARD DELIGRAD—THE SERVIANS ROUTED WITH GREAT LOSS—DJUNIS, THE KEY TO THE ROAD THROUGH THE MORAVA VALLEY, THREATENED.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The *Standard's* special dispatch from Belgrade says the Turkish forces in Servia resumed the offensive on Thursday, and a battle began which lasted three days. It consisted of two distinct operations—one in front of Saitschar and the other on positions commanding Delegrad. In the latter movement the Turks captured on Thursday thirteen redoubts, great quantities of arms, and many prisoners. The fight was long and bloody. The Turks continued to advance. On Saturday there was further fighting. Hafis and Abdul Pashas opened fire before Djunis, and Fazli Pasha shelled Aleksinatz. The Servian forces at Djunis, under Horvatovich, were routed with great loss. There are fears that Djunis, which is the key to the road through the Morava Valley, will fall into the hands of the Turks.

The *Times* dispatch from Belgrade reports that in the fight near Saitschar the Turks gained the day, having captured Bolevatz. Should the Turks make good their double advance on Paratkin, the Russo-Servian Army would be placed in a serious position. The affair is not yet decided.

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

THE DIPLOMATIC SITUATION UNCHANGED—THE MISSION OF AN ENGLISH AMBASSADOR TO LIVADIA—TURKEY READY TO ACCEPT THE SIX WEEKS' ARMISTICE ON CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Vienna announces that the King of Greece left unexpectedly on Sunday for Athens.

The *Times* correspondent at Belgrade says the diplomatic situation is still painfully uncertain. Preparations for war continue, so does the Russian immigration. He is assured, on good authority, that 22,000 Russians are recorded by name as having come to Servia.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says Russia has abandoned the intention of raising a foreign loan.

The *Times* Paris despatch mentions a rumor that the mission of Lord Lofuste Livadia is to inform the Czar that England would not take the initiative in fresh negotiations; but would not feel herself attacked so long as Russia's negotiations struck no blow at the portions of the treaty of 1856 not modified by the London Conference of 1871. This rumor is not vouched for.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says inteligence has been received from Constantinople that the Porte will accept a six weeks' armistice on the condition that the reform projects be not interfered with, and that the status quo be maintained in Servia and Montenegro.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says the Czar is to be presented with an address from the Moscow Douma, declaring the readiness of all classes to obey all commands in reference to war for the liberation of the Sclavs. Similar addresses have been accepted from Town Councils throughout the Empire.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

PROBABLY FATAL DUEL IN FRANCE—THE THREATENED LOCK-OUT OF ENGLISH COTTON OPERATIVES AVERTED.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The *Standard's* Paris special reports that a duel has been fought on Swiss territory between Viscompte Barnel des Roches and Paul Gérard. The latter was pierced by his antagonist's sword and his life is in danger. The affair was the result of a political quarrel.

The operative cotton spinners of Blackburn have decided to withdraw their notes, and practically the dispute in north and north-eastern Lancashire is at an end.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

SCENES ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE—THE BRUTAL BASHI-BAZOUKS—HOW MOSLEMS HATE SWINE.

The correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes from the Turkish Army head-quarters as follows: "I suppose that, on the previous day, the most of the killed and wounded of Sunday night had been removed. Yet the traces of the battle which we had witnessed were very apparent; for in the long maize-stalks it is next to impossible to find all the dead—they lie hidden away from the ken of the ambulance-bearers and burying parties—and it is only when you essay to take a short cut across the fields that you find your horse start and shy at some horrible thing which its keen sense has detected. You need not ask why the animal is restive—your sense of smell is all too strong; yet if you would know whether Turk or Serb lies there you must approach, however unpleasant the task. We were unfortunate enough to stumble across several who were the fez—all dead and all rapidly decomposing in the hot sunshine. There they lay, each one, strangely enough, still grasping or having fallen upon his weapon; each one, it was satisfactory to record, struck in front and in a mortal place—sign alike of honorable courage and painless death. Horses, too, were there, one of which appeared to have actually broken one of its own legs in its dire agony; while another had been clearly killed by its rider after being desperately wounded, for its left hind was still within its saddle. Two more corpses, one that of a mere boy, who had crawled—as the traces of blood showed—to the side of his dying comrade, and, reading his head on a tuft of grass, had quietly expired. His face, not yet decomposed, wore a placid smile—perhaps he was thinking of friends and home when he died. There were no more dead to our path, so long as we continued on the left bank of the Morava. Our plan was now to enter the still burning villages which face Aleksinatz, which when first we saw yonder pretty little town were as smiling and beautiful as any English hamlet. Now all was desolation; what houses had not been destroyed were simmering and cracking in the blaze. There were the church-bells prayed and bows themselves owed. Bashi-Bazouks were squatting—some sorting the articles they had plundered from the ruined houses, some chaffering over the articles of clothing they had found in the dwellings or had taken from the bodies of dead Servians. It was a loathsome sight to see these wretches thus busy in the scenes of their triumph. They had wrecked these pleasaunplaces utterly and completely, left not a wall standing, destroyed all but the wells and fountains, and here they were happy and comfortable, as though they had done a highly meritorious work, upon which they might think with satisfaction during the coming fast of Ramazan.

Groups, we have seen—where are there not?—perched high upon piles of stoves, stove-pipes, water-troughing, locks, bars, bolts, and such-like unconsidered trifles, munching their hard biscuits, and eating grapes gathered from Servian villages, anxious to sell to any passer-by any of the plunder they had collected. Compared with the Bashi-Bazouks they were angels for I have never known of an instance in which the Zingari have maliciously destroyed property of any sort. They would pull a stove out of a wall, or the iron bars from a window, but they would never think of setting fire to the house itself. Rather would they live in it as long as possible, and wait till a good opportunity occurred of removing their newly-acquired property. Not so the Bashi-Bazouks; these ruffians simply destroyed for the sheer pleasure of viewing wreck and ruin. Well was Abdul Kerim advised when he ordered 14,000 of them to leave Nissa, and go to their own homes without delay. They are a disgrace to humanity, and will be endless trouble to Turkey. We could not stay long in the villages, for the stench arising from the bodies of pigs, which the Moslems everywhere shoot directly they see them; of dead horses and bullocks, lying about in various directions, very considerably hastened our departure, and we now went down to the banks of the Morava for a bath. Strangely enough, they permitted us to ford the swift-running river without firing a shot, although we must now have been considerably in advance of the party of Circassians who were so vigorously potted on Sunday afternoon; and in this way we passed into the fields close by, and so approached the wood. Not a Servian was in sight, not a soldier was to be seen. Three corpses were, however, here; and graves, which showed that others had just been buried, were frequently passed. By the side of one dead lad—he could not have been more than eighteen, and seemed very thin and ill-nourished—lay a pocket-knife and a letter, the latter stained with blood. One of his comrades, who was not far off, had been struck by a shell in the leg, and had bled to death slowly. I should imagine, for he had moved about a great deal before he died, and had at last propped himself against a tree. Somebody appeared to have pulled his cap over his face, or, perhaps, it had fallen there. He had been a stout, strong man of quite forty years, tall and athletic. I wondered if his family or friends still pictured him as sound and well in the Servian ranks, where he had so lately fought. The third had fallen upon his face, and his body was already almost decomposed."

AN ITALIAN NEWSPAPER'S SARCASM.

From the Rome (Italy) Tribuna.

Of all the mighty succor in votes, sympathy, protests, counsels, &c., which excited Europe has sent to misused Servia, I must say the English contingent has made most impression upon me. England is famous for this kind of help. She has a real body of reserves, composed of twenty divisions of sympathy, forty brigades of speeches, and eighty regiments of declarations, and there is not a cause in favor of which the whole army does not take the field as soon as the humanity cry has reached the tender entrails of generous Albion. And how quickly the cry does reach her! Look at what they are doing in England for the poor Bulgarian. Two letters from Lord Russell, a protest from the Bishop of Manchester, &c. And as if the torrent of subsidies was nothing at all—behold a pamphlet by Mr. Gladstone! Only fancy a pamphlet! England is in earnest, and the Turks now know with whom they have to do: Is it possible? Have the Turks pushed cruelty so far that they make war by killing people? Do they bombard towns? Do they burn villages? And he sends conduct tolera ed! Where then did these infidels learn the art of waging war? Let them go to India and find out how war ought to be waged? War with attar of roses, without slaughter; without fire, without rapine; war with gutta-percha swords and cannon balls of Windsor soap! * * * A polite and gentle war, which produced no commotion in the sensitive nerves of Messrs. Gladstone, Bourke, and Bright, and the Bishop of Manchester. Or if they do not want to go so far, as they are busy in Servia, let them send somebody to Africa, where England is just now engaged in a quiet little war with certain Bulgarians who object, as it seems, to trade in rough diamonds and cod-liver oil. Or, if no one will give himself so much trouble, let them read the telegram from London which appeared in the papers at the same time as Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the villages burned by the Turks. The *Standard* publishes a dispatch from Madeira, which announces that hostilities have broken out on the west coast of Africa. The English expedition, composed of three ships, under Commodore Brice, sailed up the Niger, and on the 31st came into collision with the natives. "A few villages were burned" This, indeed, is humanitarian war! Had not we better get up a meeting in favor of the African villages burned by the English?

CERTAINLY WORTH INVESTIGATING.

The immense practical advantages of the new invention of the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company—their new automatic sewing-machine; different in principle from every other sewing-machine manufactured. On view at Centennial Machinery Hall, Sec. C 7, Col. 50; and at No. 658 Broadway, N. Y., No 76 Court st., Brooklyn, No. 379 Grove st., Jersey City, No. 5 Cedar st., Newark. —*Exchange.*

Leland's Sturtevant House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth streets. Rooms, with board, $3, $3 50, and $4. Desirable suites of rooms for families at special rates.—*Exchange.*

"One touch of nature makes the whole world akin," says *Hamlet*. On one subject all civilized people have a common interest—love of children. This can nowhere better appear than in the use of B. T. BABBITT'S BABY SOAP, the perfect thing for washing and bathing. It is entirely free from everything injurious, and exceedingly delicate as well as powerful in its cleansing value.—*Advertisement*

A SORE THROAT, or a distressing cough, is speedily cured by Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS Co. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway. —*Advertisement.*

Dr. Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening Coughs—COD LIVER OIL. As prepared by Dr. WILBOR it is tasteless, inodorous, and bland, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will make weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. For sale by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and should be kept in every family for instant use on the first appearance of coughs or irritation of the Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Those Tribulations of Infancy,
Sour stomach and the colic, are invariably remedied by administering MILK OF MAGNESIA.

You Need not Color Your Hair and Become Prematurely gray. A little more neglect and you are bald. Use PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM in time.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway. No family can afford to be without it.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have P. H. B. on each drop.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

PEET—MORGAN.—At Saratoga, on Oct. 17, by Rev. E. W. Peet, D. D., ELIZABETH C. MORGAN, daughter of E. A. Deuel, Esq., of Saratoga, to WILLIAM CRIGHTON PEET, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

CHAMPNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 22, 1876, of pneumonia, in the 39th year of his age, ADDISON W., son of Samuel T. Champney.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 360 Quincy st., Wednesday, 25th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

COTHEAL.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 22, CHARLES W., son of the late Henry Cotheal, in his 67th year.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Alexander I. Cotheal, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 West 36th st., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock.

DOBBS.—Suddenly, at Tarrytown, Albany County, N. Y., on the 18th inst., ROMAIN H. DOBBS, son of Franklin Dobbs.

His remains interred in Yonkers Cemetery.

HILYARD.—On Friday, Oct. 20, JAMES HILYARD, formerly of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Third-day, Tenth month, (24th,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Rancocas, Burlington County, N. J.

HOPPS.—On Friday evening, LEWIS HOPPS, in the 44th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, those of his brother Carle S. Hopps, and the members of the Lincoln Club of the Seventh Assembly District, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 135 West 15th st., on Monday, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Beech Wood Cemetery, New-Rochelle, for interment.

HUDSON.—At New-Rochelle, on Saturday, Oct. 21, JOHN ALEXANDER, only son of John and Anna Hudson.

Funeral services from the residence of his father, on Tuesday, Oct. 24, at 2:30 o'clock.

JONES.—At Paterson, N. J., on Sunday morning, Oct. 22, SARAH, wife of Benjamin Jones, aged 64 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 227 straight st., on Tuesday, 24th inst., 1:30 o'clock. Train leaves New-York at 12 o'clock, from foot of Chambers st.

LOCKE.—Oct. 21, at his residence, 65 Madison av., after a short illness, LUCIA BUTLER RHODES, third daughter of the late Charles and Harriet Denison Rhodes, of this City.

NASON.—At Flushing, Long Island, Oct. 21, ANN FRANCES NASON, aged 87, widow of William Nason, of St. George's, Bermuda.

Funeral services at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Joseph F. Darling, Flushing, Tuesday, 24th inst., at 11:30 A. M. Trains leave Long Island City at 11 A. M. and 12:30. Ferry at 34th st. fifteen minutes earlier.

THIBAUD.—On the 20th inst., JULIUS S. THEBAUD, M. D., in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th st., on Monday, the 23d inst., at 10 A. M. without further notice.

VAN SCHAICK.—Oct. 20, at the residence of her brother, Clarence G. Mitchell, No. 228 west 38th st., ANNA, wife of Peter C. Van schaick, of Throgg's Neck, Westch ster, and daughter of John W. Mitchell.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, West Chester, on Monday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notification. Carriages will be in waiting at Mott haven to meet the 1:30 P. M. Harlem train from Forty-second street depot. The remains will be taken to Kinderhook for interment.

WERNHAM.—At Marengo, Ill., on the 22d inst., JAMES WERNHAM, formerly of Jersey City.

SMITH.—At Newark, Conn., on the 15th inst., LYDIA, widow of the late Isaac Smith, of this City, in the 89th year of her age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNDERSHIRTS

AND

DRAWERS.

WARD'S,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL DISEASES of the throat and lungs, speedily and certain cure. BROWN'S TOLU AND LIVERWORT EXPECTORANT. Sold by all druggists. Only 50c. per bottle.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TUNIS JOHNSON, AUCTIONEER.

OLD STAND, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 11 o'clock,
GREAT SALE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS,
at No. 431 Broadway, near Broome st.,
the warerooms of Horace Waters & Sons.

We have been instructed by Messrs. Horace Waters & Sons to close out by auction all their second-hand pianos and organs, some of which have been out one year in use, in consequence of removal to their new and more commodious warerooms, No. 40 East 14th st., Union square.

The pianos are made by the following makers:

Steinway,	Pickering,
Waters,	James,
Vose,	Gabler,
Gilbert,	Lehnen & Fritz,
Harman,	Young and many others.

The organs are all in fine order by

Mason & Hamlin,	Estey,
Alexandre,	New Haven Organ Co.,
Schoninger,	Cabinet Organ and others.

Some of the above organs the Messrs. Waters have dropped from their last new catalogue, but are fully equal to any made by them, and differ only in that the cases and designs are out of the modern styles.

Also an immense quantity of vocal and instrumental music, bound and in sheets.

AUCTION SALE,

in partition, by order of Supreme Court, of the lands known as the PETER A. COWDREY estate, consisting of over 100 acres in

YONKERS,

in two parcels of over fifty acres each. The Palmer Road from Yonkers to Bronxville, and the road from Mile Square Road to Tuckahoe Road, pass through the property.

Sale to be Oct. 28, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Getty House, Yonkers, by Robert Cochran, Referee.

The property has a number of fine building sites commanding extensive views.

MITCHELL & MITCHELL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 62 Wall st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1876.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 28, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 7½ A. M. for Europe per steam-ship Montana via Queenstown. On WEDNESDAY, at 7:30 A. M., for Europe per steam-ship Russia via Queenstown. On THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe per steam-ship Cimbria via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. On AT URDAY, at 10 A. M., for Europe per steam-ship City of Chester via Queenstown. Correspondence for Scotland, Germany, and France to be forwarded on to steamer must be specially addressed. And at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct per steam-ship California via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M. for France direct per steam-ship France via Havre; and at 12:30 P. M. for Europe per steam-ship Mosel via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Montana, Russia, and City of Chester do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies via Greytown, and St. Thomas will leave New-York Oct. 26. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 8, 1876.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

MESSRS. WRIGHT & MANSFIELD,

NO. 104 NEW BOND ST., LONDON,

Exhibitors of furniture and decorations of the eighteenth century, have had awarded them two medals and diplomas for superior design, workmanship, and finish.

Mr. MANSFIELD will be in Philadelphia in a few days to attend to those who may honor him with their favors.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
NO. 656 BROADWAY,
will sell at auction on
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, 24, 25,
A VALUABLE MEDICAL LIBRARY, comprising works of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY—LAW BOOKS, an excellent collection; catalogues ready.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT!
JAPANESE BRONZES! JUST RECEIVED!
CHINESE ENAMELS (PEKIN,) VASES, &c.
WEDDING AND CENTENNIAL PRESENTS!
TETE-A-TETE SETS, VASES, TRAYS, &c.
PARKER'S, No. 181 FRONT ST., near Fulton.

STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 184 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates" conveyancing, and city and country collections.

KEEP'S PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.—The very best, six for $6; can be finished as easily as beginning a handkerchief. No. 371 Broadway and No. 921 Arch st., Philadelphia.

CHRONIC, KIDNEY, BLADDER, THEIR complaints and hitherto fatal diseases, with full directions for their cure, in DR. HEALY'S book of 100 pages, gratis, at No. 200 Broadway New-York.

DUTCH BULBS, TULIPS, HYACINTHS, Crocuses, &c., for sale cheap, to close a consignment, by C. RAUX, No. 75 Park place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"PRETTY AS A PICTURE," ALMEER'S great song. 40c.; "Sweet by and By," song, 40c. March, 30c.; Easy Airs, 30c.; "The Same," Ballard's latest and best song, 50c.; "Album Leaf," Wagner, 50c.; "Verdicte Waltz," trains, 75c.
LEYSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

MAY AGNES FLEMING'S NEW NOVEL.

Ready this week, KATE DANTON, an intensely interesting new novel by MAY AGNES FLEMING, author of "Guy Earnescliffe's Wife," "A Wonderful Woman," &c.
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Pub. shers.

POLITICAL.

COOPER INSTITUTE

HON. ALPHONSO TAFT,

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL

and

MR. MURAT HALSTEAD,

Editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*

WILL ADDRESS A REPUBLICAN MEETING

AT THE

COOPER INSTITUTE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 25,

AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

LETTER FROM MR. ELY, CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this date you state that during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 I was absent from a number of meetings of the old Board of supervisors—seventeen in all.

It is well known that for a part of this period the condition of my health absolutely necessitated my absence in Europe. If you will refer to the files of THE TIMES you will find that I was compelled to apply to the supreme Court for an order directing the board to notify me of the time and place of its meetings, which were frequently held on a special call or which I was kept in ign

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Oct. 21, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, C. C. Edgerton, Esq., Referee, R. V. Harnett sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 21 by 79.9, on East 13th st., south side, 264 feet east of 5th av.; for $13,400, to S. J. Held. The same auctioneer, under a similar Court order, Payson Merrill, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25.2 by 100, on 3d av., east side, 75.6 feet south of 96th st., for $6,126, to Phillip Grussy, plaintiff in the legal action. A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, A. D. Weeks, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot, 20 by 100, on 86th st., west side, 27.2 feet north of 7th st., for $9,600 and interest, to F. P. Forster, plaintiff.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 21, was $414,582, as against $357,949, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

This Day, (Monday.) Oct. 23.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Horace Andrews, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on 5th av., east side, 50.5 feet south of East 59th st.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. C. Botty, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 21.6 by 98.9, on East 37th st., south side, 98.6 feet east of 2d av. Also, similar sale, of J. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100.11 by 75 by 105, on 4th av., north-east corner of 113th st.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, James Wiley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West 27th st., south side, 440 feet west of 6th av. Also, similar sale, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East 61st st., north side, 100 feet east of 5th av.

By R. V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 29.9 by 100, on East 61st st., north-east corner of 5th av.; also, one lot, 25.1 by 100, on East 61st st., adjoining above.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on West 57th st., south side, 150 feet east of 7th av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a two-story and half frame house, with plot of land 99 by 162.5 by 99.6 by 169.4, on 12th av., east side, 100 feet north of 152d st.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. K. Anderson, Esq., Referee, of twenty-five acres of land in the town of Scarsdale.

Tuesday, Oct. 24.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. E. Woodward, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East 30th st., north side, 175 feet west of 1st av.

By R. P. Fairchild, partition sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 111.11, on 3d st., south side, 179 feet west of Avenue A.

By A. H. Muller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West 39th st., south side, 295 feet east of 8th av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. L. Kellogg, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100.5, on East 63d st., south side, 183 feet east of Madison av. Also, similar sale, A. Cuski, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 62.6, on East 93d st., north side, 300 feet west of 3d av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. S. Hubbard, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.10, on East 117th st., south side, 173 feet east of Avenue A.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. P. Trautman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 105.9 by 100 by 49 by 14, on old Boston road, west side, 14 feet south of 163d st.

Wednesday, Oct. 25.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Maurice Loyne, Esq., Referee, of a building with lot 25.3 by 100.6 on Thomas st., south side, 62 feet west of Crosby st. Also, Assignee's sale, William M. Berger, Esq., Assignee of John Combs, of the two five-story and basement brick houses with two five-story brick double tenement house with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 319 East 60th st., north side, about 375 feet west of 1st av.

By Backwell, Riker & Wilkins, United States District Court Receiver's sale, E. Deming, Esq., Receiver, of the following improved property: Two four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, together in size 40 by 85, on Lexington av., south-east corner 47th st; one similar house, with lot 20 by 85, on Lexington av., 60.5 feet south of 47th st; two similar houses, with lots, each 20 by 100, on East 47th st., south side, 85 feet east of Lexington av.; four similar houses, with lots together in size 74 by 100, on East 47th st., south side, 145 feet east of Lexington av., and four similar houses, with lots, each 17 by 100, on East 47th st., 257 feet east of Lexington av.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hayes, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, (containing ten lots,) 201.8 by 120, on 5th av., block front; between 114th and 115th sts.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. C. Cronin, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25.6 by 100, on Avenue A, west side, 25.8 feet south of 74th st.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. E. Miner, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100.11 by 100, on 10th av., south-west corner 123d st. Also, similar sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100.10 by 80.4 by 140 by 144.1 by 143, on Bolton street, north-west corner Prescott av. Also a plot of land, 125 by 150 by 125 by 140, on Prescott av., west side, adjoining above.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East 98th st., south side, 110 feet east of 3d av.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. D. Purrey, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 134th st., south side, 125 feet east of 10th av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 160th st., south side, 200 feet west of 10th av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Maurice Loyne, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 50 by 240 by 67 by 260, on King's Bridge road or Broadway, west side, known as lot Nos. 1, 2, and 3 on map of property belonging to Lucius Chittenden, on Washington Heights. Also a plot of land 275 by 242 by 93 by 458, on King's Bridge road or Broadway, west side, 9,038 feet north of the south line of 155th st.

Thursday, Oct. 26.

By James M. Miller, public auction sale of the following improved property: One five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.6, No. 33 Baxter st., north side, 85.2 feet west of Park street; one similar house, with lot 16 by 100.6, No. 41 Baxter street, west of the above; one three story and basement brick house, (front) and carriage-house (rear) with lot 33 by 98.9, Nos. 215 and 217 East 36th st., north side, 200 feet east of Third av.; one four-story brick store and dwelling, (front) and four-story brick-building, with lot 24.9 by 80, No. 685 2d av., north-west corner 37th st.; two three-story frame houses, with plot of land 208.6 by 64.4 by 200.2 by 84.11, on Hudson River Railroad, east side, whole front between 64th and 65th sts.; also Brooklyn property, comprising a two-story and attic frame house, with two lots, each 25 by 59.8, Nos. 896 and 898 Flushing av., south side, 530 feet east of Bushwick av. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. P. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of one lot 27.11 by 88.6 by 25.6 by 99.11, on Broadway, east side, 139.7 feet north of 77th st.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 18.11 by 100.5 on East 55th st., north side, 268.11 feet east of 2d av.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of one lot 24.8 by 100 on 7th av., east side, 74.1 feet north of 34th st.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. P. De Forrest, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 22.2 by 98.9, on 2d av., west side, 162.9 feet north of 85th st; also a house with lot 18.1 by 102.3 on East 85th st. south side, 162.7 feet east of 4th av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one lot of 25 by 75 on 6th av., west side, 24.11 feet north of 131st st.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Lord, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 24.3 by 75, on 10th av., west side, 49.5 feet north of 33d st.

Friday, Oct 27.

By Winans & Davies, supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 137.6 by 25 by 127.6, on Broadway, east side, 98.4 feet north of 4th st.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. L. Cole, Esq., Referee, of two houses with lots, each 25 by 50, on Oliver st., east side, 55 feet north of South st. Also, similar sale, S. M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 50.4 by 100, on 11th av., south-east corner 60th st. Also, similar sale, T. C. Campbell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 225 by 230 by 225 by 260, on West 213th st., south side, 175 feet east of 10th av.

Saturday, Oct. 28.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. A. Gonzalez, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22.6 by 98.9, on East 31st st., south side, 100 feet east of 2d av. Also, similar sale, John A. Stantenberg, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on West 79th st., south side, 316.8 feet east of 10th av.

By Wood & Moles, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 106th st., south side, 265 feet east of 3d av.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, OCT. 21.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, East 13th st., s. s., 264 ft. e. of 5th av., lot 21x79.9 ..... $13,400

1 lot, 3d av., e. s., 75.6 ft. s. of 96th st., 25.2x100 6,126

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 lot, 86th av., w. s., 27.2 ft. n. of 73d st., 20x100 ..... $9,600

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Oct. 19.

92d st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x half Block; also, Irving st., 50x100, 24th Ward, J. Doherty and wife to J. H. Doherty $2,500

46th st., s. s., 427.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 20x100.5; M. A. Hatch to J. Percival 25,000

Sedgwick st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Mitchell st., 25x

100; A. Pfeiffer and wife to G. Pfeiffer 12,500

111th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.10; Carrie Smith to R. A. Andrews ..... nom.

111th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.10; Carrie Smith to R. A. Andrews ..... nom.

111th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.10; Carrie Smith to R. A. Andrews ..... nom.

111th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.10; Carrie Smith to R. A. Andrews ..... nom.

111th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.10; Carrie Smith to R. A. Andrews ..... nom.

39th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; M. Sahn and husband to C. Wood 21,000

125th st., s. s., 265 ft. e. of 4th av., 53x100.11; S. Van Nostrand, Executor, to J. R. Maurice. nom.

57th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.5; J. Wick and wife to F. R. Coudert ..... nom.

43d st., s. s., 216.8 ft. w. of 10th av., 16.8x100.5; C. Wood to M. Sahn 11,000

58th st., w. s., 168 ft. e. of 6th av., 16.8x100.5; A. Dold and wife to R. Putzel ..... nom.

27th st., s. s., 310.6 ft. e. of 8th av., 62.2x98.9; S. Blatchford, Executor, to S. V. Thermal ..... nom.

74th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x102.2; M. A. Holden, Executor, to L. Holden ..... nom.

Same property; L. Husted and husband to M. A. Holden 1,163

20th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 3d av., 125x184; C. Ely and wife to A. B. Judson 62,000

74th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x102.2; L. Holden to M. A. Holden ..... nom.

114th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d av., 17.11x100.11; Mutual Life Insurance Co. to B. Richardson 4,500

49th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5; A. S. Kiep and wife, Joseph Hollings 3,800

58th st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 6th av., 16.8x100.5; R. Putzel and husband to A. Dold ..... ----

5th av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 115th st., 25x100; William P. Dixon, Referee, to O. T. Marshall 5,300

1st av., e. s., 25.4 ft. s. of 47th st., 25.3x60; H. E. Talmadge, Referee, to Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company 9,000

111th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.10; W. L. Livingston, Referee, to C. Smith 70,500

74th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x102.2; W. Barney, Referee, to M. A. Holden 8,800

Fordham, N. Y., lots; 4 lots; E. D. Gale, Referee, to E. C. Bailey 13,100

53d st., s. s., 385.6 ft. w. of 6th av., 18x100.5; T. H. Landon, Referee, to S. B. Brownell 27,600

49th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5; James Meeks, Referee, to A. N. Kiep 3,200

LEASE RECORDED.

Avenue B, No. 43, 5 years; P. Deffan to Singer's Manufacturing Company $1,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house for sale (in fee) below 48th st., within one door of 5th av.; built by the owner for his own use in the best and most substantial manner; arrangement, attractive, and novel; finished in hard woods and in fine order throughout. Altogether one of the best houses ever offered for sale. The furniture can be had if desired. Possession in a few weeks. For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE

IN 40TH, 45TH, 54TH, 55TH, 57TH, and 65TH STS., and on Madison av., near 44th st., and corner of 56th and 66th sts., several new, finely built and located houses. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH AV.—For sale a handsome four-story brown-stone house, twenty-two feet wide, well built and arranged, and in perfect order; lot 98.1; price low and possession immediate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE.

In 47th st., near 5th av., a four-story brown-stone house, 20 feet wide; lot, 100.5 feet. In fee, $30,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

$30,000.—A FOUR-STORY TWENTY-FOOT extension residence, 39th st., adjoining the Avenue. 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE houses, handsomely located, on 57th st.; replete with modern improvements; terms to suit. TIMPSON & PEET, No. 1,488 Broadway, near 44th st.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT NORTH-WEST CORNER on 5th av., above 42d st., at a decidedly low figure. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

M. A. J. LYNCH & SONS, Auctioneers, Office 10 Pine st.

THE VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY on north-west corner of Broome and Mulberry sts., will be sold at auction on Tuesday, Oct 31, 1876, at 12 M., at Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, each lot 22.6 by 98.9, on Broome st., No. 116, on Broome st., 116 feet on Mulberry st., with four brick buildings thereon; lot on Mulberry st., adjoining above, 25x75, with brick building thereon; lot on Broome st., adjoining same, 22x98.9x104.6, with brick building thereon.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A FURNISHED FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 38th street, between 5th and 6th av.; rent $300 per month; owner will board; other houses, $2.0, $175 and $100. TIMPSON & PEET, No. 1,488 Broadway, near 44th st.

APARTMENTS.—TENTERDEN, NO. 263 WEST 25th st.—For small families; brown-stone; light; ventilated; Ortel windows; Jackson's grates; elegant gas-fixtures; spacious garden; $480 to $600; janitor.

A MOST ELIGIBLE HOUSE TO RENT.—A Unfurnished, 33d st., near 6th av., good order, at very low rent. ODDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

$40 A MONTH, FURNISHED.—A PRETTY cottage, seven rooms, at Rutherford Park, N. J., fifty minutes from New-York; near depo.; on best av. Address E. C. T., Post Office Box 466, New-York.

REDUCED RENTS.—NEW COMPLETE FURnished and unfurnished flats; offices, 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

UNFURNISHED, LARGE FOUR-STORY, high-stoop brown-stone house, 41st st., between 6th and 7th av., and Broadway; in good order; rent $2,100. TIMPSON & PEET, No. 1,488 Broadway, near 44th st.

A NELEGANT FLAT TO LET—UNFURNISHED; five rooms; rent $1,000 per annum. No. 71 Lexington av.

NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED apartments for five; healthy location. Address H. B., Station G.

TO LET—TWO LARGE SUITES IN THE NEW AND elegantly-furnished French apartment house, corner of 40th st. and Park av., facing the Park.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—LOFTS in 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs., with or without power; also, second floor at No. 114 East 14th st.; suitable for an office. Inquire at F. GROTE & CO., on the premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a lady for her chamber-maid and seamstress, whom she can thoroughly recommend; has been in her family seven years. Can be seen at the residence of present employer, No. 62 West 37th st., from 2 to 4 P. M., until engaged.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A tidy breaking up housekeeping wishes to procure a place in a private family for an excellent German girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Call on or address No. 149 east 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY Can American Protestant girl, aged nineteen, with a small family, or do general house-work; City or country; first-class reference from last place of three years. Call at No. 420 West 36th st., first floor, rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; and would do fine washing; City reference from last place. Call at No. 201 West 17th st., second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 East 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist with fine washing; good City reference; country preferred. Address No. 160 West 50th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid and plain sewing; would wait on ladies; best City reference. Can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock at No. 344 East 60th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY Ca Protestant girl; is a good operator; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 230 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY A competent young girl; willing and obliging; seven years' reference. Call at No. 344 East 60th st., from 10 to 5.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant to do chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging; has excellent reference. Call at No. 693 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY Ca young girl to a private family; is willing and obliging; eight years' reference. Call at No. 32 West 28th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid or would assist with washing, if required. Call for two days at No. 224 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; or will do waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO FINE WASH-ing and ironing, by a young girl. Call or address No. 11 East 38th st., present employer.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and laundress; best City reference given. Call at No. 451 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; good references. Call for two days at No. 117 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 161 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT CHAMbermaid; two years' reference from present employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 East 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and waiter's; best City reference. Call at her last employer's, No. 72 West 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid; fine washing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 342 East 49th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid or waitress; City reference. Call at No. 224 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL TO DO CHAMber-work and assist with washing. Call at No. 223 East 29th st., top floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO GIRLS TO DO the work of a small family; will go together or separate; one as cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objections to do the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 344 8th av.

COOK, &c.—NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Woman, and daughter aged 15; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; the daughter understands the care of children; or we would do the work of a family; City reference. Call or address Mrs. Albert, No. 31 Monroe st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two competent girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid or waitress, in a private family; City or country; both have best City references. Call at No. 172 East 33d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO Sisters, one as first-class cook, thoroughly competent, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; very best City references; both thoroughly reinstated. Call at 60 East 41st st., between Madison and 4th avs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO RE-spectable young girls (sisters) together or separate, in a private family; one as first-class cook; other as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 208 East 45th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT MARried woman, with a little boy, as good plain cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 693 6th av., between 39th and 40th sts., in bakery.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS COOK; NO objection to assist with washing and ironing; willing to go a short distance in the country; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 581 11th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young woman in a small private family; three years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 24 West 43d st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; thoroughly competent in all branches of cooking; best of City reference; City or country. Call at No. 124 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND YOUNG Woman, is a good cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 250 west 47th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL Can good plain cook; understands bread and pastry; excellent laundress; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 113 West 27th st., basement.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; FIRST-CLASS, thoroughly competent, and has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 235 East 29th st., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; will assist with washing; best City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 28th st., two stairs up.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Good, respectable young woman as a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 304 East 35th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN American girl, as good cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD Cook and baker; will help with washing; best of City reference for honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 545 8th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, THOROughly understands all kinds of family cooking; will assist with washing; three years' City reference. Call at No 7 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan, good plain cook and assist with washing and ironing; private family; City reference. Call at No. 30½ West 13th st., between 6th and 6th avs.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN Cas cook; good bread and biscuit baker; good laundress; will go round willing and obliging; good references. Call at No. 317 West 4 st st., rear.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young woman; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; WILL AS-sist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 225 West 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS Good cook, washer, and ironer, or as a good laundress; best City references. Call at 212 East 26th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 685 6th av., near 39th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A GOOD Cbaker of bread and biscuits; City references. Call at No 931 6th av., shoe store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR TO do house-work in a private family; has six years' City reference. Call at No. 226 East 46th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THE BEST Cof City references. Call for two days at No. 207 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS Cook or second girl in a small family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 331 east 29th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN COOK, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good references. Call at No 140 East 53d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 13 East 26th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; WILLing to assist with washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 311 East 25th st. for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTant cook; best of references. Call a 424 4th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS maker from broadway engagements by day or week; City or country; stylish trimmer; perfect fitting, cutting, basting; altering equal to new; $1 50 per day. Call or address V. B., No. 839 6th av., second floor; no cards.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS maker, who has been in some of the leading establishments in New-York, a few customers at her home; a perfect fit guaranteed. Call or address No. 21 Clinton place, between Broadway and University place.

DRESS-MAKER.—A PERFECT FASHION CUTTER wants work; gives lessons on Wheeler & Wilson's machine at $1 per day; ten years' City reference. Address D. L., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY; CAN CUT AND fit ladies' and children's suits; has a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; monthly fashions. Call at No. 224 West 38th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN ECONOMICAL CUTter, good fitter, and stylish trimmer, a few more engagements by the day. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 104 Waverly place.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman as working housekeeper, or to do the work of a small family, where she can have her little girl, twelve years old, who can be very useful; best of references; City or country. Address R. S. Hill, No. 1,452 3d av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NEWEngland housekeeper, in a small, first-class private family; is cheerful and obliging, and expects to be useful; pleasant home more an object than compensation; best references furnished. Call or address Advertiser, No. 213 east 18th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, Not any position where strict integrity would be appreciated; has had great experience in the care of children; good City reference. Apply at No. 45 Charles st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A FRENCH LADY, WHO is a thorough housekeeper, experienced in the care of children, a good dress-maker, can operate on machine, &c.; best reference. Address No. 7 Patchin place, (10th st.,) near 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A first-class American lady; wages no object; a good home desired; first-class references. Address House, Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent housekeeper; City or country; understands all work connected with farm life; no objection to children, in widower's family; unquestionable references. Address American, Y. W. C. A., 7 East 15th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MAN; WOULD BE willing to take charge of a house, as he will be occupied during the day, or as janitor; good City reference. Apply for three days at No. 440 4th av.

KITCHEN-MAID.—IN A HOTEL OR RESTAUrant; good City reference. Call or address No. 94 Allen st., room No. 20.

LADY'S MAID.—THE ADVERTISER, A COMpetent French maid and seamstress, desires a position with a family going to Europe; would take charge of children. Address by note H. B., No. 121 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS (FRENCH;) IN private family; dusting, pressing, and baby clothes a specialty; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 15th st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 238 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, for work and to cooking; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 224 East 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELLENT SWEDISH Laundress. Call at No. 207 Avenue A, near 13th st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN LADY as nurse to an invalid; no object to go South; is a good dress-maker; would take the entire charge of children; can give best City reference. Address Mrs. Davis, No. 24 West 53d st., corner 6th av., first flat over the drug store.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MIDDLEaged woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a young child, and sew, in a private family; has good references. Address C. S., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; NO OBJECtion to the country; has several years' reference. Apply at No. 34 1st av., in the store, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR AN EXPERIENCED, trustworthy nurse; can take entire charge of an infant. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 158 west 16th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as sick nurse or would take charge of infant from its birth; best testimonials in the city. Call on or address No. 59 East 41st st., near Madison av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN; understands the care of young children; good seamstress; three years' City reference. Call for three days at No. 317 East 52d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE; has no objection to a baby; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 578 9th av., near 42d st.

NURSE.—CAN TAKE THE ENTIRE CHARGE OF an infant, and bring it up on the bottle; City reference from last place; City or country. Call at No. 131 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse; can bring up a babe from its birth; is fond of children; City or country; best references. Call at No. 117 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 158 East 30th st., second floor.

NURSE.—TO A CHILD, AND PLAIN SEWING. Call at No. 140 West 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBER-MAID, AND Waitress.—By a respectable young woman as seamstress; has a good knowledge of dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; would wait on a lady; has a no objection to travel. Also, by a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family, or nurse to grown children and to do plain sewing. Call at present employer's, No. 117 East 34th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as seamstress and chamber-maid, having worked with dress-makers for some time; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; wages no object; a good home desired. Call at 50 West 19th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit; is a good operator on several machines; City reference. Call at No. 201 West 17th st., second bell.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID—TO GROWING Children or a lady; cute and understands the care of children's clothes; best reference. Call at room No. 46 Gramercy Park House.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMStress; has her own machine—the Singer; would assist with chamber-work, or anything light. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 31 East 39th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A DRESS-MAKER AS SEAMStress in a genteel family where there are young ladies. Can be seen till engaged at 126 East 22d st.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; work of all kinds done to families; also ladies' cloth garments. Address Pauline, No. 411 West 34th st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH LADY, AGED 26, A situation as house-keeper or companion to an invalid; could take charge of children's wardrobe. Address E. Adams, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WET NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED AMERIcan woman as wet nurse to take a child home or go out; milk five weeks old. Call at No. 548 West 46th st., rear.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass waitress in a private family; four years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 61 West 44th st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT as first-class waitress; first-class City reference. Call or address B. L., No. 306 East 66th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; has best City references. Call for two days at No. 619 2d av., near 31st st.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, ladies', or gents', or family washing; fluting in the neatest style; no objection to go out by the day; has no incumbrance; reference. Call or address No. 301 East 35th st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—A FAMILY'S wash by the month or by the dozen on reasonable terms. Address, by card or person, No. 174 West 32d st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTAble woman, by the week or month, on reasonable terms. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th st., in basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, gentlemen's and ladies washing and ironing at her own house, or would go out by the day. Call or address Mrs. Simis, No. 692 8th av., first floor.

WASHING.—TO GO OUT WASHING OR HOUSEcleaning by the day or week; will do family or gentlemen

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
RUSSIA.....WED., Oct. 25 ALGERIA.....WED., Nov. 8
SCYTHIA.....WED., Nov. 1 BOTHNIA.....WED., Nov. 15

Steamers marked • do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets at favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown and the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 28, 1:30 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 5:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets at favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. LEYLAND, Agent.

"LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MONTANA.....Oct. 24, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA.....Oct. 31, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Nov. 7, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSAGE AND BOARD.

Steerage $26 (intermediate, $35); cabin, $75 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers from Pier 50 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....Nov. 1
CLARIDA.....About Nov. 20

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ANDES.....Nov. 4
CLYDE.....Nov. 20

Superior first-class passage accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:
ST. LAURENT (new ship).....Saturday, Oct. 28, at 9 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Oct. 28, at 9 P. M.
ST. GERMAIN, Kerguion.....Saturday, Nov. 4, at 7:30 A.M.

RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $75; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $24 with superior accommodations, including wine, bedding, and meals without extra charge. Passengers marked thus • do not carry steerage passengers.

The passengers of ST. LAURENT are requested to be on board on TUESDAY, Oct. 24, at 5 P. M.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO 29 NORTH RIVER.
SUNDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CLEOPATRA.....TUESDAY.....Oct. 24
CHAMPION.....THURSDAY.....Oct. 26
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 28

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger ticket stand bills of lading issued and viséed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or SECRETARY D. HASKELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 26
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 2
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Nov. 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Nov. 16

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $80, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California, Oct. 28, 1 P. M. | Victoria, Nov. 11, 1 P. M.
Bhiegen.....Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Scotia.....Nov. 18, 7 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Australia, Oct. 28, noon | Anglia, Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
Nigna, Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Utopia, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.

Cabins $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. R.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 20th st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 28 | RHEIN.....Sat., Nov. 11
WESER.....Sat., Nov. 4 | DONAU.....Sat., Nov. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE, Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.
FOR LONDON.

Canada.....Saturday, Oct. 28 at 2 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen.....Tuesday, Oct. 24, at 9 A. M.
Italy.....Saturday, Oct. 28, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $60, or $70, currency. Return tickets, $100, $110, or $120, currency. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates.
Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Oct. 28, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 4, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, GOLD. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24. Currency Drafts issued at lowest rates.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

B. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
No. 409 Broadway.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and connecting lines.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, Oct. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA,
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Nov. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Nov. 8

For freight or passage apply to
WM. H. CLYDE & CO. and J. D. SULLIVAN, Superintendent
No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 2 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Oct. 26
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Oct. 28
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Nov. 8

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, Nov. 4

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 23 and Nov. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
CRESCENT CITY.....TUESDAY, Oct. 24
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. SCHILLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River, as follows:
NAVARINO.....Oct. 28 OTHELLO.....Nov. 18
COLOMBO.....Nov. 4 RHINDOO.....Dec. 2

First cabin, $70; currency, second cabin, $45; circular excursion tickets on very favorable terms.
Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 59 South st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
CIMBRIA.....Oct. 26 POMMERANIA.....Nov. 9
GELLERT.....Nov. 6 SUEVIA.....Nov. 16

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE.—Ferry stations in New-York, foot of Cortlandt and foot of Clarkson st., up town. Freight station, foot of Liberty st.

Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:

5:40 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carbondale, &c.; connects at Bound Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

8:45 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

*1:00 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Sharon, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

*4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M.—For Bound Brook.

*5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg and the West.

*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

Boats leave foot of Clarkson st., no-town, at 6:38, 7:35, 9:05, 10:05, 1:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:05, 11:50 P. M.

Connection is made by Clarkson Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *

For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.

ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK AND SQUAN.

Time-table of Oct. 2, 1876: Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M.

From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

Stages to and from Keyport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE. BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

For Trenton, Philadelphia and the Centennial.
(Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1876, trains

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 6:45, 7:45, 9:15 A. M., 12:30, 5, 6:30 P. M.

Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 4:20, 6:20 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, 3d and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 5, 8:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:05, 9:5 A. M., 3:15, 5, 8:30, 6:10 P. M.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 and 9:15 A. M. trains from New-York and to trains leaving Centennial Grounds at 4:50 and 6:10 P. M.

All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.

Leave Trenton for New-York at 5:45, 8:15, 10:20 A. M., 2:10, 3:45, 6:45, 7:20 P. M.

Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.

CENTENNIAL PASSENGERS delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 2:40 and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the south, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at 9:40 A. M., 2:40, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9:40 A. M. only.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:40, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Accommodation 7 A. M. and 4:16 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.

For Centennial Depot at 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, and 4 P. M. On Sunday 8 A. M. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 7:5, 8:15, 10:50 A. M., 1:15, 3:30, 4:45, 6:30, 8, 9:50, and 7:05 P. M. On Sunday 7:20 A. M. and 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Railway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 2:20 and 10:30 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 5:30, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:30, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 8:40, 10:10, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 3:50, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:50, 7:35, 7:40, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices—Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 18, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:50 A. M., North- and West-ern Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16 1876.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Kaiser office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

8:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and Hoboken, 9 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD,

After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, and 5:45 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., and 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sundays); Boston via shore Line) at 11 and 10 P. M. (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. H. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:25 and 9 P. M., at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

A PEREMPTORY SALE.
RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25,
at 10 o'clock A. M. at
No 18 East 40th st. between 5th and Madison aves.,
By order of Josiah Jex, Esq.,
large and valuable collection of oil-paintings by the following artists: Gentile de Fabi, Starkenburgh, Fitzpatrick, Cole, Sonnio, Achenbach, Toussaint, Freeman, Reed, Hübner, Sommer, Chater, Werner, Jacobsen, Co bett, Corbet, Scobie, Hall, Hoguet, Tait, and others; superb bronzes, &c.

Rich rosewood parlor suites, pier and mantel mirrors of the most beautiful designs, Phelan & Colonel r billiard-table, sets of harness, lace and satin damask window hangings, moquet and Brussels carpets, chandeliers and gas-fixtures, carved black-walnut bookcases, — feet high, and — feet wide, library furniture, rosewood, black walnut, and oak bedsteads and bedroom suites, beddings, black-walnut buffet, black-walnut extension dining-room table and chairs, china and glassware, black-walnut hall hat-stand with mirror, kitchen furniture, refrigerator, and all that belongs to a first-class house.

Catalogues and permits to inspect pictures at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY
will sell
100,000 TONS
SCRANTON COAL
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays excluded, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

NO. 434 5TH AV.

A SUPERB SUITE OF APARTMENTS,

WITH PRIVATE TABLE, &c.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN their own house, near 37th st., 5th and Madison avs., would rent an elegantly-furnished large room on the second floor, with private bath and dressing-room, to a gentleman wishing a refined home; table and accommodations unexceptionable; only the family, four adults, in the house; reference exchanged. Address C. MORSE, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AVENUE NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE family offer handsomely furnished suites on second and third floors, with strictly first-class board at reasonable rates; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall Street Ferry, choice location, first-class board, at reasonable rates. Please inquire at No. 5 Montague Terrace, third house south of Montague st.; references each need. Rise 2d and 3d story rooms.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—Small home, handsomely furnished rooms, large and small, suitable for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first-class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODate five persons (no others) with handsomely-furnished rooms and good board, at reasonable rates; house and location first-class; reference. Call at No. 223 West 34th st.

SUNNY FRONT SUITES ON SECOND AND third floors, with superior board, near 5th av.; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address ENGLAND, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 43 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, several large handsome rooms to let, with or without board, in newly furnished first-class house; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81—FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—M. E. GAGE.—A suite of three rooms, front, together or separately, with board; also, fourth floor rooms; reference exchanged.

HANDSOME, NEWLY-FURNISHED SUITES of rooms, with board; also single rooms and elegant house, in a desirable location, near station of elevated railroad. No. 347 West 34th st.

A LARGE THIRD-STORY ROOM, VERY desirable, to two gentlemen; first-class board; Madison av., near 30th st. Address G., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 68 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Choice double and single rooms; families and single gentlemen; also, table board; $7 per week.

NO. 14 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. Handsome rooms, with excellent board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; table and service unexceptionable. F. LACHENMEYER.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, AND ONE SINGLE room, elegant and convenient in every respect, with board; family occupying their own house, No. 43 West 22d st.; highest references exchanged.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.

Large, handsome 3-furnished rooms on second floor to let, with first-class board; one room on fourth floor; terms moderate; references exchanged.

CHOICE SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, large bedroom adjoining, also commodious single room, with good board; dining-room on parlor floor. No. 36 E. 12th st.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house have a second floor, also other rooms, en suite or separately, with excellent board; references.

NO. 6 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS; parlor floor; second floor, four light rooms; third floor, front, with board; private table if desired; terms reasonable.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—To let from Nov. 1, possibly sooner, with private tables, second, third, or upper floors to a first-class family house.

ONE GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE A PLEASANT room, with good board, in a private family, on 32d st., between 5th and 6th avs., for $7 per week. Address QUIET HOME, Station E.

MRS. M. E. JEENS, NO. 48 WEST 15TH st., offers three desirable connecting rooms, with board; also, pleasant back room for a gentleman.

ONE SUITE VERY DESIRABLE SECOND-story rooms, with board. No. 153 Madison av., corner 32d st.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—WITH BOARD, LARGE, handsome rooms, singly or en suite. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 298 MADISON PARK,Ches erfield House; second floor front; other rooms. Private table or table d'hote.

FIFTH AV., NO. 491.—SECOND FLOOR, WITH board; also rooms on third floor; unexceptionable references.

NO. 74 WEST 35TH ST.—A SECOND FLOOR, well furnished; excellent board; also two rooms on third floor; terms moderate; references.

NO. 6 EAST 34TH ST.—ROOMS, SINGLY OR en suite, with private table if desired; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, CENTRALLY LOCATED, transient or otherwise, with or without board. No. 121 East 26th st.

DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS, CONNECTING, on second and third floors, with board, at No. 33 West 27th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

ONE NICELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms, with private table if desired, No. 122 West 21st st.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, TWO OR three single rooms, with or without board; reference exchanged. No. 54 West 23d st.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 115 EAST.—Front parlor and bedroom on second floor, with board; also, room on upper floor; highest references.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—ELEGANT SECOND and suite on third floor.; private table if desired; rooms for gentlemen; references.

NO. 239 EAST 32D ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, second floor, partly furnished, with or without board; terms easy; private family; good locality.

A FURNISHED FRONT AND HALL ROOM, second floor; first-class board; references. No. 338 West 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—ENTIRE THIRD STORY; four rooms; excellent table and attendance; $65 per week; also fourth-story rooms.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SUNNY FRONT SUITES; superior board or private tables; also rooms for gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5, NEAR THE BREVOORT.—A second floor, handsomely furnished; also, single rooms; table unexceptionable.

ONE LARGE ROOM WITH BOARD TO gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, also one single room; reference. No. 34 West 26th st.

NO. 136 EAST 23D ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE OR singly; private table if desired; good board; references.

NO. 238 EAST 12TH ST.—A HANDSOME RECeption and bedroom connecting to let with board; also front room on second floor.

NO. 335 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOME NEWly furnished rooms with board; also table-board; terms very moderate.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Elegant rooms, with board; single rooms for gentlemen; gas; best reference.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE, No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly furnished floors, with private tables.

MURRAY HILL.—NO. 112 EAST 37TH ST., near Park av., second floor, en suite or singly, with board, in private family.

A SECOND-FLOOR ROOM, WITH OR without board; also second floor, front hall room, at No. 237 West 53d st.

AT $14 AND $16 FOR TWO.—HANDSOME rooms, first-class board; quiet, central location. Address HOME, *Times* office.

NO. 129 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs.—To let, a comfortable furnished room on second floor, suitable for two, with or without board.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND floor, single room on third floor, with board; references.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST ST.—MOST ATTRACTIVE locality; appointments desirable; rooms en suite or singly, with board; references.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms to let, with or without private table; references.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT SUITE of lofty rooms to let, with board; also room on fourth floor; references.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH ST., ONE DOOR FROM 6TH AV.—Handsome apartments to first-class parties; meals at option of occupants.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—LARGE AND ELEGANT rooms to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished apartments, with board, for families and gentlemen; private table if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 311.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent second floor, with private table, from Nov. 1; third floor immediately.

MRS. WILLIS,
No. 3 West 30th st.
Handsome suite of rooms, with board.

NO. 105 WEST 44TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS singly or en suite; first-class table; references.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—SUNNY SUITES APARTments, with private table if desired; references.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board. No. 158 West 45th st.

NO. 141 WEST 44TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, singly or en suite; table first-class; references.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN A pleasant home and good board at 105 East 24th st.

GRAMERCY PARK—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH first-class board. No. 21 Gramercy Park, 20th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO RENT WITH BOARD.—A LARGE, CHEERful room, with all modern conveniences adjoining, within a few doors of 5th av., and near Windsor and Buckingham Hotels; suitable for one or two gentlemen. Address CLARION, Box No. 255 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 23D ST., NEAR MADison square.—Elegantly furnished rooms on second and parlor floor; bath-room, large closets, &c.; private table if desired; house and appointments strictly first-class.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms on second floor; also, hall room on third floor; superior table, private if desired; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 243.—HANDSOME PARLOR floor, with all modern conveniences; private table or without board; unquestionable reference given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224, OPPOSITE HOTEL BRUNSWICK.—Parlor and second floors; single rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast; terms reasonable to parties making permanent arrangements.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN AN ELEGANT house on West 52d st. would like a small family to board or two single gentlemen. Address S. G. S., Station G. City.

NO. 37 WEST 31ST ST.—MOST HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with superior table; best situation in town.

ROOMS TO LET—SINGLE AND DOUBLE, WITH home comforts; terms to suit the times. At No. 49 7th av., between 11th and 12th sts.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO FRONT ROOMS ON third floor, in small family. Call at No. 62 West 45th st.

MRS. C. K. PARKER, OF NO. 72 MADISON av., has a few well furnished rooms to let, with board, at reasonable rates; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH SUPERIOR board; one with carpets and curtains; references exchanged. No. 37 East 29th st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—CORNER HOUSE; Southern exposure; handsome suite of rooms to let, with or without private table; also single rooms.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with or without board

NATURALIZING ALIENS.

HOW CITIZENSHIP IS ATTAINED.

FRAUDS BEING PERPETRATED IN BEHALF OF TAMMANY HALL—EVERY POSSIBLE MEASURE ADOPTED TO PREVENT THEM—A PROBABLE HARVEST OF OFFENDERS BEFORE THE LAST DAY—THE NUMBERS NATURALIZED THIS YEAR AND THE NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED.

The rate at which aliens are being naturalized in this City is beyond that of any year since 1868, and it is well known that frauds are being perpetrated in behalf of the Tammany Society in various of the courts, in spite of the precautions taken against them. For some time past detectives have been employed to discover these frauds, and the utmost is now being done to prevent them. Already a few offenders have been caught, and it is probable a large number will be brought to account within a few days.

Only two of the State courts in this City are at present doing the work of naturalization and they do the greatest portion of the whole work done, the United States courts naturalizing only a little more than ten per cent. of the whole number received into citizenship. Of the State courts, the Supreme Court does no naturalization business, this having been discountenanced by the Judges since the notorious frauds of Judge Barnard during the regency of the Tammany Ring. The Marine Court had for many years the power to naturalize, but this was taken from it nearly twenty years ago, and has not since been restored. The Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court now do the whole work of naturalization, so far as the State Courts in this City are concerned. In these two courts more men are naturalized than in any other two courts in the whole country. People come to them, not only from the City, but from within a radius of twenty miles or more outside. It is estimated that at least two hundred thousand persons have been naturalized in the Court of Common Pleas, and about one hundred thousand in the Superior Court, since their respective organizations. The Court of Common Pleas is the oldest of the two, the Superior Court not having been created until 1828.

It is somewhat interesting to notice the manner in which the naturalization committees of both political organizations go to work. It may be premised that persons can be naturalized gratis through the medium of either of these organizations, whereas otherwise they would be obliged to pay a gratuity for their papers. From the time when "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," Tammany Hall has always had its naturalization Committee, and recently the Republicans have also organized such a committee. These committees appoint men of various Nationalities to hunt up eligible persons who are not naturalized. When such persons are discovered they are taken before the party managers in the respective Assembly districts, and if found to be of the proper "faith" they are sent to the central offices near the Court-house, where they are furnished with tickets which pass current with the Clerks of the courts, and obviate the necessity of the applicants paying as much as a quarter fee. There is always sufficient money deposited with the Clerks of the courts to meet the amount of the fees as shown by the number of tickets. The would-be citizens and their witnesses are marched into the Court-house in groups and proceed to the Clerk's office of either the Superior Court or Court of Common Pleas, as the case may be. They are questioned by the respective Clerks, and if they give satisfactory answers as to qualifications, &c., their affidavits are made out on printed blanks and signed by them. Each applicant, with his witness, then goes before a Judge in open court, where both the applicant and witness are examined orally and are sworn regarding the correctness of the statements made by each. The Judges who have been doing this work during the past six weeks are Chief Justice Curtis and Judges Sanford, Sedgwick, and Speir, in the Superior Court, and Chief Justice Daly and Judges Robinson, Van Brunt, and J. F. Daly in the Court of Common Pleas.

The greatest number of persons naturalized in any one year was in 1868. In that year the Superior Court alone, under Judge McCunn's supervision, naturalized over five thousand. The Supreme Court at that time was also engaged in the work of grinding out voters. The whole number of persons naturalized in the Supreme and Superior Courts and Court of Common Pleas in 1868 exceeded forty thousand. Judge Barnard acted in the Supreme Court the part that the late Judge McCunn did in the Superior. The frauds perpetrated were stupendous. Since that time, however, the bench has been purged of bad Judges, and more honest Clerks of courts have been chosen. Additional safeguards and restrictions have also been put into operation which render frauds in naturalization more difficult. Frauds can still be perpetrated, and probably will be as long as vicious politicians are willing to countenance perjury in case it subserves their own selfish ends. The risks of detection, however, at the present time are very great, and the penalties for frauds in naturalization are very severe. During the past six weeks, about five thousand five hundred persons have been naturalized in the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas. To these may be added about seven hundred persons naturalized by the United States courts, making a total of over six thousand newly-made voters.

On the 27th inst. the work of naturalization will cease, because the Judges are not willing to naturalize persons later than ten days prior to the election and the day before the last day of registration. It is estimated that the total number naturalized this year will not be less than eight thousand. It is interesting to note the marked change exhibited in late years in the nationalities of the persons seeking to become citizens. Up to the year 1870 the majority of the naturalized were Irish. Since then, however, the Germans have taken their place, and great numbers, too, from the other nations of Continental Europe are among the applicants for citizenship. The statistics of the Superior Court during the past six weeks give a pretty fair indication of the proportion of each nationality represented, and are appended:

Ireland	350	Cuba	5
England	75	Sweden	27
Scotland	30	Holland	12
Canada	40	Denmark	3
British Colonies	30	Switzerland	22
Germany	1,050	Portugal	11
Austria	65	Belgium	4
Italy	45	Hayti	5
Russia	100	Greece	4
Poland	90	Turkey	3
France	40	Republic of Columbia	2
Spain	10	Mexico	1
Total			2,535

These figures show a greater proportion of Irish than do the statistics of the other courts, because the Tammany Hall Committee has been sending in a larger ratio of its recruits to the Superior Court than to the Court of Common Pleas. The number of those naturalized in the United States Courts show a very marked excess in the percentage of Germans. About two thousand five hundred persons have been naturalized through the Republican Naturalization Committee this Fall.

HOMICIDE IN NEWARK.

Last evening a boy ran to the City Hall Police Station, in Newark, with the intelligence that a man had fallen from the stoop in front of the saloon of Fritz Weingang, corner of Sixteenth street and Nineteenth avenue, and that he lay dead on the sidewalk. Detective McManus was detailed to investigate the case, and learned that the unfortunate man was Anthony Ager, a hatter, employed by a Mr. Woolley in Orange. Ager had been in Weingang's saloon, drinking with Frederick Linhoff, Gustav Buesl, and Caspar Felker. He had a quarrel with Linhoff, and Weingang put him out of the saloon. A witness whom the detective discovered stated that he saw Weingang, after he had forced Ager from the saloon to the stoop, shove him headlong to the sidewalk. While the detective was in the saloon working up the case, Weingang, it is stated, hid himself in the house of a neighbor named Sadler. Weingang was at the police station last evening, but refused to say anything about the fatal occurrence. He declared that at the proper time he would speak and not before. The County Physician's attention was called to the case. Ager's skull is supposed to have been fractured by the fall. The County Physician having given no order for his arrest, Weingang was not formally taken into custody. Ager leaves a wife and family in Orange.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Beverley Tucker, of Virginia, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. James W. Singleton, of Illinois, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Burt Van Horn, of Lockport, N. Y., is at the Astor House.

Judge W. H. H. Bingham and Judge J. Prout, of Vermont, are at the Scuttevant House.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; ex-Gov. Leland Stanford, of California, and ex-Congressman Bill Perry, of Albany, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. J. Meredith Read, United States Minister to Greece; O'Connor Power, M. P., of Ireland; Joseph Pulitzer, of St. Louis; Signor A. Castellani, of Rome, and Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A FEMALE FORGER IN NEWARK.

On Saturday afternoon a woman of respectable appearance entered the store of James W. Thatcher, on Market street, Newark, and having purchased some small articles, requested Mr. Thatcher to give her his check for $15. She said she desired to send that amount by mail to Philadelphia, and did not care to trust the money in an envelope. She handed Mr. Thatcher $15 in cash and he exchanged his check for it. Mr. Thatcher had occasion to go to the bank shortly afterward, and while he was there a check against his account for $115 was presented. He recognized it at once as the one which he had given his customer with the amount raised. The boy who presented it stated that the lady who gave it to him was awaiting his return a few doors below. When Mr. Thatcher arrived at the place indicated the woman had gone. It is supposed that a confederate notified her of the defeat of her scheme in time to allow her escape.

A FINE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

WORKS OF THE GREAT MODERN ARTISTS OF EUROPE TO BE SOLD BY MESSRS. LEAVITT.

The collection of paintings to be sold by Messrs. Leavitt on the evenings of next Thursday and Friday is probably the most remarkable which has been ever offered for sale in this country. It comprises 125 works by the most distinguished modern masters of Europe. It is quite plain that it would be inexpedient to place such superb pictures as some of these are on the market without restriction or reservation of any kind, and so Messrs. Leavitt have adopted the unobjectionable plan of putting up each picture at a certain price, very far below its actual value. Beyond this there is no reservation whatever. The guarantees are ample that each picture fulfills whatever representations may be made concerning it; and that there may be ample opportunity for inspection, they are all on view now at Messrs. Leavitt's art rooms, on Broadway. There can be no doubt of the general excellence of the collection, but there are some special pictures which are marvels of art. Those which appear to attract most attention at present are the works of Escosura. The same style is carried through all, nor do the subjects vary greatly in essential features, but the treatment is perfect. All, or nearly all, are interiors, and on these the artist has lavished a wealth of detail. The coloring is fine in every case, but it is in the management of light and shade that the most striking effects are produced. Every object seems to stand out prominently, and there is a wonderful reality in the perspective. Perhaps the most finished of his pictures is "The Music Lesson," in which all the figures are admirably posed, and which is especially conspicuous for the effect of light coming in through the open window. His picture, "The Bridal Presents" is very rich in color, and "The Rude Parrot" has also the same feature, but none of them seem so completed and perfected as "The Music Lesson." Turning to works of a very different order, those of Van Luppen, (Joseph A.,) will be pretty certain to command the highest admiration. His "View near Vaulsort" is a very fine landscape painting, furnishing beautiful harmonies rather than contrasts of water, sky, and foliage. "The Secret," by Toulmouche, (Auguste,) is a charming picture, in which color is excellently used for purposes of contrast, and Ten Kate has two very striking works, "The Cabaret" and "The Peddler." The picture which will be set up at the highest figure is by Louis Gallait, "Christopher Columbus in Prison." Meissonier has a characteristic work, and altogether there are over fifty great modern artists of Europe represented.

FUNERAL OF REV. DR. DURBIN.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE OF THE CLERGY AND LAITY — THE FUNERAL DISCOURSE PREACHED BY BISHOP SIMPSON.

The funeral services of Rev. J. B. Durbin, D.D., for many years a leading Methodist clergyman of this City, were held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The doors of the edifice were thrown open some time before the hour appointed for the ceremonies, and the church was well filled with the friends of the deceased by the time the funeral procession arrived. The preparations made in the church for the occasion were few and simple. A bier, covered with a black pall, was placed within the chancel, for the reception of the coffin, and a number of beautiful floral tributes, sent by relatives and friends, were displayed upon a table immediately in the rear. Among these were two large and elegant crosses made of white rosebuds and tuberoses, a large cross and anchor, a handsome crown surmounted by a cross, and a beautiful wreath. Besides these there was a straw basket of rare flowers, which was subsequently placed on the casket. When the funeral cortège arrived the remains, which were inclosed in a handsome silver-mounted casket covered with black cloth, were borne into the church on the shoulders of four men, preceded by the pallbearers, the following named gentlemen acting in that capacity: Rev. Dr. Deems, Rev. Dr. Terry, Rev. Dr. Holdich, Rev. Dr. Wise, Judge E. L. Fancher, Mr. E. V. Stout, Mr. H. Forrester, Mr. H. Dodner, Mr. William Truslow, and Gen. C. B. Fisk. The officiating clergymen were Rev. Dr. Chapman, the Pastor of the church, Bishop Simpson, Rev. Dr. Reid, and Rev. Dr. Force. As the body was slowly carried up the aisle, Schumann's funeral march was beautifully rendered by Mr. Walter Russel Johnston, the church organist, ceasing at the moment when the casket was deposited on the bier. Dr. Chapman then read an appropriate selection from the New Testament, and was followed by Bishop Simpson, who pronounced the funeral discourse. After briefly referring to the consideration of the lesson derivable from life and death, and the mystery of the manifestations of human life, the Bishop proceeded to give a short outline of the life and virtues of the deceased. Born on a farm in Kentucky, he said that his chief characteristic in early life was his devotion to his work. He then traced his career through college until he was ordained as a minister, giving a short sketch of the different ministerial positions he filled until his arrival in New-York, when he accepted the editorial chair of the *Christian Advocate*, which he filled for seven years. After this he occupied various positions of trust and honor, and passed some time in traveling in Europe. Upon his return to this country he was well prepared, by the knowledge and experience he had acquired in both hemispheres, to enter upon the missionary work in which he labored so faithfully for so many years. Bishop Simpson concluded his discourse with an eloquent tribute to the worth and many virtues of the deceased. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Force, after which Rev. Dr. Reid requested that the congregation would sing the 290th hymn, beginning with the line, "There is a fountain filled with blood," which, he said, was a favorite with the deceased. When the singing had ceased, Dr. Chapman said that those of the assemblage who desired to look upon their deceased brother for the last time might pass through the chancel, as the casket had been left open in order to give them the opportunity. Beethoven's funeral march was then played by the organist, and the congregation slowly passed up the aisle, each stopping for a moment to look upon the remains. Among the relatives and friends of the deceased who attended the services were Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker, Mrs. Fletcher Harper, Sr., Mrs. Fletcher Harper, Jr., Mr. Alexander Durbin, Mr. Joseph Harper. Messrs. George and John Elliot, Mr. J. M. Fiske, and many others. The full Missionary Board attended the services in a body. Mr. Fletcher Harper, a son-in-law of the deceased, was not present, owing confined to his room with a broken ankle. The body remained in the church last night, and will be taken to Philadelphia at 10 o'clock this morning in a special car, for interment in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

THE COMFORTS OF AN ENGLISH CHURCH.

A special correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Long Branch as follows: "After breakfast came morning church, where, the church being Episcopal, the service was essentially what it is in England, the few differences being so trivial as to escape the attention of any one not on the the lookout for them. The surpliced clergyman only wanted a hood to make him an English University graduate, for, as an American neighbour remarked to me, he had 'quite the English accent.' To crown the general resemblance, a collection was made after service on an open plate handed from pew to pew, so that it was impossible not to let even your neighbor's right hand know what your own left gave. The whole ceremony, in fact, was, from beginning to end, so English that an Englishman of our party, carried away irresistibly by the all-powerful law of association, slept through the sermon in as tranquil and masterly a manner as if he had been at home in his family pew."

POSTAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Post Office changes for the week ending Oct. 22, were as follows:

New England.—Postmasters appointed—Charles S. Chamberlain, Newton Highlands, Middlesex County, Mass.

New York.—Postmasters appointed—William H. Hastings, Hammondsport, Steuben County; John W. Hall, Hulletts Landing, Washington County; Joseph A. King, Miner's Place, Suffolk County; Samuel J. Read, Pilot Point, Jefferson County; Daniel P. Wilson, Standard's Corners, Allegany County; Mrs. H. Van Wyck, Woodbury, Queens County.

New Jersey.—Postmasters appointed—William P. Lippincott, Marlbeth, Burlington County.

Pennsylvania.—Postmasters appointed—Jacob K. Pickle, Shackwater, Lancaster County; W. M. Woods, Sunnyside, Allegheny County; Elizabeth M. Plympton, West Decatur, Clearfield County; W. J. Potter, West Springfield, Erie County.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

THE UNION GOSPEL MEETINGS.

LARGE AUDIENCES IN ATTENDANCE—SERMONS BY REV. SAMUEL COLCORD AND REV. DR. JUSTIN D. FULTON, OF BROOKLYN.

The fourth of the series of the Union Gospel Meetings was held yesterday morning at Chickering Hall. The regular service opened with the singing of the hymn "Come thou fount of every blessing" and the reading of a selection from the ninth chapter of St. Matthew. After the singing of a solo by Mr. Charles S. Gunn, Rev. Samuel Colcord delivered a sermon from the text: "I Came Not to Call the Righteous, but Sinners, to Repentance," found in the second chapter of St. Mark. The discourse was devoted to the illustration of Christ's peculiar sympathy for sinners, notwithstanding His natural abhorrence of sin, and to the emphasizing of the truth that Divine forgiveness was given, not to those who wrapped themselves up in their own fancied righteousness, but to those only who were conscious of their sins, and were repentant. The service closed with the usual singing and the benediction. At its conclusion, a "conversation meeting" was held for the benefit of "inquirers."

A very large audience was present at the afternoon services, completely filling the hall. After the preliminary service of song, the congregation sung "Guide me, O Thou Great Jeh vah," which was followed by the reading of the eighty-fourth Psalm and prayer. Mr. Gunn then sang a solo, and the whole congregation sang the hymn, "Take the name of Jesus with you." Dr. Justin D. Fulton delivered an effective sermon from the text, "Blessed is the man whose strength is in Thee; in whose heart are the ways of them whose passing through the valley of Baca make it a well; the rain also filleth the pool." There are two ways of interpreting this passage, said the preacher. One is to give God all the glory of changing the valley of Baca into a well, and ignore the work of men; the other is to consider man as the author of the work, because God works in him, both to do and to will His good pleasure. The glory belongs to God in this, no matter which interpretation is taken. In the one, God is the all in all, in the other man is God's instrument, without whom He does not work. The valley of Baca, or weeping, is a fact. The way to heaven lies through a valley of weeping. Sins abound, temptations surround us, the valley becomes exceedingly low; through weakness of grace it is made rough, through affliction dark, and through desertion a valley of weeping. Life, continued the preacher, is not what it is thought to be. Position, when gained, seems to be a cheat. It resembles the summits of mountains, which, in the haze of the Summer day, seem covered with beauty, but which, when reached and traveled over, are barren wastes and rocky paths. Money does not stand alone. It rests on a thousand unforeseen supports, which may fail when leaned upon. The men who are to-day leaders in financial circles may to-morrow be thrown against the wall of misfortune, as the pebble is dashed from the wheel of the flying chariot. There is nothing in position, in wealth, in reputation, that is calculated to satisfy the desires of the soul. Despite it all, life is but the valley of Baca. But, though the fact is often forgotten and ignored, God can make even the Valley of Baca a well of life. There are those, continued the preacher, who think they have reached the uttermost limit of faith when they can bear these trials with equanimity. But they are mistaken. The truth of the text is that God does something with these trials. He makes the valley of Baca, drv, bleak, desolate as it is, a well where flowers bloom and flourish. He takes into His hands our trials and bereavements, and if we are true to Him, if we put our faith in Him, the rods of sorrow shall bud and the desert be changed into a garden. For this reason God's children shall pass through the valley of weeping as cheerfully as though before they entered it, it abounded in springs and flowers. Again, God is himself a well-spring of joy at which the soul in affliction can find joy. Have you had a moment in your life when the darkness has been illuminated with God's smile? Such a moment is of infinite value, for then, with the head bowed in prayer, you have reached the heart of God, have felt the touch of His all-embracing arm, and have bathed in a fountain of joy. God changes this valley of affliction in one a well of joy that man may do something for Him while there. It is that he may sing hymns of gladness in the night, in mocking more. There are men and women who are always in this valley bearing the needy and the sick. It is our duty to make the valley of affliction and weeping a well of joy. How is the result to be reached? Can we act generously when nature prompts us to act selfishly? Can we be kind when nature says hate? Can we love as God loves? This is attained, to-day, said the preacher, in conclusion, we are living in a valley of great terrify. Let us make it full of wells that our children shall go from strength to strength. God declares blessed the man who makes this valley of Baca a well, blesses the light that shines in the darkness, and blessed the hand that helps in weakness. Blessed, indeed, is he who works even in the midst of sorrow and deprivation to make the hour of trial the occasion when God sustains out his hand and condescends to use him to bless souls in affliction.

After prayer, Mr Gunn sang "Yet there is room," and after the singing of another hymn by the congregation, the benediction was pronounced and the service concluded.

SERMON BY AN ARMY CHAPLAIN.

Rev. E. B. Tuttle, Post Chapiain in the United States Army, conducted the services at St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, yesterday morning, and preached a sermon from the following text: "The Son of Man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them"—St. Luke, ix, 56. This text, said the speaker, was always used by the Saviour in speaking of himself, but never by his Disciples. By them he was styled the "Son of God," or the "Christ." Christ did not come to this world to save mankind from death, which was an inevitable law, but to ameliorate their condition in the material world. Too many people believed that religion could be propagated by "fire and sword," and they feared the intrusion of the Saviour into their business affairs, because he taught the law of love, which forbade them to take undue advantage of their neighbor. Mankind in general looked upon religion as a thing for Sunday, and strife for prosperity in worldly affairs during the week as another. The preacher of the Gospel was looked upon as doing more good than the merchant, the artisan, and the laborer, because in devoting himself to a life of charity he was imitating the example of the Master. This need not be the case, if every man engaged in other occupations sought to do his duty in the walk of life to which he had been called. There were those who believed that the power of the press was greater than that of the pulpit, but the speaker believed the ministry of the press to be "the dissemination of information, and to guard the public morals," while the aim of the pulpit was to "educate and enlighten the public conscience." The people of this world were, under God, preparing for eternity. Death was the end of probation, and then the character of each human creature would be indelibly stamped for good or for evil forever. As the people left this world, so should they appear in the next.

THE BIBLE AND PRAYER-BOOK SOCIETY.

The anniversary of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer-book Society was celebrated last evening at Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway. The services were very interesting, the choral music being particularly good. Within the chancel were Right Rev. Bishops Bissell, of Vermont; Lyman, of North Carolina, and Talbot, of Indiana. Bishop Bissell read the report of the society, which related that during the past year 2,543 Bibles, 23,832 Prayer-books, and 1,974 New Testaments were distributed among needy congregations or poor individuals. Rev. F. Courtney, assistant minister of St. Thomas' Church, then delivered a sermon in advocacy of the labors of the society. He based his remarks upon the thirteenth verse of the first chapter of St. Paul's Second Epistle to Timothy, and also upon the fifteenth verse of the third chapter of the same epistle. He said: "The Apostle tells us there are two things necessary to our salvation—faith in Christ Jesus and a knowledge of the Scripture. The Scripture is made up of divers components. There is history in it, there is poetry in it, and there are parables, allegories, and mysteries in it. It is necessary that our children shall know the Scripture. I suppose I may take it for granted that you who come to church teach your children sacred history, sacred poetry, and the sacred parables, allegories, and mysteries that are contained in Scripture. He dwelt for some time upon the value and necessity of adherence to certain forms, and then urged his hearers to "hold fast to the form of sound words" contained in the Book of Common Prayer. He called upon them to teach that book to their children, and to make them learn the articles to be found at the end of the Catechism, just as they learn the axioms and definitions of Euclid, to the end that they may test the principles of Christianity. Let them learn them, he said, with their hearts! You cannot make them do this, but you can pray that they may. In conclusion, Mr. Courtney referred to the 2d 200 volumes distributed by the society during the year and asked his hearers to be liberal in their aid to the association now and in the future.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FOREIGN SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Foreign Sunday-school Association was held last night in the Church of the Pilgrims, Henry and Remsen streets, Brooklyn. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. William E. Dodge presided. The exercises were opened with the reading of Scripture and prayer by Rev. Dr. Marling, of the Fourteenth Street Methodist Church. Mr. Dodge then stated the object of the meeting, which was to hear from various gentlemen something about the importance of the association and the success of its work. For his part, he considered that there was no instrumentality in connection with God's work in foreign lands to be compared with the work of establishing Sunday-schools. Rev. Charles R. Baker, of the Church of the Messiah of Brooklyn, was then introduced. The Sunday-school, he said, was an institution of American growth. It had its origin during the revival which culminated in this country about the year 1830. Prior to that time the Sunday-school had existed, but not in its present state. Formerly it was an institution for the poor only. The Sunday-school to-day was far ahead of what it was fifty years ago. Still it was not perfect, and it was most likely that in following years important improvements would be made, Sunday-school managers taking hints from the best secular educators. The Sunday-schools must be graded just like other schools, and the pupils in each grade must be assisted by every modern system of education suitable to their ages. The study of the Bible must also be more thoroughly reduced to a science. The speaker closed with a brief sketch of the work of the Foreign Sunday-school Association in Germany as observed by him during recent travels in that country. Rev. Dr. Marling was the next speaker. There were, he said, five points of interest about the association that might be brought to the attention of the audience to good purpose. The first was the simplicity of the working of the association, the result of which was the utmost directness of communication between the giver and the receiver, between the worker and those worked upon. A natural sequence of the directness of the work was the economy of its operation. The expenses of the association were certainly reduced to a minimum. Every dollar contributed this side of the Atlantic was sure to do a dollar's worth of work across the waters. The third point was that as the result of this direct economical method of working, the association was developing home talent in every field where it had located. Perhaps this last point was the most important of all. Rev. Dr. Storrs followed Dr. Marling. It was needless, he said, to argue here in America in favor of the extension of the Sunday-school in our own land. It would be like arguing for the beneficence of the return of sunshine or the coming of Spring-time. The people of America were so used to the Sunday-school that they were apt to forget that it was a new institution, and that it had not existed coeval with the Christian religion. But the question was very likely to occur why we should send the Sunday-school to the old countries of Europe. Europe had given to America her literature and her arts and a thousand influences from her letters and her life. Why should we send to Europe, so fertile in inventions and civilization, an invention of our own? In answer to this question Dr. Storrs spoke of the evils of the religious condition of Europe, summarizing them under the three heads of dead orthodoxy, Roman Catholicism, and infidelity. It was the prevention of these evils, he said, that made the demand for Sunday-schools. At the conclusion of Dr. Storrs' address a collection was taken, after which the meeting was closed.

HOME POLITICAL WORK.

John Franz has been nominated for Alderman by the German Independent citizens of the Fifth Aldermanic District.

The Independent Republican County Convention is to meet Thursday evening next at No. 141 Eighth street.

The Third Regiment of the New-Jersey National Guard voted on Friday on the Presidential question, as follows: Hayes, 200; Tilden, 95; Cooper, 6.

This is the last day of registration in Brooklyn. Every Republican who has not already registered should see that his name is placed on the roll of voters to-day.

The Lincoln Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club will hold a mass meeting this evening at Bethel Hall, No. 106 West Thirtieth street. Addresses will be made by Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, William Freeman, and other able speakers.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District will have a grand rally this evening at Pareda Hall, corner of Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street, at which Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and Hon. John H. Warwick are to deliver addresses.

An enthusiastic meeting of Republicans at Lincoln Hall, corner of Allen and Houston streets on Friday evening, resulted in the unanimous nomination of Mr. Ferdinand Earhart for Alderman. Speeches were made by Mr. B. Schwartz, A. D. Lowenthal, George Lutz, and others.

The Sheridan Shook Association of the Eighteenth Ward added 100 members to its roll on Saturday evening, making a total membership of over 300. This organization is doing effective work in the Republican cause, and will hold a grand mass-meeting to-morrow evening at Lexington avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

Preparations are being made for a grand Hayes and Wheeler mass-meeting, to be held at Oyster Bay on Wednesday next. It will be held under an immense canvas, and some of the most prominent speakers of the country have been engaged for the occasion. Gen. John A. Dix and Hon. Butler G. Noble will address the afternoon meeting, and Hon. George William Curtis, Hon. John A. King, and Hon. H. J. Scudder the evening meeting. A band of music will enliven the occasion, and there will be a grand parade of the Boys in Blue.

The Republican Congressional Conventions are to meet this evening in the several Congressional Districts, the Aldermanic Conventions tomorrow evening, the County Convention, on Wednesday evening, at Republican Hall, and the Assembly Conventions, at the respective head-quarters in the several Assembly districts, on Thursday evening. The delegates to the Aldermanic Convention in the Fifth Senatorial District will also act as a Senatorial Convention, to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator James W. Booth.

THE FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Following is the letter of Judge Hirschberg, declining the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourteenth District of this State. The vacancy will be filled by the district committee:

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1876.

Cyrus B. Martin, Esq., Chairman Republican Congressional convention, Fourteenth District:

MY DEAR FRIEND: I have just received your letter informing me of my nomination as the Republican candidate for Representative in Congress. I trust my declination will not be construed into any lack of appreciation of the high honor conferred by the convention, nor of the kind and generous but flattering considerations urged in your communication. I am obliged to decline from personal motives alone, and not from any insensibility to the nature of the distinguished honor, nor from any doubt of the result. A young man engaged in the active practice of a profession upon which he depends for a livelihood, and in which an effort to earn the good will and respect of his neighbors furnishes a legitimate object of ambition, cannot afford to risk business habits of application, so difficult to acquire and so easily dissipated, by entering the political arena, however alluring the prize or however kindly offered. These are the considerations which have induced me to avoid seeking political preferment heretofore, and I am satisfied I am right in yielding to their dictates now. I hope the Republican voters of the district will not think my action ungracious, but will credit me with a sincere and earnest desire to assist the triumph of Republican principles in the coming election, a triumph which will be promoted rather than prejudiced by my declination of a nomination wholly unsolicited, unexpected, and undesired. I am very respectfully yours,

M. H. HIRSCHBERG.

RENSSELAER COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

The Republican Central Committee of Rensselaer County, G. Rogerson, Jr., Chairman, has issued an address showing the importance of the coming elections, and setting forth the encouraging prospects. It closes thus: "The tide is unmistakably running in our favor. The attempt to allure the people under the false pretense of 'reform' into the support of the effete Democratic Party with its unpatriotic and justly-hated antecedents, and its dangerous heresies, has been what Mr. Tilden said of the war in 1864—'a failure.' Republicans have but to go to their duty and all will be well. We can and shall carry New-York and sweep the Union. We can and shall carry Rensselaer County and the Congressional District by large majorities, and thus contribute to this glorious result. To the work, then, to the work! Onward to victory!"

DEER IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

A letter from the Adirondacks says that deer this Autumn are more abundant than for many previous years, but that they keep away from the lakes, finding more security in the second-growth timber. It is said that recently a large bear marched into Nortonville at noonday and deliberately seated himself on the main street near the tavern, but retreated in good order when the villagers sprang to arms.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Theodore Tilton will deliver his lecture on "The Master Motives" in Chickering Hall, this evening.

Martin Farquhar Tupper reads from his new play, "Washington, and Other Works," in Chickering Hall, next Monday evening.

Philip Marsh, of No. 234 East Thirteenth street, died yesterday from injuries received by falling from a ladder in Sixteenth street recently.

Frederick Douglass will lecture on "Self-made Men," on Wednesday evening, in the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, near Seventh avenue.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will lecture in Chickering Hall to-morrow evening on the "Ministry of Wealth," and on Thursday evening on "Hard Times."

J. O'Connor Power, M. P., will lecture in Cooper Institute this evening on "The Martyrs of Irish Liberty" for the benefit of the poor of St. Bernard's Parish.

A new vault, to be lighted by plate glass windows to expose the interior to view, is to be built for William B. Astor on a side hill in Trinity Cemetery, at a cost of $25,000.

At a special meeting of the Lincoln Club, held on Saturday evening, resolutions of respect for the memory of Louis Happa, a deceased member of the organization, were adopted.

Henry F. Sleeman, of No. 122 East Eleventh street, while getting off the front platform of a Third avenue car last evening, fell and had his right hand and wrist crushed.

Police Commissioner Louis Dorsheimer, of St. Louis, who is at present sojourning in this City, visited Police Head-quarters yesterday morning, and was shown through the building by Inspector Thorne.

The New-York Cheap Transportation Association, members of the New-York Produce Exchange, and delegates from other commercial bodies of this City, will leave on Thursday evening for Philadelphia, to participate in the proceedings of "New-York Centennial Day."

A man about thirty years of age, whose name was not ascertained, fell from the bridge of the Thirty-fourth street Ferry into the East River at an early hour yesterday morning, and was drowned. The body, which was recovered and removed to the Morgue, was attired in black clothes, white shirt, and calf-skin shoes. A letter found in one of his pockets was addressed to John D. Schmidt.

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Republicans, who have not already registered, should not fail to do so to-day, as this will be their last opportunity. If they do not register, they cannot vote.

Some unknown thief entered the parlor of Mr. John Collins, No. 76 Woodhall street, while the family were at supper, Saturday evening, and stole a gold watch and chain, valued at $100.

James Mooney and Miles Sweeney quarreled at their residence, No. 37 President street, Saturday, during which Mooney assaulted Sweeney with a club, inflicting two severe cuts on the head.

The coal office of J. T. Story, No. 32 Kent avenue, was broken into by burglars on Saturday, who blew open the safe. Fortunately Mr. Story had removed his money from the safe, and the burglars got only $2 50 for their trouble.

James Meehan, John Daly, and Jeremiah Sullivan, who were arrested on Friday, charged with passing a counterfeit fifty-cent piece in payment of fare on a Court street car, were discharged on Saturday by United States Commissioner Winslow for want of evidence.

Christopher Doylen, aged thirteen years, residing at No. 33 Bartlett street, had two of the fingers of his right hand crushed, yesterday, between the rollers of a cider mill. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, when it was found necessary to amputate the injured fingers.

A strange man, about thirty-five years of age, with a black moustache, and dressed in dark clothes went to the livery stable of James Quinn, No. 127 North Second street, E. D., on Saturday afternoon, and hired a horse and wagon with which he drove away and has not since been seen.

Thomas Gill, of No. 66 Lafayette street, in company with two others, broke into the liquor store of T. Owens, corner of Navy and Willoughby streets, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Obtaining admission the thieves were surprised by the proprietor and a friend, who captured Gill, and handed him over to Officer Lowery, of the Fourth Precinct. The other two escaped.

Mary Swanson, aged forty-one years, a native of England, residing at No. 245 North Fifth street, was taken to the City Hospital yesterday morning, suffering from the effects of a dose of Paris green, which she had taken at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, for the purpose of committing suicide. Her husband neglected to report the case until morning, and nothing was done for her during the night. She is said to have been of intemperate habits.

Daniel Robinson, a white man, residing at No. 19 Chatham street, New-York, accompanied Maggie Walker, colored, over the Catharine Ferry from Cherry street to Grand, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, and went with her to No. 15 Flint street, where there were two other colored women, named Malvina Simmons and Lydia Carter. Robinson subsequently procured the arrest of the three women on a charge of stealing $15 from his pockets. They were locked up in the Second Precinct Station-house, and Robinson was held as a witness.

Frederick Apple, a German shoe-maker, aged twenty-two years, residing at No. 89 Siegel street, E. D., was arrested at 1:45 o'clock yesterday morning charged by Mrs. Mary Bonstein, of No. 324 Bushwick avenue, with enticing her daughter Adelaide, aged three years and seven months, into a vacant lot and violating her person. The prisoner was locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-house, and a few minutes afterward was found hanging to the bars of his cell by a strap. He was taken down by the doorman, and shortly afterward he made another attempt to commit suicide by tearing his vest into pieces and manufacturing a rope. The fellow was desperate, and declared his determination to die before morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

The taxes collected in Paterson last week amounted to $169,977 80.

Capt. Barent Frazer, of Hoboken, who died from injuries received by falling from his horse during the Republican parade in Jersey City last week, was buried yesterday. The Boys in Blue attended the funeral.

William Gaffney, seventeen years of age, was arrested in Newark on Saturday, charged with having broken into the residence of Mrs. Mary Ann Stack, on Jefferson street, and stolen jewelry and other articles of the aggregate value of $1,000.

Henry Lester, of the firm of Lester & Co., Grand and Greene streets, New-York, was thrown from a light wagon on Hudson street, Hoboken, yesterday, and received injuries from which fatal results are apprehended. When removed to his home he was unconscious.

The third annual meeting of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union will be held in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, in Newark, its sessions beginning at 9 o'clock on Wednesday, and continuing on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and on Sunday public meetings will be held in furtherance of the cause in many of the churches of New-York and Newark.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* of the 20th inst. has this statement: "We have been informed that forty-nine Springfield breech-loading rifles, with forty sets of accoutrements and 2,000 rounds of ammunition are to be received to-day from Gov. James M. Smith, by the Muscogee Rifles, of which Reese Crawford, Esq., is Captain. Lee's company was organized on the close war by Col. F. G. Wilkins, and was mustered into service by Col. Thad. Scott. During the struggle Col. Scott, then Captain, was promoted to his present rank, and Capt. William L. Robison succeeded him. At the close of the war Major J. J. Bradley was elected Captain, and having resigned, Reese Crawford, Esq., was chosen to the command. Columbus now has three fine military companies, which

The New-York Times.

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A THANKLESS PEOPLE.

REPUBLICAN REFORMS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE TRUE RECORD OF GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S ADMINISTRATION—WHAT HE HAS SAVED TO THE STATE—HOW THE DEMOCRATS REWARD AN HONEST MAN—WHAT IT COSTS TO DENOUNCE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Friday, Oct. 20, 1876.

Some of the people of South Carolina, men, for instance, who cannot fully indorse the shot-gun canvass, are just now engaged in an effort to apologize for the inhuman acts of the Rifle Club leaders by declaring that they have been driven to desperation by the corrupt practices and maladministration of Gov. Chamberlain. Had this plea been advanced three years ago, during the rule of the infamous Moses, whose father, the Chief Justice, it will be remembered, is now one of the pillars in the Democratic temple, there might have been some force in it. Now, however, it is utterly useless, for it can be proved beyond all question that Mr. Chamberlain, instead of being a bad Governor, has proved himself to be an exceedingly good one. Indeed, I do not think it would be any exaggeration to say that he is the best Chief Magistrate the State has ever had. Every intelligent man in South Carolina knows this, and three months ago was willing to admit it. The misrepresentations to which I refer are made to delude the ignorant voters of the South and the people of the North who have had no opportunity to make themselves acquainted with the facts. For the benefit of the latter class the following brief and comprehensive record of Gov. Chamberlain's career has been prepared. It may be remembered that one of the principal charges against the profligate, but withal good-natured and kind-hearted, Moses, was that he abused the pardoning power. He did so to such an extent that in several instances the Judges announced from the bench their unwillingness to put the State to the expense of convicting criminals for the Executive to pardon. During the closing hours of his administration he almost emptied the cells of the Penitentiary, and crime was rampant in all parts of South Carolina. Referring to the state of things in his inaugural address Gov. Chamberlain said: "In the exercise of the power conferred on the Governor by the constitution to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction, I shall endeavor to keep in view the end for which our criminal laws are framed, the repression of crime and the protection of society. The occasions will be rare and attended by peculiar circumstances in which I shall feel justified in setting aside the judgment of our courts and the verdicts of our juries." How well Gov. Chamberlain has kept this promise may be inferred from the fact that from December, 1874, to June, 1876 he pardoned only seventy-three convicts. In about the same period Gov. Scott issued three hundred and thirty-two pardons, and Moses four hundred and fifty-seven.

Soon after his election Mr. Chamberlain discovered that many of the County Treasurers, Trial Justices, and other minor officers appointed by his predecessors, were ignorant and incompetent, or corrupt men. He immediately set about reforming this evil, and finding that in some cases it was impossible to get Republicans who were suitable for certain positions, he did not hesitate to appoint competent Democrats to them. For this he was roundly abused by the politicians, and at the time highly praised by the people. Continuing the good work commenced in this way, Gov. Chamberlain has gone on fearlessly and steadily from one reform to another. By his efforts, according to the leading Democratic journal in the State, the settlement of the public debt has been maintained unchanged, and faith with the public creditor, so far as depended on Executive and Legislative action, has been fully kept. By his efforts an attempt to place the whole of the public funds in two banks of small capital was frustrated and the State saved from great loss. Further than this, and again by his efforts, the floating indebtedness of the State has been provided for in such a way that the rejection of fraudulent claims is assured, the recognized and valid claims are scaled to one-half the amount, and their payment is distributed over a term of four years resulting in a saving to the State of at least $400,000. Without going further into particulars, however, I may state that under Gov. Chamberlain's Administration the tax laws of South Carolina have been so amended as to secure substantial uniformity and equality in the assessment of property for taxation. The contingent funds of the Executive Department have been so reduced that the saving to the tax-payers in two years, upon the basis of the average of six years previous, was $101,260. Legislative expenses in like manner and upon a similar basis, have been so reduced as to save to the people $350,810 in two years. The contingent expenses of the Legislature in the same way have been so reduced as to save the State $355,000, and in the expenditure of all contingent funds accountability and publicity have been secured. The cost of public printing has been reduced from an annual average of $366,209 to $50,000, thus saving $512,418 in two years. The salaries of State officers have been reduced $30,000 a year. The tax levy for the current year for State purposes has been reduced from 13½ mills to 11 mills, a saving to the people of $300,000; and, finally, the deficiencies for the year 1874-5 are only $308,872, which is $291,024 less than the deficiencies of 1872-3, and $233,315 less than the deficiencies of 1873-4. In short, Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain in two years has actually saved to the people of South Carolina the following amounts:

In the floating debt	$400,000
In Executive contingent fund	101,260
In legislative expenses	350,810
In contingent expenses	355,000
In public printing	512 418
Total	$1,719,488

To realize this amount would require a tax of nearly one and a half per cent.; or, in other words, had the appropriations of the past two years been as high as the average of the appropriations and expenditures of the preceding years, the State tax would have been three-quarter per cent. more than the rate now levied.

This is the record of Gov. Chamberlain, for whom the Democrats of South Carolina can find no curses deep enough, no abuse vile enough. Every fact stated is capable of the most exact proof, not one of them can be contradicted. And Gov. Chamberlain has done more than this. He defied his party; he saved the Judiciary of the State from disgrace by refusing to issue commissions to Whipper and Moses, who by fraud and trickery in the General Assembly were elected to the Circuit Bench. For two years he has steadily fought corruption in his own party and among the Democrats, he has prevented the ignorant negroes from accepting bribes and the supporters of Hampton from giving them; armed with the veto power, he has stood between the tax-payers and jobs of every description. He has been more careful of the people's interest than his own. The politicians of both parties vilified and slandered him because he was so, but the people, the tax-payers of South Carolina, appreciated, or seemed to appreciate, what he was doing for them, and for a time Daniel H. Chamberlain was the most honored man in the Palmetto State. Three months ago his praises were sounded far and near, and men of all parties vied with each other in lauding him as "the noble young reformer," the "savior of the down-trodden State." To-day all this is changed, and why? Simply because Mr. Chamberlain was bold enough, true enough to denounce the Hamburg massacre as it deserved; because he has proved that the rifle clubs of Ellenton and Edgefield are made up of lawless cut-throats and cold-blooded murderers. These are the Governor's only faults. He is a Republican; he has dared to tell the truth; he has shown to the world that the shot-gun leaders are cowardly assassins, and he is using every means in his power to punish them for their crimes.

H. C.

MURDERS BY BUTLER'S CAVALRY.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF CAPT. LLOYD OF THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY, INDORSED BY GEN. RUGER—A WELL-ORGANIZED ATTACK ON ONE HUNDRED NEGROES AT ROUSE'S BRIDGE FRUSTRATED—BODIES OF MURDERED NEGROES FOUND LYING EXPOSED FOR DAYS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The following official reports have been forwarded through regular military channels to the Secretary of War:

AIKEN, S. C., Sept. 21, 1876.

Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the South, Louisville, Ky., Through Commanding Officer United States Troops, Aiken, S C:

SIR:—I have the honor to report that, in compliance with the telegram of Brevet Brigadier General Commanding the Department, dated Louisville, Ky., Sept. 18, 1876, directing me to proceed immediately with the bulk of my force to Silverton, S. C., and report the condition of things and facts as to any trouble at that place, received at 9 P. M., on the 18th inst. I left this camp at or about 10:30 P. M. of the same date with Lieut. C. B. Hinton and thirty-three men of Companies F and I, Eighteenth Infantry, with three days' rations, and marched about twenty miles to Rouse's Bridge, S. C., arriving there at about 9:30 o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst. About seven miles from Aiken we were challenged by a detachment of some fifteen or twenty men on the road, mounted and armed, and apparently organized as a regular company of cavalry. There were other men secreted in a barn near the road. In questioning the man who had charge of the party he stated that he had been within a few miles of Rouse's Bridge and found the road picketted, and that there had been some skirmishing, and that he had orders to report there in the morning. On arriving at Rouse's Bridge, we found a body about one hundred negroes, some of them armed with old-patterned muskets and shot-guns. They were very much excited, and seemed to possess no organization. We had scarcely arrived at our camping ground, when we heard shots fired, and the negroes running up the road crying that one of their number had been shot, and that the white men were arming. They afterward acknowledged that nobody had been shot, and that the shots had been fired by themselves. A short time after a body of some 320 white men, all mounted and well armed, and under command of one A. P. Butler, were seen coming up the road from the direction in which the negroes had been fired upon. Lieut. Hinton and myself went down the road to meet them, and on approaching the party found that they had thrown out a skirmish line in the woods, almost surrounding the negroes, while the main body marched up the road. As soon as we were recognized as United States officers we heard the command given the skirmishers to halt, by a man who rode in the woods, evidently to give the skirmish line information of our presence. There was undoubted evidence of a well digested plan of attack which, if carried out, would have resulted in the slaughter of nearly all the negroes in the place. This man Butler has a regularly organized body of men known throughout this country as "Butler's Cavalry," a well-drilled and organized company. Besides this force there were other men from this vicinity and some from Augusta, Ga., under the command of Butler.

From what I can learn the party which I intercepted at Rouse's Bridge was the largest that had got together and included almost all those which had been raiding through the country for the two or three days previous. After finding that there were United States troops on the ground, these men proposed to disband and go home, provided the negroes would do likewise. An agreement to that effect was easily made as the negroes were already much frightened and both parties left the vicinity.

On the morning of the 25th inst. we marched from Rouse's Bridge to Ellenton, a distance of five or six miles. On the road I saw at the house where we stopped for water the bodies of three negroes who had been killed, two of whom had been dead since Sunday. The negroes were afraid to bury them, as they said the white men who were there on Monday had ordered them not to. I saw two negroes at Rouse's Bridge who had been wounded, and have positive information of five others who were killed in the vicinity of Ellenton. As far as I can learn, only one white man has been killed during the four days' rioting.

On our arrival at Ellenton we found a party of twenty-five or thirty mounted, white men who left town soon after our arrival with the avowed intention of going to their homes. I sent a small detail in a light wagon back to the bridge, which returned in the evening and reported all quiet there, and no armed parties on any of the roads in the vicinity. It was reported to me in the afternoon that there were disturbances down on the Garnwell road. I was requested to send down and inform the people in that vicinity of the agreement which had been made at Rouse's Bridge. Lieut. Hinton, with one of the citizens rode down to Robbins, about six miles, and found there a body of twenty or thirty white men, who stated that they were a detachment from Gen. Haygood's command, who were at Steel Creek. They stated that Haygood had authority from Judge Higgins to make arrests and disarm the negroes and that they had been sent there to protect the negroes while burying the body of Simon Coker, a colored member of the Legislature, who had been shot near Ellenton, on Tuesday morning.

Just Anton saw Esker's body. This man was brought from his home at Robbins to Ellenton and deliberately shot. I estimate the total number of white men engaged in the riot as not less than eight hundred, coming from Edgefield, Aiken, and Barnwell, S. C. The negroes at and about Ellentown were completely cowed. Many of them came in from hiding-places in the woods while we were there. They were afraid to go to work, saying they were afraid of being shot down in the cotton-fields.

The Port Royal Railroad was torn up about ten miles above Ellenton during the riot. The General Superintendent said that his men were afraid to work on the road, and requested me to leave him a small guard. Six men were left at Ellentown for that purpose, and were withdrawn and joined their companies next day. The road was almost entirely repaired when the detachment returned. The detachment left Ellenton at 12:30 P. M., Sept. 21, on an extra car and engine connecting with the 2:20 o'clock train from Augusta and arrived at Aiken at 4 P. M.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS J. LLOYD,
Capt. Eighteenth Infantry,
Commanding Detachment.

POST OF AIKEN, S. C., Sept. 23, 1876.

Respectfully forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the South.

From what I have learned since my arrival here, I am satisfied that Capt. Lloyd's arrival at Rouse's Bridge was just in time to prevent a massacre of the negroes.

WILLIAM MILLS,
Captain Second Infantry, commanding post.

HEAD QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 5, 1876.

Perfectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General United States Army, through head-quarters, division of the Atlantic.

The order from the head-quarters for Capt. Lloyd to proceed to the place of disturbances was based on an application by telegraph from the Governor of South Carolina, stating that a serious conflict was in progress, and that he had no adequate means for its suppression. The presence of troops, it appears by the within report, averted serious consequences. An investigation of the facts and circumstances conneted with these riots is, I am informed, now being made by the civil authorities of South Carolina.

THOMAS H. RUGAR,
Col. Eighteenth Infantry, Brevet Brigadier General United States Army, commanding.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1876.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Winfield S. Hancock, Maj. Gen. Commandin.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1876.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S DEMAND UPON THE GERMAN FUSILEERS OF CHARLESTON TO SURRENDER STATE ARMS — THE TROOPS IN THE STATE.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 23.—Gov. Chamberlain has sent a written demand to the German Fusileers of Charleston, one of the oldest military organizations in the Union, to give up the State arms in their possession, and inquiring whether or not their organization has disbanded, in obedience to his own and the President's proclamation.

The Fusileers were organized in 1775, and served throughout the Revolution and the war of 1812. Similar written demands have been addressed to other volunteer organizations, holding State arms, and will be promptly complied with.

Eighteen companies of United States troops, aggregating 1,200 men, have arrived at Columbia since the President's proclamation was issued. Aeditional military posts have been established at Blackville, Sommerville, and Bennettsville.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 23.—Troops are arriving daily. Thirteen companies are now in Columbia, and twenty-four in other parts of the State. Everything is perfectly quiet throughout the State. Affidavits affirming peace and submission to law are received daily. The political campaign is conducted vigorously by both parties. The so-called rifle clubs have all disbanded. The colored militia is still organized.

THE CANVASS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

REPUBLICAN GAINS ASSURED—DAILY ACCESSIONS REPORTED — THE LARGEST VOTE EVER CAST IN THE STATE EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLOTTE, Oct. 23.—A trip through Orange, Alamance, Guilford, Davidson, and Mecklenberg shows that the Republicans will gain over the Governor's vote of 1872. W. A. Smith, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has just returned from the West, having traveled through Burke, Catawba, Iredell, Yadkin, Surry, Forsythe, and Guilford Counties, and reports that the Republicans are receiving accessions daily and will make gains in the counties mentioned. The Republicans of the Greensboro Congressional district are thoroughly united on James E. Boyd, and there are strong hopes of his election. The largest vote ever cast in this State will be polled next month.

STRIKE OF RAILROAD ENGINEERS.

ALL THE TRAINS ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY STOPPED AT 12 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

All the locomotive engineers in the employ of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey struck work at 12 o'clock last night. The strike was preconcerted, and arranged to a nicety. At the time mentioned every train that was in motion between Scranton and Jersey City was run upon a siding and stopped. The locomotives were then abandoned by their drivers and the passengers on the trains were left to make their way as best they could to the nearest stations or accept the alternative of remaining all night in the cars. The train that started from Newark just before midnight was stopped on a "shunt" at Bayonne. At almost every siding on the line there is an abandoned engine and train. The first news of the strike was received in this City at 1 o'clock this morning, when the passengers who had left the foot of Liberty street to catch the midnight trains for Newark, Elizabeth, &c., returned in a disconsolate mood, and told of the occurrence. The officials of the railway who were seen this morning were very reticent as to the cause of the strike. They professed not to know enough to be able to give trustworthy information. The cause of the strike is, however, ascertained from a very good source, to be the desire of the engineers to compel payment for work over the regular hours. They have been compelled recently to work more hours than heretofore, it is said, and desire to be compensated for doing so.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Leonard Amblam, a Belgian, who was arrested in July last on board an outward-bound steamer from Liverpool, accused of robbery and the murder of M. Murant, a banker, and his housekeeper, at Civry, near Brussels, was delivered on Friday to a Belgian officer at Dover. Arriving at Ostend, the officer and his prisoner—the latter manacled—took a special compartment in the Brussels train. On the arrival of the train at Brussels both were missing. The compartment they occupied was deluged with blood, and bore marks of a terrific struggle. The body of the officer was found beside the track with the skull and face battered. All his valuables were missing. It is conjectured that Amblam watched an opportunity to attack the officer with his wrist irons, and beat him to death; after which he unlocked the manacles and escaped. He has not yet been recaptured.

BERNE, Oct. 23.—Intelligence has been received here of a fight between Liberals and Ultramontanes at Stabis, Canton of Tessin, in consequence of dissensions over the apportionment of representation in the Grand Council of the Cantons. Two Liberals were killed and four wounded.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

PACIFIC AND HOSTILE FEATURES.

QUIETER FEELING IN BUSINESS AND DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES—SIGNS THAT ENGLAND AND RUSSIA ARE SEEKING A LASTING PEACE—THE STUBBORN FIGHTING ON THE DRINA AND MORAVA STILL A DISQUIETING ELEMENT—THE ROUMANIAN ARMY PREPARING FOR WAR OR DISCIPLINARY MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The steady advance in consols and other international stocks which fell during the past week's panic indicates the prevailing impression here that war is not imminent and that a peaceable solution of the Eastern question is not impossible. The *Times* to-day in a leading article says: "There is perhaps danger that unreasonable alarms may be succeeded by unreasonable hopes, but it is evident that we need not despair of seeing the crisis pass away without an outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Turkey." Heretofore the *Times* has considered a Russo-Turkish war inevitable. The same change of opinion is noticeable in other quarters. The recent excitement has had the good effect of demonstrating what would be the attitude of the powers in case of an aggressive war by Russia. Had a six weeks' armistice been accepted by the Porte it is not unlikely that the termination would have witnessed the same hostile demonstrations on the part of Russia, with greater danger of resulting in actual hostilities. It seems probable now that the question may be settled peaceably. A dispatch to the official Russian Telegraphic Agency says the departure of Lord Lottus, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, for Livadia, and Gen. Ignatieff for Constantinople, should be interpreted as further proof that Russia and England are endeavoring to arrive at a sound and lasting pacification.

A dispatch from Vienna to the *Times* says the most touching harmony reigns again among the powers. Germany's answer, uttered with that almost cynical frankness which has more than once startled diplomacy, may be credited with having brought the new understanding about. While she saw no objection to the six months' armistice, the only chance of preserving a common understanding and common action of the guaranteeing powers was to declare with Russia in favor of the equally unobjectionable six weeks' armistice, because Russia's committals might not leave her free to compromise, while other powers had perfect liberty of action. Even England, which had already accepted the six months' armistice, decided to accept this basis for the restoration of so-called harmony by offering no opposition to the six weeks' truce, but having at the same time disclaimed the lead which she had hitherto held in negotiations with the Porte, the initiative now devolves on Russia, and Gen. Ignatieff has returned to take it.

A special dispatch from Vienna to *Le Nord*, of Brussels, the organ there of the Russian Government, announces that Gen. Ignatieff, the Ambassador at Constantinople, will insist on a six weeks' armistice. He is instructed to explain Russia's motives to the Porte. It is believed that his representations will be moderately couched, and not take the form of an ultimatum, and that other powers will support Russia's proposals.

Per contra, a Reuter dispatch from Bucharest reports that the battle array of the concentrated Roumanian Army has been officially published, and that Prince Charles assumes command. Though this looks rather alarming, it will probably be followed by the announcement that it only refers to the usual disciplinary movements. Meantime, fighting in the Timok and Morava Valleys and on the Drina has been renewed with great stubbornness. Gen. Tchernayeff telegraphs that the Turks were repulsed along the whole line, but the evidence of newspaper correspondents is unanimous that the Servians were badly whipped, and lost 1,500 men in their attempt on Saitschas and 3,000 about Deligrad. According to the *Standard's* special, the Turks have taken all the positions to within cannon-shot of Djunis, and very likely will take the latter, whereupon Deligrad, Alexinatz, Gen. Tchernayeff's new head-quarters at Kaonck, and the whole Mara Valley will be in their hands. This new aspect of affairs is likely to hasten Russian action either for war or peace. Russian officers, of whom there are said to be fourteen for each Servian battalion, suffered heavily in the recent fighting. A Reuter dispatch from Belgrade says the Servians admit that the Turks captured Krevet heights, south-west of Djunis, after three days' hard fighting. A Servian bulletin says although the position is important, its loss is not believed to be decisive, as Djunis commands the Servian line. Reuter's agent adds: "The position is critical. Russia's active aid is anxiously awaited."

In connection with the announcement made above relating to the Roumanian army, the following may be interesting: With reference to the geographical position of Roumania (the united Provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia), a glance at the map of European Turkey will show that it "comprises the entire territory between the range of the Carpathian mountains and the Danube from the Iron Gates to its mouth." The superficial area is about 50,000 square miles, 3,000 square miles more than the State of New-York. The population is nearly 5,000,000, giving 97 souls to each square mile. The actual military strength of the country is not great, but it is capable of expansion. The regular army numbers about twenty thousand men, but there is a large well-drilled reserve force of 40,000 men who can be called upon at the shortest notice to take the field. Military service is obligatory with a brief term of service. By a supplementary treaty to the Treaty of Paris, signed in 1858 by England, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, Roumania was raised to the dignity of an independent State under the protection of the guaranteeing powers named, her sole mark of bondage being an acknowledgment of the suzerainty of the Porte and a payment of over $100,000 annually to the Porte. This obligation Roumania has regularly met, and in no way has Turkey interfered with the internal government of the country, which is based on the "constitutional monarchy" idea.]

PRESENT STAGE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

SOMETHING LIKE AN ULTIMATUM FROM RUSSIA—NON-ACCEPTANCE OF THE ENGLISH PROPOSITION TO BE FOLLOWED BY INTERVENTION BY RUSSIA, GREECE, AND ROUMANIA—CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE SHORT ARMISTRICE BY THE PORTE—DISCONTENT AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The same correspondent reports that Russian diplomatists say Gen. Ignatieff has been instructed to inform the Sultan that Russia makes the English proposals hers with additional guarantees. If the Porte rejects them, intervention will be begun simultaneously by Russia, Greece and Roumania.

Reuter's telegram from Vienna states that the interpellation relative to the Eastern question, which it is proposed to introduce in the Reichsrath, is regarded in diplomatic circles as an error of judgment, as Austria's policy is still adhesion to the triple alliance.

Reuter's telegram from Constantinople announces that Gen. Ignatieff will have a private audience with the Sultan to-day.

The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin also says the Porte is ready to grant Russia's demands, provided the integrity of the Ottoman Empire is guaranteed.

A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from St. Petersburg states that Lord Lottus has no diplomatic mission at Livadia. The Czar prolongs his stay there until December, therefore the ordinary conduct of political business is transferred to Livadia.

In a semi-official statement the *Post* announces that the Porte accepts a six weeks' armistice, suggesting a further prolongation of six weeks, if at the conclusion of the first six deliberations are incomplete; and if at the end of twelve weeks no settlement is reached, that there be a further armistice of two months.

The Reuter Telegram Company confirm this statement precisely, except as to the proposals for the prolongations of the armistice, which they say are made as conditions, not as suggestions.

The *Post* denies that Russia has sent an ultimatum. The Ottoman Government has not been summoned to subject its reforms to Commissioners protected by an armed force. It is to be hoped that the two powers which are in direct negotiation, may come to a speedy understanding. England, while having withdrawn interference, will resent any infraction of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople announces that the Government has discovered a conspiracy to murder the Grand Vizier and Midhat Pasha, and has consequently arrested two Ulemas of high rank and Ramiz Pasha. The culprits have been exiled to various islands. Other arrests are expected.

The council previously announced was held by the Queen at Balmoral to-day. Parliament was further prorogued from Oct. 30 to Dec. 12, 1876.

RESULTS OF THE RECENT FIGHTING.

THE TURKISH HEAD-QUARTERS ADVANCED FIVE MILES—EXTREME DISTRESS IN SERVIA AMONG BOTH ARMIES AND THE POPULATION—STARVATION IMMINENT.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Djunis says there was no fighting on Sunday. The Turks have advanced their head-quarters five miles. The storming of a fortified mountain over which the highway to Krushevatz runs is still to be done.

The *Standard's* Belgrade correspondent represents that unparalleled distress prevails in both armies and throughout Servia. Unless peace is speedily proclaimed the country will be utterly ruined. There is no suffering in Belgrade, but in the interior thousands of people are starving. The majority of the soldiers are wearing their Summer linen uniforms, and have no blankets. There are 180,000 Bulgarian and Bosnian refugees in Servia.

A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Pesth says the Russians believe if the Turks take Kruschevatz Russia will make an armed interventien.

From Belgrade comes news that Gen. Tchernayeff has withdrawn from Djunis, and the road is open to Kruschevatz. It is reported that the Hospodar, Prince Charles, is to be proclaimed King of Roumania.

FAMINE APPREHENDED IN INDIA.

GLOOMY CROP PROSPECTS — GRASS DESTROYED FOR MILES—PROBABILITY OF 200,000 PEOPLE BEING DESTITUTE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A Calcutta dispatch to *Times* states that the prospects for the crops in Bombay become daily more gloomy. The districts of Khandeish, Nassick, Ahmednuggar, Poonah, Sholapore, Kaladgi, and Dharwar, containing a population of nearly 6,000,000, are threatened with severe distress. The local Government estimates that over 200,000 persons must be relieved in three districts alone. It is stated that the monsoon crops have entirely failed, and the absence of rain prevents the sowing of the rubbee and Winter crops. The Collector of Poonall reports that not a single blade of grass is visible for miles. The tanks and rivers are drying up, and cattle are dying from starvation. The Collector of Sholapore gives a still worse report. The Government has opened relief works and is employing people in excavating tanks and making roads.

BUSINESS INTERESTS ABROAD.

WEAK MEMBERS OF THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE A DISTURBING ELEMENT—THE CALCUTTA TEA AND GRAIN MARKET—THE BRITISH CORN TRADE AND CROPS—DAMAGE BY WET WEATHER.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—To-day's *Financier* in an editorial article says: "The liability of the stock market to fluctuate is largely increased through causes connected with the internal condition of the Stock Exchange. It is believed that there are in that establishment an unusually large number of members who are destitute of the capital which is necessary for conducting business with safety to their fellow-members with whom they deal. It is a delicate subject, and one for the raising of which we shall probably receive but scanty thanks, but it would be very easy, and it is certainly desirable, to devise means for improving the existing state of things, under which the market for the whole class of stocks may become disorganized and their prices be correspondingly prejudiced, through anxiety secretly felt respecting the stability of dealers, who, almost devoid of capital, may have transactions open to the extent of hundreds of thousands of pounds of stock.

A Calcutto dispatch says: "The alarming European telegrams of the last few days had the effect of further depressing Government securities which have been unusually low for six months past. Tea shares, however, are rising, owing to favorable accounts from the Assam and Cachar gardens. This is a remarkably good year for tea, and the quantity exported will greatly exceed any former year. The Calcutta wheat trade has had a wonderful rise lately. In 1870 the quantity exported was 2,000 tons; in 1873, 10,000 tons; in 1874, 8,000 tons; last year, 50,000 tons, and this year already 120,000 tons have been exported from Calcutta alone. This wheat is grown chiefly in the Punjab."

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British corn trade for the past week, says: "The land has become so sodden with recent rains that the greatest difficulty has been experienced in the Autumn tillage. It is now most important that the sowing of Winter wheat be no longer delayed. The effects of the past three weeks of wet weather has been most disastrous in the North, where the wretched condition of the outstanding crops has been further deteriorated by heavy floods which have submerged considerable tracts of land and done irreparable damage. It is also much to be regretted that the damp atmosphere and higher temperature have tended to generate blight in the potato crop, and the disease has not been confined to Scotland, where rain has done the most mischief, but several districts in England speak of its recent appearance. The rapid growth of root-crops has rendered the prospect of abundant Winter feed more hopeful, although such excess of moisture can scarcely tend to improve the quality. The weighty authority of Mr. Laws confirms the opinion that our probable requirement during the cereal year will be 14,000,000 quarters, while the imports since Sept. 1 have been at the rate of eight millions. On these figures the recent advance seems justified apart from political contingencies, which have both quickened and stimulated it. In the present disturbed condition of affairs it is almost impossible to quote local trade with any degree of accuracy. Sellers are not disposed to let wheat go except at an improvement of 2s.@3s. per quarter, but for the moment buyers act with considerable caution. There has been a limited amount of business in floating cargoes during the week owing to the scarcity of arrivals, and the sales indicate an improvement of 1s. to 2s. per quarter, while important transactions have taken place in cargoes on passage and for shipment at fully this advance.

APPROACHING ARRIVAL OF TWEED.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE GOVERNOR OF NEW-YORK—TWEED TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE SHERIFF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Navy Department expects the steamer Franklin, on which Tweed is a passenger, to arrive at New-York about Thursday. Immediately upon the arrival of the Franklin, Tweed will be surrendered to the Sheriff of New-York in accordance with the request of Gov. Tilden. Several days prior to the reception of Gov. Tilden's letter requesting that Tweed be surrendered to the New-York authorities, Secretary Fish prepared a letter addressed to Gov. Tilden, narrating the details of the Tweed arrest, informing him that the Franklin, with the prisoner on board, would shortly arrive at New-York, and upon his arrival Tweed would be held subject to the requisition of the Governor. This letter was forwarded in the usual manner for approval. Upon the day it was approved and forwarded, the letter of Gov. Tilden asking for the surrender of Tweed was received at the State Department: so that the initial action of Secretary Fish, in connection with Tweed's surrender, served as an answer to the request, subsequently dated, of Gov. Tilden. The letter of the Governor is very brief and strictly formal. He refers to the published reports of Tweed's arrest by the Spanish authorities, and of his present custody by the United States; recites that Tweed is an offender against the laws of the State of New-York, whose jurisdiction he fled, and asks that upon his arrival he be surrendered to the Sheriff of New-York City, from whose custody he escaped. The full text of these two letters, which comprise all the correspondence about Tweed's surrender, will be made public to-morrow upon the return of Secretary Fish.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

NOMINATION OF GEN. SICKLES IN THE NINTH NEW-YORK DISTRICT.

Republican Congressional Conventions were held last evening in different districts, with the following results:

Fifth District. Committee appointed to confer with Independent organizations, to report on Monday evening next.

Sixth District.—Conference Committee appointed, to report on Friday evening next.

Seventh District.—A committee of twenty, headed by Joseph Harburger, representing the Liberals of the district, were admitted to the floor, and pressed the name of John M. Cochrane. Adjourned till Monday next.

Tenth District.—Conference Committee appointed, to report on Thursday evening next.

Eleventh District.—Adjourned until Thursday evening.

The Eighth Congressional Convention met at Liberty Hall, No. 231 West Sixteenth street, Mr. Cornelius M. Van Cott presiding. After a brief interchange of views, it was agreed to adjourn until Friday evening. Among the candidates are Hon. Frederick A. Seward, Col. Anson G. McCook, Prof. Theodore Dwight, Hon. John D. Lanson, Sheridan Shook, Police Justice Bankson, T. Morgan, Gen. Joshua T. Owen, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes and Alderman John P. Morris.

The Ninth Congressional Convention met at No. 352 West Thirty-eighth street, Alderman Cooper in the Chair, and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was nominated by acclamation. A Committee of Six was appointed to notify the General of his nomination.

SKETCH OF GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, the candidate for Congress from the Ninth District, was born in this City in October, 1821, and is therefore about fifty-five years of age. After serving for some years at the printing trade he began the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1843. Four years later he was elected to the Assembly of New-York, and in 1856 was sent to the State Senate. When Mr. Buchanan was the American Minister to England Gen. Sickles was for a short time Secretary to that legation. He was next elected on the Democratic ticket a Representative from New-York to the Thirty-fifth Congress, and during his term was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, but before the expiration of his first term, in February, 1859, he killed Philip Barton Key, on account of certain domestic difficulties. After a trial extending through twenty days he was acquitted. Civil war then threatened the country, and Gen. Sickles threw himself into the conflict with all the energy of which he was capable. He raised a brigade in New-York, known as the "Excelsior Brigade," and went into the Army with the commission and command of a Brigadier-General. Gen. Sickles was afterward put in command of Gen. Hooker's division, and at the battle of Chancellorsville he fought at the head of the Third Corps of the Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Gettysburg he was in command of the same corps, and while in advance of the line of all other troops the rebel batteries opened upon him. His corps was shattered and driven back until reinforcements arrived, and he himself was carried from the field bleeding from a wound which rendered the amputation of his right leg necessary. At the close of the war he had attained the rank of Major General of Volunteers, and was then made Military Governor of South Carolina. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson Minister Resident to the Netherlands, but he declined the position. The mission to Mexico, and several others, were offered to him and declined. He was subsequently appointed a Brigadier General in the regular Army, and in 1867 was brevetted a Major General for gallant and meritorious service at Gettysburg. The mission to Spain was subsequently offered to Gen. Sickles, and this position he accepted. He was confirmed by the Senate, and served in that capacity for five years, at the end of which time he resigned, owing to the complications in the "Virginius affair." Gen. Sickles left the Democratic Party at the beginning of the war, or, as he himself, in a recent speech said, "When they fired upon Sumter, my connection with the Democratic Party ceased." He went into the war as a "war Democrat," and has since that time been identified with the Republican Party. He is a man of indomitable determination, and the most darlog courage.

THE ALABAMA GRANGERS' FAIR.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 23.—The second annual fair of the Alabama State Grange opens to-morrow. The list of entries is quite large, and the stock display promises to be the largest ever seen in the State. There will be a fine display of machinary and agricultural implements, and the list of premiums to be awarded is very large.

A DETECTIVE IN TROUBLE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 23.—Geo. W. Rose, a private detective of this city, was to-day arrested on a charge of complicity with the messenger in robbing Wells & Fargo's express between this city and Ogden.

TWO DEATHS BY YELLOW FEVER.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 23.—The total number of interments to-day was six, two of which were from yellow fever. Four of the burials were colored persons.

TILDEN'S INCOME FRAUDS.

HIS PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO OPERATIONS.

ENORMOUS FEES RECEIVED BY THE SHAM REFORMER IN 1862 AND 1869—HOW HE MANAGED TO LEASE THE FORT WAYNE ROAD TO THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY—HE MAKES A MILLION IN STOCK OPERATIONS—MEN WHO KNOW BUT WILL NOT SPEAK.

From our Special Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1876.

There is not a business man in Pittsburg who has lived here since 1860, but believes that Samuel J. Tilden cheated the Government out of thousands of dollars of his just income tax. At least if there is such a man, I cannot find him out. They require no proof except the mere statement of the amounts he paid, and they say at once the claim that he paid his full tax is utterly absurd and ridiculous. Judge Sinnott's defense is a laughing stock. The belief of these business men is based on their information, or common report, or, in some cases, on personal knowledge of more or less directness, concerning the connection of Mr. Tilden with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, which leads from this city to Chicago, and of his immense and successful speculations in the stocks of the company. There is no doubt that from 1862 to 1870, Tilden made from this one road several times as much income as the aggregate upon which he paid taxes during those years.

THE CONSOLIDATION.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road was consolidated from three short and feeble lines, which together made a continuous road to Chicago. The companies were all weak when acting separately, and the consolidation was of no immediate advantage; for the interest on the bonds was left unpaid, a floating debt of great magnitude for *ante bellum* days was contracted, the stock became worthless, and the affairs of the company were given in charge to a Receiver, Mr. William B. Ogden, of Chicago. This was the condition of affairs in 1860. Mr. Tilden was even then, as I am informed, one of the Directors.

The bondholders at first proposed to foreclose the mortgages,

reorganization, a dividend was declared the price went nearly to par. Mr. Tilden must have made considerable gains by the rise in the stock, for he was a share-holder. But he seems to have felt, like Cass, that the future was uncertain, and probably did not purchase very largely of the stock when it was at the lowest. He could not have made much from the speculation in 1862, but must have secured very large gains in the succeeding years, and the general belief here is that before 1863 he had increased his wealth a half million of dollars by reason of his connection with the reorganization of the company.

THE LEASE OF THE ROAD.

The greatest operation in Fort Wayne stock which Mr. Tilden ever made was in 1869. All his other transactions are completely belittled by this latest and most successful speculation. The occasion was the lease of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road to the Pennsylvania Company, of which Mr. Thompson was President and Thomas A. Scott Vice President. The Pennsylvania Company became ambitious to control a line to Chicago. They had already leased the "Pan-Handle," which extended for them a southern line toward St. Louis. The project of leasing the Fort Wayne Road to the Pennsylvania Company had been quietly discussed by Directors and officers of the roads for several years; but there was considerable trouble in securing the approval of the Fort Wayne Board of Directors, due in part to a proposition for a rival line to the East from Pittsburg, of which the Allegheny Valley Road and the New-Jersey Central were to be the links, and the Fort Wayne was to be the connecting link West. There were several propositions made to the Fort Wayne Road on this subject, and the scheme was favorably considered at least by some of its members. Nothing, however, was accomplished. The Pennsylvania Company became anxious concerning the rivalry. The proper officer of that company to conduct the transaction failed to find any man on the Fort Wayne Road who could control, or was willing to make the effort. "Who is the man in the Fort Wayne Road," he asked of a friend while crossing on a ferry-boat from New-York to Jersey City. "Why," was the answer, "Sam Tilden, of course." This was immediately after a meeting of the Fort Wayne Board, at which the proposition for a rival line had been considered.

The issue of this conversation revealed itself in a few days in a warning to the gentleman who had given the suggestion of the power of Tilden, that it was a good time to buy Fort Wayne stock. He understood from that hint that the lease was to be made. And he was not mistaken. Mr. Tilden had been seen, and the efforts of the Pennsylvania Company, which had been unfruitful during at least three years, began to blossom in promise. Mr. Tilden was certain of his power. He represented a great deal of the stock. He was the legal adviser and a Director of the company. He had been a leading and strong Director since the reorganization. He knew his advice must be followed, and he knew, what no one else in his company knew, that he would recommend and urge the lease with all his power. He knew the terms that could be made and the effect upon the price of the stocks. The Fort Wayne stock was then selling at $95 a share. It rose in a short time to $110. At and between these prices Mr. Tilden and another gentleman bought all the stock they could carry, or all that could be found for sale. They knew what they were doing, and were not scared by the rise while they continued to buy. No one else did know what would happen, and no one else purchased for speculation during the same time.

STOCK-JOBBING GAINS.

All the stock possible to obtain having been secured, the lease to the Pennsylvania Company was proposed publicly. The stock "jumped" immediately to 132. To the man on the street ignorant of the certain arrangement that had been made, this rise was distressing. Buyers at that rate would be ruined if the lease failed. They dared not take the risk. But Mr. Tilden knew and held to his purchases. The lease was formally executed in a short time, and the stock took another advance, going this time to about one hundred and sixty dollars a share, and there was no subsequent decline. Mr. Tilden, therefore, made from $40 to $55 per share on all the stock he had bought. Shares to the number of 10,000 would have netted him nearly half a million. The common belief is that he and his coadjutor made between them upward of a million.

Mr. Tilden did not carry the lease without some opposition. Some of the Directors were unwilling to make the lease, and the President, Gen. Cass, and the officers of the company were of course anxious that it should not be consummated. It took from their control what was becoming an important and valuable transportation line, concerning which they had some ambition. But Tilden overcame all opposition, secured the lease, and made successful his private speculation.

A FEE OF $50,000.

Tilden was not, however, yet quite satisfied with his gains, and he charged and was paid by the Fort Wayne Company in 1869, $50,000. The road was leased June 7 of that year, so that this charge for services was not allowed to remain long uncollected. The accounts of the transactions in stocks are doubtless long since destroyed; or, at least, they exist only on the books of the brokers who made the purchases and sales. It is possible that no particular amount of gains by this speculation can be proved in court to have been made by Tilden, though this task is not hopeless. The affair itself was as notorious as any of Gould's, Drew's, or Vanderbilt's operations on the street, and the facts stated above come from a source of very accurate knowledge. The fee of $50,000 Mr. Tilden's factotum, Judge Sinnott, will not venture to deny. The evidence is easy enough of access to proper authority. Under the decision in the case of Rowland G. Hazard in Rhode Island, it will become a duty for the Government to bring suit for the tax upon $35,000, at least, of the amount.

WATERING THE STOCK.

The lease was certainly most advantageous for the Fort Wayne Company, and the Pennsylvania Company only carried out a policy of expansion upon which it had entered. But there are some friends of the latter road who wish the policy had never been adopted, and would be glad if the lease was to terminate 990 years before the end of the 999 which it was made to run. The terms permitted the Fort Wayne Company to pay forever twelve per cent. dividends on its capital stock. This was the fact that Mr. Tilden foreknew when he bought stock, and it was the cause of the great rise in prices. The rate of twelve per cent. being an unusual one, it was decided to water the stock, and in pursuance of this determination 170 shares of new stock were issued for each 100 shares of the old to all stockholders who desired to exchange. This, of course, altered the value of no man's property, or at least but slightly, and if the full amount of new stock was distributed honestly the managers gained nothing. But there was some salvage, by reason of the throwing out of fractions on odd shares, and it would be interesting to know what was done with the new stocks not exchanged with shareholders of the old. That a very considerable quantity thus remained is quite certain.

Mr. Tilden is still a Director in the Fort Wayne Company; for that company still maintains an organization though the road is leased, and it has a President, Secretary, Board of Directors, &c. The expense of maintaining this organization is borne by the Pennsylvania Company. The old officers were thus kept in places and salaries, and their opposition to Mr. Tilden's lease was considerably modified if not overcome by this arrangement. They have nothing to do, apparently, but to fumble over their dusty old ledgers daily, like the clerks in the South Sea house after the bubble had burst, when Charles Lamb was employed in the decaying offices from which business had long since fled. There is one duty for them, however, besides, and a pleasant one, and that is receiving and disbursing annually the amount of the lease money paid by the Pennsylvania Company.

INFERENCES.

This sketch of Mr. Tilden's connection with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company makes no pretense of completeness. There are some conclusions which must be drawn with certainty. In 1869 Tilden received a fee of $50,000 for certain services. The services he performed for the company in 1862 were many times more valuable and important. These premises being established—and they rest upon evidence—it cannot be denied that he ought to have received a much greater fee in 1862 than in 1869. And yet there are no returns of income from this company in 1862, or for 1862. Perhaps Mr. Tilden received no compensation for this *magnum opus*. If so, it would be a nice thing just now for him to prove that he labored without price. Perhaps it will be claimed that Tilden earned this fee before 1862. If paid in gross, or "in a lump" for the whole business, certainly a part of it was the earnings of the previous year, but by no means all, if indeed half. A lawyer can hardly collect a fee for making out a deed till it has been executed. He would not ask a dying man to pay for the preparation of a will till it was signed and sealed. Money is not earned till it becomes collectable. The Purchasing Committee in their communications to the company particularly specified and lauded the work of Mr. Tilden in preparing the papers. The deeds were passed when two months of 1862 were gone, and he could have made no charge in his books for drawing them till the 2d of March, even if they had been prepared for signature in 1860. Whatever, therefore, was earned in this work, advertised as his principal labor, was earned in 1862. It cannot be successfully refuted, except by evidence, that the service was rendered without charge, a gratuity to the company; that Tilden did earn large fees in the reorganizing of the Fort Wayne Company in 1862. And yet Judge Sinnott pretends that the great reformer received in that year but $20,000 from the Terre Haute bond-holders, and only earned a little more than $7,000 of that. It must be further recalled in this connection that Tilden's work as a member of the Purchasing Committee did not end with the formal transfers of the road, but was continuous through the whole year. If a man were on trial for murder, and the evidence were as strong against him as it is that Tilden earned a large fee in services for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company in 1862 which he never returned as income and on which he never paid any tax, that man, ten chances to one, would be convicted. If the crime charged was not punishable with death, conviction would be sure.

TILDEN'S LIABILITY TO PROSECUTION.

The fee of $50,000 in 1869 calls for some further attention. The courts have recently decided that a man, on the plea of ridding himself of a troublesome tax return, cannot escape paying the just tax afterward, which he allowed an assessor ignorantly to omit in the assessment. But aside from this technicality the spectacle of a pure-minded, patriotic citizen, mourning for the misfortunes of his country and desiring to reform a corrupt Government, gloating over the idea that he has asked nothing of the Government, and that its officers did not know that he was receiving an immense income from a distant part of the country, and so in their ignorance allowed him to escape the burden which Governments are organized to lay impartially on all citizens, and which it is the duty of all men to bear with cheerfulness and honor—such a spectacle might excite the wonder even of those whom Mr. Adams calls "the wolves and tigers who feed upon the offal of the public crib." The "wolves and tigers" did not escape their income tax in the years it was levied, for it was regularly retained from the salaries paid them, as Mr. Adams will remember, for he fed at the public crib during a portion of the time when the income tax was collected.

The explanation of the small assessments probably is that the assessors only knew Mr. Tilden as a very moderate lawyer in New-York, without a large visible business, and they never dreamed of his gigantic railroad speculations in the West. They no doubt considered his return for 1862 a large one for him, and hardened their hearts when they assessed him double that amount in subsequent years. And he permitted, to use no stronger word, this ignorance to continue while he went on making enormous gains and escaping taxes by neglecting to make any return. J. E. C.

HON. THOMAS L. THORNELL FOR ALDERMAN.

The following correspondence explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1876.

Thos. L. Thornell, Esq.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned desire herewith to respectfully ask you to allow the use of your name as a candidate for the office of Alderman at large at the coming election.

This desire is prompted by your well-known fearless and independent course in the interest of good government and true reform, during your term of office as Assistant Alderman in the years 1873 and 1874, in which you won for yourself the respect of your opponents and the high esteem of your constituents and friends.

Believing, as we do, that "the office should seek the man," we are prompted, in the interest of the public good, to urge your deliberate consideration of and consent to this request.

While at the present time reform is made the shibboleth of every party organization, we feel fully persuaded that with you reform means an earnest desire for the honest and economical administration by capable, intelligent, and incorruptible men in every place of public trust, from the Chief Executive of the nation down to the humblest guardian of municipal interests, and whether in private or official capacity, we are well assured that your untiring efforts will be given toward a result so desirable to every good citizen.

Noah Davis, D. B. Eaton, Joseph H. Choate, H. K. Thurber, Lloyd Aspinwall, C. E. Detmold, William H. Wiley, T. E. Stewart, H. L. Burnett, S. H. Wales, John R. Voorhis, J. M. Bundy, B. B. Sherman, Theodore W. Dwight, Francis A. Stout, H. G. Marquand, David Dows & Co., Parker Handy, George Walker, James Emott, George W. Dillaway, Ellwood E. Thorne, Francis C. Barlow, John A. Weeks, Theodore Roosevelt, Gouverneur Carr, William A. Booth, John H. Sherwood, Benjamin K. Phelps, William H. Guion, John A. Stewart, William E. Dodge, John D. Lawson, Charles A. Davison, Jesse Hoyt & Co.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1876.

Hon. Noah Davis, Messrs. Dorman B. Eaton, Joseph H. Choate, H. K. Thurber, Lloyd Aspinwall, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter in which you ask my consent to allow the use of my name as a candidate for Alderman at Large at the coming election.

I am highly honored by this request from gentlemen who have labored earnestly and with gratifying success to redeem our City from the rule of those who betrayed its interests in the past, and my most earnest sympathies and support are with you in desire and effort, that the Government of our Municipality shall be wisely, honestly, and economically administered.

To receive such a commendation, in which you are pleased to express your approval of my course as a member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, is an honor, of which I am deeply sensible and which I gratefully appreciate.

If in your judgment it shall be deemed best to take any steps that will make my candidacy effective, I do not feel at liberty to decline your request.

Your obedient servant, THOS. L. THORNELL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

—The opening pages of this number are devoted to a versified version of a North British Fairy Tale by the author of *John Halifax, Gentleman*, and which is in all respects worthy of the prominence given to it. Bayard Taylor, Nellie Hutchinson, Alfred H. Louis, and George Lunt are among the less ambitious poets. Mrs. Spofford has arranged a useful article on Mediæval Furniture, with illustrations from various sources, allowing a very wide interpretation, however, to the word "Gothic." As the subject is receiving much attention just now—one of the consequences in a great degree of the Centennial Exhibition—it is well to remember that furniture may be mediæval or ecclesiastical without being Gothic. It is difficult, too, to suppose that a design from Collinson and Locke's *Sketches of Artistic Furniture*, republished here, and styled an "Oxford Wash-stand and Towel-horse," would be adopted by any orthodox Oxonian. Papers of this kind, nevertheless, cannot fail to exercise a useful influence in time upon American domestic interiors. Under the title, "A Puritan Gentleman in New-England," Mr. Scudder gives an interesting sketch of Gov. Winthrop; which is followed by a graphic description of the Himalayas, ostensibly by "an Englishwoman," though there are indications of other influences having guided the pen. Here is a paragraph which in a few words excellently describes some of the magnificent and unequaled scenery of Northern India. The Cantonment of Darjeeling is a prosperous British sanitarium in the Himalayas:

"It occupies the summit of a ridge, from each side of which deep valleys slope steeply, but not precipitously. A walk or pony ride of a couple of hours will bring one from a climate like that of London to spots where the orange and the sugar-cane flourish. Looking northward, the horizon for a third of its circuit is bounded by the most magnificent mountain scenery of the globe. Right in front is Kinchinjunga, 28,177 feet, the second loftiest peak, whose summit reaches a mile nearer the stars than any other upon earth saving a few of its own gigantic brethren. The still loftier Gaurisankar or Deodunga, which the English have named Mount Everest, seventy miles to the west, and more than 29,000 feet high, is not seen from the cantonment being hidden by an intervening lower and nearer range, but is visible from many points in the neighborhood. Just to the west of Kinchinjunga are Junnoo, 25,311 feet and Kubra, 24,015 feet, the view to the east being bounded by the square gigantic mass of Donkia, 23,176 feet. At least twelve peaks, each more than 20,000 feet, are visible at a glance, the most beautiful of which is Pundeem, 22,207 feet, almost on a level with Aconcagua and Sahama, the loftiest in the Andes. Pile the Jungfrau upon Mont Blanc and the summit would not reach that of Gaurisankar. Upon Mount Washington heap the three loftiest summits of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, and the pile would not reach to within half a mile of the white crown of Kinchinjunga."

Mrs. Lamb, the historian of New-York, gives us a very interesting description of some of the most noteworthy tombs in Trinity Churchyard, and the publishers have done justice to it by the addition of some admirable illustrations. There is also a sketch of John Locke, by Prof. Murray-Nairne, of Columbia College. The number is rich in fiction. "A Woman Hater" continues to merit all the praise we have before given it. Then we have continuations of the "Laurel Bush," by Dinah Craik, which are worth reading, and of "Garth," by Julian Hawthorne, a novel of less worth. Short stories are abundant. They are contributed, one—and a very good one—anonymously; others by Rebecca Davis, Constance Woolson, Annie Thomas, and Mrs. Corbett. This number concludes the fifty-third volume, and among the miscellaneous notes which are to be met with near the end is one upon Lord Beaconsfield, which is not worthy of a place in a leading magazine. The writer is apparently quite ignorant of the circumstances and influences that surround Mr. Disraeli's elevation to the peerage, and equally unable to discern the characteristics of the man. Other notes are of the ordinary character.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

—The November number of the *Atlantic* will be found to equal any of the most attractive in the volume. It opens with a well-written account of an ascent of Takhoma, better known as Mount Rainier, in Puget Sound, by Hazard Stevens, accompanied by an Englishman named Coleman and another friend. Although the ascent was not attended with any incident unusual in such expeditions, the description of it is graphically written and full of interest. Junius H. Browne turns his attention this month to Giordano Bruno, a good selection in these days of theological and scientific controversies; and Gen. Howard contributes the concluding paper, on "The Battles about Atlanta," which will be well appreciated. Mr. Elliott takes as his Centennial topic the "Pottery at the Exhibition," but scarcely does it justice. His judicial fairness seems to be hampered by some different impulse; still his views are not to be set aside with indifference. Then we have an account of student life in Antwerp by T. D. Millet; a sketch of Oriental Life by Charles Dudley Warner; another of Harriet Preston's valuable contributions on "Early Provençal Poetry;" and a further installment of Mrs. Kemble's reminiscences. From this we quote the following rather amusing account of her reception in Ireland. She says:

"The humors of a Dublin audience, much as I had heard of them before going to Ireland, surprised and diverted me very much. The second night of our acting there, as we were leaving the theatre by the private entrance we found the carriage surrounded by a crowd eagerly waiting for our coming out. As soon as my father appeared there was a shout of 'Three cheers for Misther Char-les;' then came Dall, and 'Three cheers for Misthriss Char-les;' then I, and 'Three cheers for Miss Fanny!' 'Bedad, she looks well by gaslight!' exclaimed one of my admirers. 'Och, and bedad, she looks well by daylight, too!' retorted another, though what his opportunity for forming that flattering opinion of the genuineness of my good looks had been, I cannot imagine. What further remarks passed upon us I do not know, as we drove off laughing, and left our friends still vociferously cheering. My father told us one day of his being followed up Sackville Street by two beggar women, between whom the following dialogue passed, evidently with a view to his edification: 'Och, but he's an iligant man, is Misther Char-les Kemble!' 'An' 'deed, so was his brudher Misther John, thin, a mighty foine man! and to see his *demanour*, puttin' his hand in his pocket and givin' me sixpence, bate all the world!' Lord C——, whose tall, lathy figure and prominent teeth were well known to the pauper population of Dublin, having told a tiresome old female beggar, who was pursuing him, to 'go along,' received the agreeable rejoinder, 'Ah! go 'long wid your own self; ye're like an old comb, all back and teeth!' When I was acting *Lady Townley*, in the scene where her husband complains of her late hours, and she insolently retorts, 'I won't come home till 4 to-morrow morning,' and receives the startling reply with which *Lord Townley* leaves her, 'Then, Madam, you shall never come home again,' I was apt to stand for a moment aghast at this threat, and one night, during this pause of breathless dismay, one of my gallery auditors, thinking, I suppose, that it was wanting in proper spirit not to make some rejoinder, exclaimed, 'Now thin, Fanny!' which very nearly upset the gravity produced by my father's impressive exit both in me and in the audience."

There are some excellent contributions in verse by C. P. Cranch, R. R. Hudson, T. B. Aldrich, Edgar Fawcett, and Kate Osgood, and fiction is represented by another chapter of "The American," by H. James Junior. Literature and music receive full attention in the concluding pages.

THE GALAXY.

—It would be hard indeed to say why the conductors of this magazine, with a capital list of articles before them, should have given precedence this month to "Madcap Violet." We need not repeat our opinion of this novel, for it remains unchanged. We notice that Mr. Brownell, in a subsequent article on "Recent English Fiction," gives it a wide berth, and justly mentions "The Princess of Thule" as the best of Mr. Black's creations. A paper by Mr. J. T. Headley, based upon the original order book of Gen. Burgoyne, is a valuable Centennial addition to our historical records, and by its side may be mentioned a further contribution by Gen. Custer, being a writing found among his papers after his death. Mrs. Jane Swisshelm rushes to the defense of the American character, stimulated thereto by the recent allegation of Strauss, but she allows her patriotism to get the better of her judgment and sometimes even to lead her to misinterpret things. Her picture of the relative position of woman in Europe and America cannot be sustained, and yet with all her zeal she describes us as a people governed by disembodied spirits and swayed by isms. What she will say when she reads an article following hers, though not immediately, by Mr. Albert Rhodes, we cannot divine. This gentleman follows up another similar question suggested by him in a previous number by asking "What We Shall Eat." The article is a severe, but none too severe, criticism of American cookery, food, and methods of feeding. Mr. Rhodes has lived long in Europe, and he judges us, as he is fully entitled to do, by a European standard, and America is unsparingly condemned. Such castigations are necessary, without doubt, and let us hope we shall profit by them. Dr. Titus Coan has a suggestive paper entitled, "Fighting by Machinery," but it might have been more practical with advantage, recent progress in the art of war in Europe providing ample material for instructive illustration. And finally we have another paper, no less noteworthy than its predecessor, on "Reading Shakespeare," from the able pen of Mr. Richard Grant White. In addition to the quota of fiction already mentioned, there is a capital story by Miss Olney, which we should commend to the notice of the ladies. There is also some good poetry this month, the contributors being Joaquin Miller, Mrs. Perry, J. P. Lathrop, and Mary A. De Vere; and the "Drift-wood" and other miscellaneous jottings are good and varied.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

—An excellent paper on Hartford, by C. H. Clark, and beautifully illustrated, forms the opening chapter of the thirteenth volume of *Scribner's*. Several of the engravings, especially of the Capitol and of the residences of "Mark Twain" and Charles Dudley Warner, are deserving of more than a passing examination. Other illustrated papers are as follows: One, of more than usual merit by Mrs. Herrick, on "The Beginnings of Life," wherein vegetable cell formation is described; another, entitled "Pictures from Rome," by Wendell Lamouroux, and a continuation of the series by Clarence Cook on furniture. This last contains incidentally a well-drawn sketch of an English hostelry, one of the many to be found on the other side of the Atlantic, and which contrast so rarely with hotel institutions here. It comes, too, from an American pen. Here also we have the first of Mr. Charles Barnard's promised articles on cooperation, to which attention should be given. It is full of practical details upon a subject of much importance, about the merits of which confusion and misunderstanding have prevailed because people will not take the trouble to examine two sides of the project. Another paper of practical value, but to a different section of the people, is by C. F. Thwing, who gives the results of inquiries he has been making into the annual expenses of students at several American colleges. It may be worth while here to note that he finds the little college of Beloit the cheapest, and Harvard and Yale the dearest. In all but five, the annual expenditure is set down at rates which are higher than they need be at either Oxford or Cambridge. Mr. Mitchell continues his Centennial notes, and poetry and fiction are well represented. In the latter we have further instalments of Mrs. Burnett's "Lass o' Lowrie,"—a good novel—and of Mr. Hale's "Philip Nolan's Friends," which is nearly at an end. Mrs. Burnett also contributes a short story, and so does J. T. McKay. Verses are supplied by a cloud of poetlets, whose names, too numerous for our space, may readily be ascertained.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

—In the prevalent state of science it is not difficult to understand what must be the general tone of a serial like this. Dr. Youmans takes care to represent with truthfulness the tendency of the time; but to do full justice to all the papers in the present number and within the short space at our disposal, would not be possible. Some of them are of considerable value, and one at least is everywhere open to criticism. Readers must examine them for themselves to test this statement. Prof. Edward Morse occupies the first place, a portion of his interesting address before the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Buffalo forming the opening paper. It is followed by a translation from the *Revue Scientifique* of a paper not noted for originality, by Prof. Joly, of Toulouse; and that again by an article from *Nature* on Physical Science in English schools, which if true of England is much more applicable here. A little science in our public schools would save people from death by eating poisonous fungi. Dr. Charlton Bastian contributes the concluding paper on "The Nature of the Invertebrate Brain," and we have others by Dr. Seguin on "Prenatal and Infantile Culture" with some curious suggestions; and by Prof. Prestel on "The Moon's Influence on the Weather;" as well as the first of Mr. Huxley's recent lectures. The last four articles are deserving of careful reading. The first is from the opening address delivered by Mr. Wallace as President of the Biological Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. In it he discusses not too deeply the origin and antiquity of man, enumerating some difficulties which yet need to be cleared up. It is an impartial examination of some puzzling problems in the history of the human race, with facts which, as they stand, seem to tell in different ways against some of the theories of modern anthropology. The second is an extract from a work soon to be published by Principal Dawson, of McGill University, on *The So-called Conflict Between Science and Religion*, in which we find many of the views we have frequently advocated in these columns fully sustained. We cannot say that we anticipated so much support from such a source, and we shall look with the more interest for Prof. Dawson's work in consequence. The third, though upon a different subject, is of interest to Americans and is by Mr. Proctor, the subject being, of course, astronomy, but astronomy in America. In the fourth, however, we are brought back to the great question of the day by Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, who was excited to activity again in the cause by Prof. Huxley's lectures. It is curious to find the worthy Scotch divine "pitching into" John Milton on one side as not having been orthodox, and therefore not being any authority, and sidling up to St. George Mivart, the Roman Catholic champion of anti-Darwinism, on the other, with a spirit of nervous sympathy. The author persists in maintaining the false premiss that men of science are atheists; and work hard to "set up targets and shoot them down again." He assumes that science invents hypotheses which are never dreamed of outside of the region of theology, and then abuses science for not explaining them. He even fixes the writing of Genesis at exactly 3,000 years before the era of geology, forgetful, evidently, of recent discoveries, and of the fact that the histories of the Creation and the Deluge, and others, commonly called Mosaic, were traditions in other nations and before the time of Moses. The weakness of the cause which Dr. McCosh defends has never been more significantly and thoroughly demonstrated than in this paper. The editorial notes are worthy of attention. Bishop Coxe will find a useful reminder there. For Prof. Huxley there is a kindly word, as a set-off against the many unkindly words that have been hurled at him on this side of the Atlantic. And then we have a notice of the Hell Gate explosion, which contains all that needs to be recorded on that topic, newspaper reporters to the contrary notwithstanding. In short, the number is in all respects entertaining and instructive.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

—No one will be surprised to find Centennialism still badly raging in the pages of this monthly. The ninth article of the series on the Exhibition is presented to us, and although the author has dealt with a theme that was not the most promising, he or she has given us one of the best of the notices. A little less effort at fine writing would have improved it still more; yet there are many practical hints whose importance must be recognized. Ellis Yarnall, a friend of the family of Wordsworth, contributes the first of two papers in which he describes some of the localities that have been made historical by association with the poet's name. It is an entertaining sketch, and the publishers have embellished it with some good illustrations. It will meet the tastes alike of those who choose descriptive writing and of those who prefer anecdotes of prominent personages. In an admirable paper, or "Higher Education," Prof. James M. Hart criticizes in an outspoken manner some of the defects of American colleges, and some of the follies of American students, and makes a number of suggestions which must doubtless sooner or later come more prominently into notice. His only error lies in misunderstanding the state of educational institutions in Europe, which either he uses as illustrations or with which he seeks to institute comparisons. Some of his statements in this direction might have been true many years ago; now they are quite out of date. He makes proposals, however, for correcting some of the faults that he defines—proposals which, if carried out, would assimilate many of our largest educational institutions to the system that has been adopted in the University of London. Those who are not wearied with reading about the Wagner festival may indulge in something more concerning it here from an anonymous pen. Lady Barker has another letter about Natal, and Lucy Hooper gives a lively and faithful sketch of the postal system in France. Fiction is represented by a further installment of Ellen Olney's "Love in Idleness;" by a short story from the German of Rudolph Lindau, quoted from *Blackwood*, and by nine more chapters of a new and promising novel by George Macdonald entitled "The Marquis of Lossie." Sidney Lanier shares the poetical glories of the month with Charles Quiet, and among the miscellaneous items the most noticeable is an alleged anecdote of Lord Byron "never before published."

ST. NICHOLAS.

—The current number begins the fourth volume of this, still the best of our American serials for girls and boys. It opens with a translation by Laura Johnson of a story by P. J. Stahl; but Mrs. Dodge has not forgotten the requirements of the month of Thanksgiving. Three short stories are suggested by it, one by Rose Lathrop, another by Helen A. Goodwin, and a third by George Klingle, while we have a tale of general character from the pen of Sarah Kellogg that is not inferior to any of them. Amid this wealth of story-telling the instructive department is also well attended to. Mr. Preston tells a little about the manufacture of lead-pencils, but he might advantageously have told more. Plumbago is found in India, America, and other parts of Europe besides Germany and England, and the iron it contains is *not* in chemical combination with the carbon. Mr. Preston might at least have told his youthful readers that some of the purest specimens have been found in Ceylon; and he certainly ought to have told them that it has likewise been discovered in this State. Then Susan Coolidge has a pleasantly-written sketch of Matilda, mother of Henry II., but she needs to look up her history of English literature. To tell us that the English language had no existence in the time of Henry I. is rather like saying that Hebrew was not known in the days of Constantine. Albert Rhodes narrates a reminiscence of Abraham Lincoln, and H. H. has a useful parable. S. C. and Mrs. Jaquith give instructions which will furnish occupation, the one in regard to the arrangement of flowers, and the other for the making of a Centennial pen-wiper, which may be useful to the workers for fairs and other purposes. Of many of the illustrations in this number it is difficult to speak too approvingly, and there is the usual liberal supply of poetry and of the many miscellaneous items, such as always contribute so much to the popularity of *St. Nicholas*.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The fifth volume of *Poems of Places*, edited by Mr. Longfellow, is devoted to Ireland.

—The *Satan of Scripture*, by a clergyman, is soon to be published by Smith, Edler, & Co.

—The remarkable series of papers on "Natural Religion" is continued in the October *Macmillan*.

—Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co. have not yet arranged for the future editorship of the *North American Review*.

—Charlotte M. Yonge's papers on "Womankind," in the *Monthly Packet*, are soon to be published by Mozley & Smith, London.

—The *Life and Letters of Charles Kingsley* is to be issued here by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., by arrangement with the London publishers.

—The *Revue des Deux Mondes* for Oct. 1, contains a fantastical story in French by Mr. Henry James, entitled "Un Cousin et Une Cousine."

—Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. have arranged for American editions of Dr. Reynolds' *John the Baptist* and Dr. Mellor's *Priesthood in the Light of the New Testament*.

—Nearly two hundred and seventy-five thousand copies of the *Visitor's Guide* to the Centennial Exhibition and Philadelphia, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., have been sold.

—*The Four Gospels as Interpreted by the Early Church*, a commentary by Rev. Francis Henry Dunwell, Vicar of Hensall, to be completed in twelve monthly parts, has been begun by Messrs. William Clowes & Son, London.

—Mr. L. B. Munroe's *The Story of Our Country*, a book narrating in the simplest language for very young readers the history of our nation, to be brought out by Lockwood, Brooks & Co., is just ready.

—Roberts Brothers will publish during the month Mr. John Weiss' *Wit, Humor, and Shakespeare*. It will include his valuable lectures on the dramatist delivered two years ago in this City. They will also bring out, in the same interval, the first volume of their "Wisdom Series"—*Selections from the Thoughts of Marcus Antoninus*.

—The *Unitarian Review* for October, contains a valuable article on "Houses for the People," made up from the yet unpublished report of the Social Science Association for 1876; Dr. Rufus Ellis' notable paper on "The Church as a Centre of Charities," and Rev. J. W. Chadwick's essay at Saratoga on "The Essential Piety of Modern Science."

—The English *Church Quarterly Review* for October, edited by Canon Ashwell, of Chichester, contains articles on "Parochial Missions," "Montenegro," "The Increase of the Episcopate," and "The Opium Trade with China," "Alexander Lycurgus, Archbishop of the Cyclades," "Liturgical Revision," and "France in the Eighteenth Century."

—Among the many papers written upon "evolution" since Prof. Huxley's lectures were delivered, the article by Rev. George W. Wright, in the October *Bibliotheca Sacra*, on "Objections to Darwinism and the Rejoinders of its Advocates;" Rev. Joseph Cooke's "Monday Lectures to Boston Clergymen," and the article on "Evolution," by Mr. S. H. Wilder, in the current *New-Englander*, are entitled to special attention.

—The *International Review* for November, contains several important articles: "The Origin of Parliamentary Representation," by Edward A. Foreman; "Transcendentalism in New-England," by Dr. Samuel Osgood; "Journals and Journalists of Italy," by Prof. De Gubernatis; "Mr. P. G. Hamerton and His Works;" "French Literature of the Reformation" by the Princess Dora D'Istria, and the "Chinese Question in the United States," by Hon. E. D. Mansfield.

—In the announcements for 1877, the *Atlantic Monthly* promises contributions from its old and original staff, now much reduced, and names as frequent writers, Mark Twain, C. F. Adams, Jr., and Charles Hale. There are to be several new features. One is a series of papers on various professions and employments, such as the work of a school superintendent, a managing editor, a Congressman, a Pennsylvania iron master, &c. Another is original music by J. K. Paine, George L. Osgood, Julius Eichberg, Dudley Buck, and Francis Boott, with words by the *Atlantic* poets. Another is the Contributor's Club, to be devoted to desultory criticism of arts, letters, politics, and society. Still another feature, which the *Atlantic* is not alone in needing, is the searching out of new and strong writers to take the place of those who gave the magazine such a brilliant start twenty years ago. The genius for magazine-editing, which Mr. Charles F. Briggs some twenty-five years since applied to *Putnam's Monthly*; the ability to hunt up new writers and make the most of them; the genius which was shown in the short-lived *Overland Monthly*, is better displayed in *Harper's* than in any other of our magazines, though the *Atlantic* has recently brought out a new man in the Boston artist, Mr. F. D. Millet, who contributes a notable story—"The Fourth Waits"—to the November number. Mr. Howells is excelled by none of his contributors as a writer, and as long as he continues his charming and delightful essays, his magazine will have numerous readers.

A STOCK-BROKER'S TROUBLES.

A JUDGMENT ON A VIOLATED AGREEMENT, AFFIRMED.

On Feb. 18, 1867, Cumberland G. White, a stock-broker and a member of the Open Board of Brokers, was employed by Algernon S. Baxter to sell, in his own name, 1,000 shares of the Hudson River Railroad Company's stock to Currie, Martin & Co., at $128 per share, payable and deliverable at any time during the year at the seller's option, with interest at six per cent., either party having the right to call from time to time for deposits to meet the fluctuations of the market. The rules of the Open Board of Brokers provided that either party was at liberty to call on the other for margins, and in case of any breach of contract the same should be determined by an arbitration committee. On April 8, in the above year, the Hudson River Railroad Company doubled its capital stock, agreeing to give every stockholder on April 10 an amount of new stock equal to that held by him upon payment of fifty per cent. of the par value. On the last-mentioned date Currie, Martin & Co. notified Mr. White that it was their desire to take this additional stock. The notice was shown by him to Mr. Baxter, who said that Currie, Martin & Co. were not entitled to the stock, and neither offered money to White to make a subscription nor instructed him to subscribe. The stock about this time fell off, but subsequently recovered, and on Sept. 5, in the same year, it was quoted at about 127. On that day Messrs. Currie, Martin & Co., who had, previous to that time, called for $55,000 in margins, asked for another deposit of $10,000. White gave notice of this call to Baxter, and the latter refused to make any further deposit, whereupon the former objected that he was liable to suspension from the Board of membership in the Board, and the other told him that if he would not put up any further margin nor appear before the Arbitration Committee when summoned to do so by Currie, Martin & Co. he [Baxter] would protect him against all losses which might ensue, and if he should be suspended, would pay him during the time of his suspension at a rate equal to his average business for the previous year, with ten per cent. added. White did as requested by Baxter, and the consequence was that the Arbitration Committee made an award of $66,000 against him and he was suspended from membership in the Board, his suspension continuing until May, 1869. Baxter failed to carry out the agreement and White brought suit to recover. Upon the trial of the case it was shown by the plaintiff that during the eight months preceding his suspension his earnings had amounted to about thirteen thousand dollars, and that he had earned about the same amount in speculation. The court ruled that the latter could not be taken as a part of the basis of his earnings. The defendant set up a counter-claim and denied having made the agreement of Sept. 5 for compensation and indemnification, but the jury took a different view of the matter and gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $6,601.55. The defendant appealed from this judgment, and argument on the appeal was heard before Judges Curtis and Van Vorst at the June term of the General Term of the Supreme Court. A decision was yesterday rendered, affirming the judgment of the lower court and setting forth that none of the exceptions seem to be of a character sufficient to call for a new trial. The opinion, which is a very elaborate one, was written by Judge Curtis and concurred in by Judge Van Vorst.

NAVIGATION OBSTRUCTED BY THE FOG.

The fog which prevailed on Saturday and Sunday continued until a late hour last night, though it lifted sufficiently during the afternoon for navigation to be resumed on the rivers. In the bay, however, it continued so dense that very few vessels succeeded in making their way to Quarantine. The steam-ships Adriatic, from Liverpool, and Kenilworth, from Antwerp, arrived during the morning and anchored at South-west Spit, at which place the Germanic, outward bound, is also anchored, not having been able to get to sea. Other steamers due at this port—the Mosel, from Bremen; the City of Chester, Nevada, and Italy, from Liverpool; and the Canada and Australia, from London—are, no doubt, at anchor off Sandy Hook, not deeming it safe to venture in. Toward nightfall the fog again set in thick on the rivers, rendering navigation extremely dangerous, and detentions of the ferries unavoidable.

THE WOUNDED GUN-SMITH.

The unfortunate gun-smith, Gustave Ballion, who was stabbed by a thief in Bayard street, on Sunday, the 15th inst., while assisting a policeman in his capture, was for a long time employed as a waiter at the Century Hotel at Creedmoor, Long Island, where he was known by the sportsmen frequenting Creedmoor as "Frenchy." He has been out of work for a long time, and it would be a deserving act of charity to contribute to his relief. He resides on the top floor of the tenement house in the rear of the premises, No. 16 Spring street. A TIMES reporter handed to him yesterday six dollars, amount of

securities now prominent and certain. I regret to find a lack of harmony in the Board of Trustees which tends to cripple the success of the bank. Co-operation on the part of the managers can only insure the growth and prosperity of the institution. In view of your present condition, it will be necessary for the Trustees to make good the existing deficiency to depositors, either by direct payment or by satisfactory personal bonds guaranteeing the depositors against loss by the present impairment of the assets. I would also suggest that all expenses not absolutely required in running the bank be dispensed with. It would seem that one paid officer, with his subordinates, would be all that would be needed until such time as your deficiency is made good. Trusting you will submit this letter to your board at the earliest opportunity, and awaiting their action and reply, I am yours, &c. D. C. ELLIS, Superintendent.

To this letter reply was made as follows:

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1874.

Hon. D. C. Ellis, Superintendent Bank Department, Albany, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: The regular monthly meeting of our board was held on Monday evening last, and your letter to the President duly presented and read. As the President has been confined to his room by illness for the past two weeks, and consequently unable to confer with the Trustees on the subject matter of your communication, and as in addition, the attendance of members was limited, (one-third absent,) it was deemed best, in order to facilitate business, to appoint a committee to take the matter in hand and report action thereon at an adjourned meeting, to be held next week. Trusting to be able to advise you of a satisfactory determination of the matter, I am very respectfully yours, &c., H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

The illness of the President was the occasion of delay for a few weeks. On Dec. 22, 1874, the Superintendent was advised by letter from Mr. Conklin that a committee, composed of Mr. Conklin and Mr. Rose, First Vice President, would meet him at Albany on the 26th of December. This committee did so meet the Superintendent on that day, and exhibited to him satisfactory proofs that the deficiency found in October in the assets had been made good, and that there was then a surplus of over seven thousand dollars, after valuations made by the Superintendent of some items of assets, whose value was then largely a matter of judgment. The report of the Trustees for Jan. 1, 1875, filed in the Bank Department Jan. 26, 1875, showed a surplus of $67,240 08. The regular examination was made in March, 1876. The examiner was specially admonished to scrutinize everything relating to the bank. His report was filed in the Department March 16, 1876. This report is as follows:

Hon. D. C. Ellis, Superintendent Bank Department:

SIR: The undersigned, appointed to examine into the condition, working, &c., of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank, reports: From the accompanying papers it will be seen that there is a deficiency of assets of $91,698 39, counting their real estate at cost, and a deficiency of income of $30,548 18. The rate of interest paid to depositors averages 5 94-100 per cent. on the last three payments of six per cent. dividends on all sums, the largest in the State by at least thirty per cent. This may arise from there being a larger amount due depositors than appears from the general ledger. There has been no abstract taken from the dealers' ledgers for some years to test the accuracy of the general ledger. Respectfully submitted. GEORGE W. REID, Examiner.

March 7, 1876, and subsequent days.

Straightway the Superintendent made a requisition on the Trustees to make good the deficiency in assets. Their performance was not satisfactory, and gave no assurance of their accomplishing the result. Therefore, on the 1st day of June, I reccommended that the Attorney General close the bank. The Attorney General therefore closed the institution by injunction, but the appointment of a Receiver was stubbornly resisted by the Trustees, who still claimed that the institution was solvent. The last report of the Examiner contained the first hint which the Superintendent ever received—as it was the first one ever given—that more was due depositors than the reports by the bank showed. This item considerably increases the deficiency, in a way never before suspected in the Bank Department, and certainly never mentioned in any statement by the Trustees through the Special Committee. As to Mr. Best's assertion that one-half the deficiency—which is $350,000—which he found, might have been saved had the bank been closed in 1874, two remarks may be made:

First—Could the Bank Superintendent be expected then to foresee the repudiation by Alabama of its bonds in 1873? Can he be blamed for not foreseeing that?

Second—No more can he be held at fault for the continued decline in real estate.

It is easier to declare now, after the repudiation by some Southern States of their bonds, and the suspension of interest by others, that it would have been better to have sold some other act in 1874; but who could tell this *then* so well as he does now? And those investments in Southern bonds were made by the bank long before the present Superintendent came into office, and the act can in no sense be charged to any agency of his. D. C. ELLIS.

TAXATION OF PACIFIC MAIL STOCK.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Barrett gave decision in the suit of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company against The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City of New-York, wherein the plaintiffs sought to stay all proceedings of the Receiver of Taxes pending the hearing of the writ of error obtained from the Federal courts. It will be remembered that the Commissioners of Taxes taxed the property of the company in the first place on a basis of $20,000,000, that being the valuation of the entire capital stock. In June, 1874, objection having been raised to this valuation, it was reduced to $5,749,518. Then the company by certiorari brought the matter before the General Term, and the valuation was there reduced to $5,145,268, and the valuation was affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The Corporation Counsel having given notice that he would proceed to collect the taxes, the steam-ship Colon was seized, as already reported in THE TIMES, and application was made to Judge Barrett for an order restraining the Receiver of Taxes from collecting the tax or taking further action, as above stated. In deciding the matter he says:

"The proceedings sought to be stayed are not in enforcement of the judgment. As well might a plaintiff who had sought to restrain the foreclosure of a chattel mortgage, after the dismissal of his bill ask a reinstatement of the injunction on appeal because he had stayed proceedings under the judgment of dismissal. The answer would be that the mortgage was not being foreclosed by force of the judgment. The motion must be dismissed, with costs."

Meanwhile the steamer Colon, which was seized by Marshal Hayes, has been released on the company's paying one-half of the tax and giving bonds for the other man.

THE TROUBLES OF THE "TEA-POT" MEDIUM.

It will be remembered that Rufus Wagner Flint, the so-called tea-pot medium, was ordered by the court to pay his wife Helen M. Flint, alimony pending the trial of a suit instituted by her for divorce. This he refused to do, and was adjudged guilty of contempt of court, and sent to Ludlow street Jail. A short time ago application was made to Judge Barrett, holding Supreme Court Chambers, on behalf of Flint, for the release from further confinement, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction to try the case, inasmuch as he, the defendant, had a wife living when he met the plaintiff. Judge Barrett yesterday rendered a decision in the case, in which he says;

"The court had jurisdiction both over the person and the subject matter. The defendant could have set up the alleged prior marriage, but failed to do so, and informed his attorney that he did not know where the woman was, and would not under any circumstances permit the former marriage to be used as a defense. On all the facts, I am of the opinion that the present effort to vacate the decree is simply an attempt to deprive the plaintiff of the points of the litigation and to obtain indirectly what the court on a direct motion, and after full hearing, has refused, viz., relief from imprisonment. The defendant is still in contempt of the decree, and should not now be permitted to set up what he deliberately refused to plead when he had the opportunity. The motion must be denied, with $10 costs."

Flint's counsel says that he intends to appeal the case.

TRIAL OF A YOUNGFUL MURDERER.

The trial of Michael McGinn, the young ruffian charged with the murder of Patrick Hayde, a brakeman on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, with an iron coupling pin, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney George W. Lyon, who conducts the prosecution, examined Thomas Doty, a conductor, and Edward Sheehan, a brakeman, and elicited testimony by which he made out a very strong case for the prosecution. The story of the murder, as detailed by these witnesses, did not differ from that told by preceding witnesses, and their damaging statements remained unshaken under the cross-examination of the prisoner's counsel. Dr. Thomas R. Savage described the wounds inflicted on Hayde by the heavy coupling-pin, and the officers of Capt. Caffey's precinct testified to the pursuit and capture of the prisoner. John Hayde, brother of the deceased, identified a hat produced as the one worn by the deceased on the night of the murder. It was out in the place where the coupling-pin struck Hayde. The Court then adjourned until to-day, when Mr. Lyon will close the case for the People.

LAW REPORTS.

THE TWEED SIX-MILLION SUIT

A NOVEL POINT RAISED BY THE DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL.

The argument was resumed yesterday before the General Term of the Supreme Court on the appeal from the judgment entered against Tweed in the $6,000,000 suit by Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham on behalf of the people. Messrs. Field and Deyo, of counsel for the defendant, submitted to the court a supplementary point of quite an interesting nature. It appears that the counsel for the people raised a somewhat unexpected point in asserting that by the stipulation to try the $6,000,000 case by the jury empaneled in the $1,000,000 suit, the defendant had waived all the objections, challenges, and exceptions to the jury. The fact was as stated in the points of counsel, that after the jury had been impaneled in the latter case, the wife of the senior counsel became alarmingly ill and her life was despaired of, (she subsequently rallied, but died a few weeks after the trial was ended;) and under these circumstances the defendant's counsel asked the court and the plaintiff's counsel for a postponement. The delay was granted upon condition that on the adjourned day, the $6,000,000 suit being the more important, should be tried instead of the $1,000,000 suit, with the jury already impaneled on the latter, if the plaintiffs should so elect. Counsel urged that it was rather hard to impose conditions under circumstances like these, but as the two cases were very much alike no objection was raised. Both cases alleged a conspiracy to defraud, the warrants in the $6,000,000 suit being City warrants, and in the other, County warrants. The plaintiff's counsel signed a stipulation which had been hurriedly prepared, and subsequently elected to try the $6,000,000 suit. This point of the plaintiffs' counsel, Messrs. Field and Deyo claimed, involves a breach of faith. The defendant's counsel were compelled by severe illness in the family of one of them to ask for an adjournment of the trial for a few days, a request which no Christian or gentleman could object to, and no court could refuse. Yet an attempt is made to persuade the court that, as the price of this adjournment, the plaintiff's counsel extorted from the defendant's counsel an abandonment of their client's rights. The plaintiffs' counsel knew that the defendant's counsel never imagined that by this stipulation they waived any of their client's rights, and if the plaintiffs' counsel really intended when they drew the stipulation that such should be its effect, they perpetrated a fraud. On the other side, Mr. Peckham claims that the stipulation was a bona fide one.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Commissioners of Taxes, &c.—The proceedings sought to be stayed are not in the enforcement of the judgment. As well might a plaintiff who had sought to restrain the foreclosure of a chattel mortgage, after the dismissal of his bill ask a reinstatement of the injunction on appeal because he had stayed proceedings under the judgment of dismissal. The answer would be that the mortgage was not being foreclosed by force of the judgment. The motion must be dismissed, with costs."

Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Flischhauer.—It is quite clear that if the fourth mortgagee had filed an independent bill and obtained a Receiver in such suit, he would thereby have secured the results which a prior mortgagee had procured—a similar appointment, (Bridge, 43.) There is no reason why he should be deprived of the fruits of his superior diligence because he proceeded as a defendant on this action. It would be inequitable at this late day to question the justice of the order, and it would be contrary to settled principles. The motion must therefore be denied.

Williams' vs. O'Donnell.—Allowance of $400 to plaintiff's attorney and $250 to Mr. Byrnes.

Demorest vs. Belden.—Motion granted, but without costs, as the defendant has not been diligent in moving.

In the Matter of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.—Motion denied without costs and without prejudice to any application which the petitioners may be advised to make on a bill filed.

Handren vs Rooker.—It is not customary to put this class of actions on the Special Circuit Calendar, on the reargument; the motion is denied without costs.

In the Matter of Regulating, Grading, and Improving Eighth Avenue.—I presume, as nothing has been heard from the petitioners' counsel, that they are satisfied that this proceeding cannot be sustained. It so seems to me after going over the papers; the application is therefore denied, with $10 costs.

Craser vs. Tompkins.—The claim was not unreasonably resisted, and the application for costs (other than disbursements) and extra allowance must be denied.

Plummer vs. Belden.—Default opened on payment within two days of term fee, trial fee, disbursements of inquest, &c., of judgment, and $10 costs of opposing motion, and answering within such two days to try the action on the 26th inst., judgment and proceedings thereunder to stand as security. If such costs are not paid and such stipulation given within such time, the motion is denied, with $10 costs.

Tayler vs. Mabie.—Motion denied without costs. (See Lossky vs. Meyer, 3 Land, cb., 69.)

Gaylor vs. Gaylor—The plaintiff must not invoke the aid of the court to enable her to live away from her husband without just cause. Her position on these affidavits is entirely untenable, and instead of granting her temporary alimony and the means of prosecuting an unnecessary suit, I am satisfied that I shall best conserve her truest interest by advising her to accept the good counsel contained in the affidavit of the affiant Kierated, the motion is denied.

Shoaler vs. Shoaler.—Alimony, $8 per week, and counsel fee, $35.

In the Matter of Opening Fort Washington Ridge Road.—Application granted.

Hayes vs. Ryan.—The motion for reargument should be made promptly at the first special term of non-enumerated motions, or some reasonable excuse given for the delay (5 How., 366; 1 Abb. 460.) Something was said upon the argument as to why the motion was not sooner made, but nothing of the kind appears in the papers; motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the Matter of Ketteltas & Burke.—I will hear counsel further in these matters if desired.

Ronalds vs. Ronalds.—Report confirmed and judgment granted.

French, &c., vs. Gearty.—While it would probably be much better for the parties to try this action before a Referee, yet it is not a case where a compulsory reference, under section 271, can be ordered; the motion must be denied, with $10 costs.

Nos vs. Rice.—Order settled.

Tilgham vs. Hoffman et al.—The motion is in all respects denied, except that the answer served may stand on payment of $10 costs before notice of trial, $10 costs of this motion, and disbursements of entering judgment, within ten days; on payment of such costs, defendant Hoffman may defend on such answer; judgment, answer, execution, and all proceedings to stand as security. As a further condition, defendant, Hoffman, must stipulate to accept short notice of trial for 30th November, and to the cause going on the Circuit Calendar, and otherwise the motion in all respects denied with $10 costs.

Naughton vs. Chave.—Motion granted for first Friday of November.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Cameron.—The laches is only apparent. The defendant moved, as soon as he learned what had taken place in the suit, and when, for the first time, the question of his inability for a deficiency became a practical one. He ought to be allowed to plead his discharge upon payment of the costs which have accrued since the decision of the General Term, followed by the notice of trial for the second time, and $10 costs of motion. The plaintiff, however, has the usual leave to discontinue or to disclaim any personal claim against Cameron within twenty days without costs.

Bucking vs. Hanself.—Section 154 contemplates a case where neither reply nor demurrer to the counter claim has been interposed within the twenty days prescribed by law, but where a demurrer was interposed, and the defendant has an order for judgment in his favor thereon. It would be absurd to move at Chambers for a judgment which the court at Special Term (after hearing argument on both sides) has already granted. The motion to vacate must be denied with $10 costs.

Cohen vs. Cohen.—The decree should not be opened without notice to the plaintiff in person.

Stein vs Carr.—After a careful analysis of the affidavits in connection with the issues raised by the pleadings, I think this motion should be denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Flint vs. Flint.—The court had jurisdiction both over the person and the subject matter. The defendant could have set up the alleged prior marriage, but failed to do so, and informed his attorney that he did not know where the woman was, and would not under any circumstances permit such former marriage to be used as a defense on all the facts, I am of the opinion that the present effort to vacate the decree is simply an attempt to deprive plaintiff of the fruits of the litigation and to obtain indirectly what the court on a direct motion and after full hearing has refused, viz., relief from disbursement. The defendant is still in contempt of the decree, and should not now be permitted to set up what he deliberately refused to plead when he had the opportunity. The motion denied, with $10 costs.

Begg vs. Chave.—Motion granted for first Friday of November.

In Matter of Barrett.—The taxation must be reversed and all the items objected to disallowed.

Matter of Collins.—In one case it was proved that Collins acted as Poundmaster, and restored the fee, as such; in the other case it was proved that he admitted that he was Poundmaster, and his own testimony concedes the fact. This case was an aggravated one, from the fact that his oppression of [illegible] continued after he had been remonstrated, admonished and leniently dealt with by the courts. The cases against him were clearly proved, and he should be punished. The application is denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Abraham et al vs. Smith, &c., et al.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

Herries vs. Nowell.—The defendant's points and papers on submission should be handed in.

Meyer vs. Schiffer et al.—These findings must be made to conform to the directions heretofore given with respect to the application of the sum of $2,500 on the mortgage. See memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Curtis and Van Vorst.

White vs. Baxter.—The judgment appealed from should be affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Curtis.

Judd vs. Hofman.—Motion to strike out second cause of action denied; 28th rule; costs to plaintiffs to abide event.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Chief Justice Shea.

Motions Granted.—Hecker vs. Cox; Thurber vs. Kelly; Frank vs. Duffy; Derillars vs. Conner.

Orders Granted.—Smith vs. Ahrens; Herbst vs. Vichot; Boehm vs. Geyer; McKeon vs. Reilly; Weill vs. Speer; Hollander vs. Murphy; Johnson vs. The Union Star Line; Griswold vs. Tompkins; Reich vs. Levy; Claflin vs. Kempner; Bach vs. Bauer; Ponchey vs. Raab vs. Fleischer vs. Kopick; Yunker vs. Dilze; Hughes vs. The Mayor, &c.; Carpentier vs. Prince; Tucker vs. Sheridan.

By Judge Goepp.

Shwartz vs. Appold.—New trial granted on the authority of Boomer vs. Koon, 6 Sup. C. R., 645.

COURT NOTES.

William P. Dickson, the Referee appointed to audit the accounts of the Receiver of Hoyt, Spragues & Co., yesterday proved the claim of Franklin J. Hall for $4,181 51.

Counsel for Quimbo Appo, the Chinaman who on Saturday morning last killed John A. Kelly, yesterday obtained from Judge Barrett holding Supreme Court Chambers, a writ of habeas corpus returnable to-day, so that bail might be offered.

Dennis Connors and John Hagerty, both young men, were committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail, at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday, on a charge of having outraged Jane Brady, of No. 411 East Twelfth street, and then robbed her of $15 and some lure.

Cora Seymour, a domestic, stole jewelry and clothing valued at $1,500, the property of Mrs. Mary Jane Brooks, in whose employment she was. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Roscoe Russell accepted a plea of guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced her to two years in the State Prison.

Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday heard argument upon a motion to quash the informations pending against Philip Ronzone, for alleged fraudulent importations. A. J. Dittenhoefer appeared for the applicant and Assistant United States District Attorney Foster for the Government. Decision was reserved.

In the suit for divorce brought by John J. Showler against his wife Adelia L. Showler, the facts of which have already been published in THE TIMES, Judge Barrett, holding Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday gave a decision ordering the plaintiff to pay to the defendant $8 a week alimony and $35 counsel fee, pending the trial of the case.

Messrs. Ribbaud & Saltz, comprising the Franco-American Glove Company at Grand street and South Fifth avenue, were arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff E. Murphy on charges of fraudulent bankruptcy preferred against them by G. L. Rose and Isaac Alexander, in suits brought in the Marine Court. In default of $1,600 and $1,500 bail respectively, they were sent to Ludlow Street Jail.

Garrett Dreyer, the reputed occupant of the premises between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues and Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets, where an illicit distillery was found in full operation last Friday evening, surrendered himself yesterday, and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 before United States Commissioner Shields. Frank Joseph, the employe arrested at the time, was released yesterday on $500 bail, as a witness in the case.

The trial of the suit of Frederick W. Gerty against Ann Kahnsen to recover $2,000 on a promissory note given by the husband of the defendant to William Hodson, whose Assignee the plaintiff is, was yesterday begun before Judge Lawrence, holding Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., and had not been concluded when the court adjourned. The defense set up is mainly that the note was paid before the death of the husband of defendant.

Argument was had before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday morning, and decision reserved on the motion of W. S. and C. N. Miller, under indictment for alleged whisky frauds, to be discharged on their own recognizance, the Government having declined to move trial at this term of court. T. Clevenand appeared for the defendants, and Assistant United States District Attorney Foster for the prosecution.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

RECENT DECISIONS RENDERED—THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES—WHEN POLICIES ARE FORFEITED.

WASAINGTON, Oct. 23.—On motion of Mr. P. Phillips, John Nelles Young, Esq., of Sacramento, Cal., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court.

On motion of Mr. Solicitor General Phillips, E. L. Hessen Mueller, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Mr. C. H. Krum, J. D. Stevenson, of St. Louis, and John K. Kravens, of Kansas City, were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this court.

No. 34.—*J. W. Fuller, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. H. B. Claflin & Co.*—In error to the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Arkansas. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the judgment of the said District Court, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity with law and justice.

No. 8.—*Original—R. S. Parks, Petitioner.*—Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the court, denying the petition for a writ of habeas corpus in this cause.

No. 31.—*Harvey Terry, Appellant, vs. The Merchants' and Planters' Bank.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Georgia.—Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 6—*E. R. Smith, Executor, &c., et al., Plaintiff in Error, vs. George W. Chapman, Executor, &c.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings, in conformity with law and justice.

No. 30.—*Harry Terry, Appellant, vs. The Bank of Commerce.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Georgia. Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court, dismissing the appeal in this cause for want of jurisdiction.

No 60.—*Arthur Hughes et al., Plaintiffs in Error, vs. the Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court affirming the judgment of said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs. Authority of Dows vs. National Exchange Bank, 91 United States Reports, 518.

No. 890.—*Mary W. Anderson, appellant, vs. A. R. Campbell, Administrator, &c.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas.—On motion of P. A. Buchanan, docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 891.—*Edward Welsh, et. al. plaintiffs in error, vs. Alfred S. Tilton.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas.—On motion of C. W. Homer, docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 892.—*The Atlantic Dock Company & Barker Manufacturing Company, Appellants, vs. The Stillwell & Bierce Manufacturing Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio.—On motion of Mr. S. B. Perry, docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 297.—*Charles Kerris, assignee, et al., appellants, vs. A. T. Stewart & Co.*—This cause was submitted by Mr. Edward McCrady and Mr. Edward McCrady, Jr., of counsel for the appellants, and by Mr. Samuel Lord, Jr., for the appellees under the twentieth rule.

No. 56.—*Daniel R. Brandt vs. The Virginia Coal and Iron Company.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. E. W. Blanchard, of counsel for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. John J. McKinnon for the appellor.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The following important opinions in several life insurance cases were delivered by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day: The New-York Life Insurance Company, appellant, against Charlotte C. Statham and Parmelia A. Dudley, formerly Parmelia A. Statham; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. The New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, against Charlotte Sayms; error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. R. S. Buck, Executor of Charles L. Buck, deceased; error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. The points decided are as follows: A policy of life insurance which stipulates for the payment of an annual premium by the assured, with a condition to be void on non-payment, is not an insurance from year to year like a common fire policy, but the premiums constitute an annuity, the whole of which is the consideration for the entire assurance for life, and the condition [illegible] a condition subsequent, making void the policy by its non-performance. But the time of payment in such policies is material and of the essence of the contract, and failure to pay involves an absolute forfeiture, which cannot be relieved against in equity. If the failure to pay the annual premium be caused by the intervention of war between the territories in which the Insurance Company and the assured respectively reside, which makes it unlawful for them to hold intercourse, the policy is, nevertheless, forfeited if the company insists on the condition; but in such case the assured is entitled to the equitable value of the policy arising from the premiums actually paid. The equitable value is the difference between the cost of a new policy and the present value of premiums yet to be paid on the forfeited policy when the forfeiture occurred, and may be recovered in an action at law or suit in equity. The doctrine of the revival of contracts suspended during the war is one based on considerations of equity and justice, and cannot be inverted by giving to the assured the option to revive their policies or not, after they have been suspended by a war. Since none but the sick and dying would apply, it would be unjust to compel a revival against the company. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the court.

The first of these cases is a bill in equity, filed to recover the amount of a policy of life insurance granted by the defendants, new plaintiffs in error, in 1851, on the life of Dr. A. D. Statham, of Mississippi, from the proceeds of certain funds belonging to the defendants, attached in the hands of their agent at Jackson, in that State. It appears from the statements of the bill that the annual premiums accruing on the policy were all regularly paid until the breaking out of the late civil war, but that, in consequence of that event, the premium due on Dec. 5, 1861, was not paid, the parties insured being residents of Mississippi, and the defendants a corporation of New-York. Dr. Statham died in July, 1862. The second case is an action at law, brought in the same court, against the same defendants, to recover the amount of a policy issued in 1859 on the life of one Henry S. Sayms, the husband of the plaintiff. In this case, also, the premiums had been paid until the breaking out of the war, when, by reason thereof, they ceased to be paid, the plaintiff and her husband being residents of Mississippi. Seyms died in May, 1862. The third case is a similar action at law, brought in the same court against the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New-York, to recover the amount of a policy issued by them in 1858 on the life of C. L. Buck, of Vicksburg, Miss., the circumstances being substantially the same as in the other cases. The policies in all of the cases were in the usual form of such instruments, declaring the company, in consideration of a certain sum to them in hand paid by the assured, and of an annual premium of the same amount to be paid on the same day and month in every year during the continuance of the policy, did assure the life of the party named, in a specified amount, for the term of his natural life. The policies contained various conditions, upon the breach of which they were to become null and void, and, among others, the following: "That, in case the said (assured) shall not pay the said premiums on the several days hereinbefore mentioned for payment thereof, then and in every such case the said company shall not be liable to the payment of the sum insured, or any part thereof, and this policy shall cease and determine." The Manhattan policy contained the additional provision that in every case where the policy should cease or become null and void, all previous payments thereon should be forfeited to the company. The non-payment of the premiums in arrears was set up in bar of the actions, and the plaintiffs respectively relied on the existence of war as an excuse, offering to deduct the premiums in arrears from the amounts of the policies. We agree with the court below that the contract is not an assurance for a single year, with a privilege of renewal from year to year by paying the annual premium; but that it is an entire contract of assurance for life, subject to discontinuance and forfeiture for non-payment of any of the stipulated premiums. Such is the form of the contract, and such is its character.

It has been contensed that the payment of each premium is the consideration for insurance during the next following year, as in fire policies; but the position is untenable. It often happens that the assured pays the entire premium in advance, or in five, ten or twenty annual instalments; such instalments are clearly not intended as the consideration for the respective years in which they are paid, for after they are all paid the policy stands good for the balance of the life insured without any further payment. Each installment is, in fact, part consideration of the entire insurance for life. It is the same thing where the annual premiums are spread over the whole life. The value of insurance for one year of a man's life, when he is young, strong, and healthy, is essentially not the same as when he is old and decrepit. There is no proper relation between the annual premium and the risk of assurance for the year in which it is paid. The idea of assurance from year to year is the suggestion of ingenious counsel. The annual premiums are an annuity, the present value of which is calculated to correspond with the present value of the amount assured, a reasonable percentage being added to the premiums to cover expenses and contingencies. The whole premiums are balanced against the whole insurance; but while this is true, it must be conceded that promptness of payment is essential in the business of life insurance. All the calculations of the insurance company are based on the hypothesis of prompt payment. They not only calculate on the receipt of the premiums when due, but on compounding interest upon them. It is on this basis that they are enabled to offer assurance at the favorable rates they do. Forfeiture for non-payment is a necessary means of protecting themselves from embarrassment. Unless it were enforced the business would be thrown into utter confusion. It is the forfeiture of policies in rising enterprises and all other hazardous undertakings. There must be power to cut off unprofitable members, or the success of the whole scheme is endangered. The insured parties are associates in a great scheme. This associated relation exists whether the company be a mutual one or not. Each is interested in the engagements of all; for out of the coexistence of many risks arises the law of average, which underlies the whole business.

An essential feature of this scheme is the mathematical calculations referred to, on which the premiums and amounts assured are based; and these calculations, again, are based on the assumption of average mortality, and of prompt payments and compound interest thereon. Delinquency cannot be tolerated nor redeemed, except at the option of the company. This has always been the understanding and practice in this department of business. Some companies, it is true, accord a grace of thirty days or other fixed period within which the premium in arrear may be paid on certain conditions of continued good health, &c.; but this is a matter of stipulation or of discretion on the part of the particular company. When no stipulation exists it is the general understanding that time is material, and that a forfeiture is absolute if the premium be not paid. The extraordinary and even desperate effort sometimes made when an insured person is in extremes to meet a premium coming due, demonstrates the common view of this matter. The case therefore, is one in which time is material and of the essence of the contract, and non-payment at the day involves absolute forfeiture, if such be the terms of the contract, as is the case here. Courts cannot with safety vary the stipulation of the parties by introducing equities for the relief of the insured against their own negligence. But the court below bases its decision on the assumption that when performance of the condition becomes illegal in consequence of the prevalence of public war, it is excused, and forfeiture does not ensue. It supposes the contract to have been suspended during the war, and to have revived with all its force when the war ended. Such a suspension and revival do take place in the case of ordinary debts, but have they been known to take place in the case of executory contracts in which time is material? If a Texas merchant had contracted to furnish some Northern explorer a thousand cans of preserved meat by a certain day, so as to be ready for his departure for the North Pole, and was prevented from furnishing it by the civil war, would the contract still be good at the close of the war, five years afterward, and after the return of the expedition? If the proprietor of a Tennessee quarry had agreed in 1860 to furnish during the two following years 10,000 cubic feet of marble for the construction of a building in Cincinnati, could he have claimed to perform the contract in 1865 on the ground that the war prevented an earlier performance? The truth is that the doctrine of the revival of contracts suspended during the war is based on considerations of equity and justice, and cannot be invoked to revive a contract which it would be unjust or inequitable to revive.

In the case of life insurance, beside the materiality of time in the performance of the contract, another strong reason exists why the policy should not be revived. The parties do not stand on equal ground in reference to such a revival. It would operate most unjustly against the company. The business of insurance is founded on the law of averages; that of life insurance eminently so. The average rate of mortality is the basis on which it rests. By spreading the risks over a large number of cases the companies calculate on this average with reasonable certainty and safety. Anything that interferes with it deranges the security of the business. If every policy lapsed by reason of the war should be revived, and all the back premiums should be paid, the companies would have the benefit of this average amount of risk. But the good risks are never heard from, only the bad are sought to be revived, where the person insured is either dead or dying. Those in health can get new policies cheaper than to pay arrearages on the old. To enforce a revival of the bad cases while the company necessarily loses the cases which are healthy, would be manifestly unjust. An insured person, as before stated, does not stand isolated and alone. His case is connected with and correlated to the cases of all others insured by the same company. The nature of the business as a whole must be looked at to understand the general equities of the parties. We are of opinion, therefore, that an action cannot be maintained for the amount assured on a policy of life insurance forfeited, like those in question, by non-payment of the premium, even though the payment was prevented by the existence of the war. The question then arises, must the insured lose all the money which has been paid for premiums on their respective policies? If they must, they will sustain an equal injustice to that which the companies would sustain by reviving the policies. At the very first blush it seems manifest that justice requires that they should have some compensation or [illegible] the money already paid; otherwise the companies would be the gainers from their loss, and that from a cause for which neither party is to blame. The case may be illustrated thus: Suppose an inhabitant of Georgia had bargained for a house situated in a Northern city, to be paid for by installments, and the title to be made until all the instalments were paid, with a condition that on the failure to pay any of the installments when due the contract should be at an end and the previous payments forfeited, and suppose that this condition was declared by the parties to be absolute and the time of payment material; now, if some of the installments were paid before the war and others accruing during the war were not paid, the contract as an executory one was at an end. If the necessities of the vendor obliged him to avail himself of the condition and to resell the property to another person, would it be just for him to retain the money he had received? Perhaps it might be just if the failure to pay had been voluntary, or could by possibility have been avoided; but it was caused by an event beyond the control of either party, an event which made it unlawful to pay. In such case, while it would be unjust after the war to enforce the contract as an executory one against the vendor contrary to his will, it would be equally unjust in him, treating it as ended, to insist upon the forfeiture of the money already paid upon it. An equitable right to some compensation or return for previous payments would clearly result from the circumstances of the case. The money paid by the purchaser, subject to the value of any possession which he may have enjoyed, should *ex aiquo et bono* be returned to him. This would clearly be demanded by justice and right. And, so in the present case. While the Insurance company has a right to insist on the materiality of time in the condition of payment of premiums and to hold the contract ended by reason of non-payment, they can not with any fairness insist upon the condition as it regards the forfeiture of the premiums already paid. That would be clearly unjust and inequitable. The insured has an equitable right to have this amount restored to him subject to a deduction for the value of the assurance enjoyed by him while the policy was in existence. In other words he is fairly entitled to have the equitable value of his policy. As before suggested, the annual premiums are not the consideration of assurance for the year in which they are severally paid, for they are equal in amount, whereas the risk in the early years of life is much less than in the later. It is common knowledge that the annual premiums are increased with the age of the person applying for insurance. According to approved tables, a person becoming insured at twenty-five is charged about $20 annual premium on a policy of $1,000, while a person at forty-five years of age is charged about $38. It is evident, therefore, that when the younger person arrives at the age of forty-five his policy has become (by reason of his previous payments), of considerable value. Instead of having to pay for the balance of his life $38 per annum, as he would if he took out a new policy on which nothing had been paid, he has only to pay $18. The difference, $18 per annum during his life, is called the equitable value of his policy. The present value of the assurance on his life exceeds by this amount what he had yet to pay. Indeed, the company, if well managed, has laid aside and invested a reserve fund equal to this equitable value to be appropriated to the payment of his policy when it falls in. This reserve fund has grown out of the premiums already paid. It belongs in one sense to the insured who has paid them somewhat as a deposit in a savings bank is said to belong to the person who made the deposit. Indeed, some life insurance companies have a standing regulation by which they agree to pay to any person insured like equitable value of his policy whenever he wishes it. In other words, it is due on demand. But whether thus demandable or not, the policy has a real value corresponding to it; a value on which the holder often realizes money by borrowing. The careful capitalist does not fail to see that the present value of the annuity, or annual premium, yet to be paid by the assured party. The present value of the amount assured it exactly represented by the annuity which would have to be paid on a new policy, or $38 per annum in the case before us, the party is forty-five years old, while the present value of the premium yet to be paid on a policy taken by the same person at twenty-five is but little more than half that amount. To forfeit this excess which fairly belongs to the assured and is fairly due from the company, and which the latter actually has in its coffers, and to do this for a cause beyond individual control would be rank injustice. It would be taking away from the assured that which had already become substantially his property. It would be contrary to the maxim that no one should be made rich by making another poor. We are of opinion, therefore, first, that as the companies elected to insist upon the condition in these cases, the policies in question must be regarded as extinguished by the non-payments of the premiums, though caused by the existence of the war, and that an action will not lie for the amount insured thereon.

Second, That such failure being caused by a public war, without the fault of the assured, they are entitled, *ex æquo et bono*, to recover the equitable value of the policies, or h interest, from the close of the war. It results from these conclusions that the several judgments and decrees in the cases before us being in favor of the plaintiffs for the whole sum assured, must be reversed, and the records remanded for further proceedings. We perceive that the declarations in the actions at law contain no common or other counts applicable to the kind of relief which, according to our decision, the plaintiffs are entitled to demand, but as the question is one first impression, in which the parties were necessarily somewhat in the dark with regard to their precise rights and remedies, we think it fair and just that

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 24, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Live—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Fawcitt, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Forbidden Fruit—Mr. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

GILLO'S GARDEN.—Baba—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Elina Weatherby, Miss Minnelli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Sardanapalus—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—The Two Orphans—Mr. C. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—La Jolie Parfumeuse (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings. Day and evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. Barnum's Museum, Circus, and Menagerie.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL—Annual Exhibition of Art, Science, and Mechanics.

EAGLE THEATRE—Minstrelsy, Comedy, Burlesque.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Grand Novelty and Variety Entertainment.

PARK THEATRE.—Sweet Hearts and Tom Cobb.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—Minstrelsy and Comicalities.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Variety Entertainment.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Minstrelsy, Farces, and Negro Comicalities.

☞Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Our friends in the interior of the State express a good deal of alarm lest the fraudulent vote of New-York and Brooklyn should render abortive all their efforts to elect the Republican ticket. We can assure all such desponding Republicans that the registration lists of these two cities will be subjected to the most searching scrutiny, and that the most thorough preparations will be made to keep the vote within its legal dimensions. The system of verification of the registry which has been devised for this City is one of the most perfect which has ever been applied, and by election day the names of at least nine-tenths of the persons who have registered illegally will be in proper hands for proper action.

Of course, in a work of so much magnitude there is abundant scope for the co-operation of private citizens. Any earnest Republican can greatly strengthen the hands of the Federal Supervisors of Election by communicating to THE TIMES facts which come to his knowledge relating to illegal registration in his own election district. We shall gladly see that all such communications receive due attention. It may be necessary to invoke the active aid of private citizens to keep the ballot-box free from fraud. By this day week the extent of the attempted frauds with which we have to deal will be made apparant, and whatever aid may be needed to reinforce the ordinary guardians of purity of election will, we doubt not, be promptly forthcoming.

The *Sun* thinks that "we might as well have a bull-dog to rule New-York as to have an unintelligent, unreasoning one-man power to dictate bad nominations and impose bad officers on the people." This is quite true, and, therefore, we expect to see the *Sun* repudiate the entire Kelly ticket. CROKER and WOLTMAN are certainly more disreputable persons that Mr. CALVIN, and the whole ticket must be defeated if KELLY'S claim to be the autocrat of New-York is to be finally disposed of. It was not only DELANO C. CALVIN who was beaten last year. FREEDMAN and SINNOTT shared the same fate, and both are soliciting again the suffrages of a community which has certainly had no fresh reason since last year for accepting them.

Perhaps the most comprehensive and able review yet attempted of the political and public career of Gov. TILDEN will be found in the speech of Mr. DORMAN B. EATON, which we publish to-day. From the thinly-veiled treason which marked his conduct during the early days of the war, to the duplicity, meanness, and impudence of his latest attempt to rob Gov. DIX and Republican Legislatures of the credit of reducing State taxation, no point of the tortuous and slimy course of Mr. TILDEN is left untouched. Mr. EATON brings out in clear contrast the honest, patriotic, and straighforward conduct of Gen. HAYES, and presents the brave soldier and the resolute Reformer as a companion picture to the sneaking foe of the Union and the tricky, unscrupulous politician.

Dispatches from London, dated yesterday, announce that Roumania has resolved on striking for independence, and that Prince CHARLES will personally command the forces. This reported extension of the area of the Eastern conflict is of the greatest importance, but the story lacks confirmation. In the meantime, the Servians claim that in the late fight the Turks were "repulsed along the whole line." This statement is not supported by information furnished by independent newspaper correspondents, and it is apparently conceded that the left wing of the Turkish forces has invested Djunis. Should this place surrender, the whole Morava Valley will be in the hands of the Turks, and a decisive battle will be imminent.

The trouble among the Republicans in the Thirty-first Congressional District continues, to the great delight of the enemy. Every day renders more improbable any mutually satisfactory adjustment of the differences which are represented by rival candidates in the same party interest. The feelings which keep Messrs. FLAGLER and HOSKINS apart are gaining hold upon their respective followers, rendering more difficult than ever the retirement of either for the benefit of the other. It is understood that Mr. FLAGLER is not unwilling to withdraw, but that event, while creditable to himself, would not insure the transfer of his supporters to Mr. HOSKINS. There seems to be only one way out of the difficulty, and that involves the retirement of both candidates. If Messrs. HOSKINS and FLAGLER will consent, without further waste of time, to sacrifice their own wishes and pretensions to the welfare of the party, a new nomination may be obtained that will be acceptable to both sections, and will insure Republican success. The interests at stake are too diversified and great to be imperiled for any personal consideration, or for the gratification of one part of the district at the expense of the whole.

A tolerably complete history of Mr. TILDEN'S connection with the "reconstruction" of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad in 1862, and the lease of the same road in 1869, will be found elsewhere. Mr. SINNOTT did not deny our general allegation that his employer earned $25,000 from the first-named operation, though he called in question the accuracy of the apportionment of certain amounts to certain items of service. It will be observed that the investigations of our special correspondent at Pittsburg establish the fact that his fees for services in connection with the lease of the road in 1869 were $50,000. As the legal proceedings required to facilitate the sale of the road in 1862 were far more delicate and onerous, and as Mr. TILDEN did all the important work in connection with these proceedings, it may be safely inferred that his aggregate fees in 1862 were far in excess of $50,000. His gains accruing from the rise of the stock after the lease of the road to the Pennsylvania Central must have amounted to a very large sum. Competent judges place them at half a million of dollars, and they may have exceeded even that amount. Not a trace of any of these items of income appears in Mr. TILDEN'S tax returns.

COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE

Nearly four years ago Senator MORTON introduced into the Senate a proposition to regulate, by law, the counting of the vote for President and Vice President, and he supported his propesition by a speech in which he detailed with great clearness and force the dangers and difficulties which surrounded the method then pursued. At that time the vote was counted under what was known as the twenty-second joint rule, the effect of which was, in substance, to throw out the vote of any State, to the acceptance of which objection was made and sustained by either house of Congress. Obviously, this rule placed it in the power of either house, acting arbitrarily and factiously, to throw the election into the House of Representatives, by rejecting enough votes to prevent any one candidate from receiving a majority. Were the rule still in force, and Mr. HAYES were to receive a majority of six electoral votes, including those of South Carolina, the House of Representatives might refuse to receive the votes of that State, neither candidate would have a majority, and the election would go to the House. In that body, the vote would be taken by States, each State having one vote, to be determined by the majority of its Representatives. Mr. MORTON showed at the time he introduced the act referred to, that it would be quite within the bounds of possibility for forty-five members of the House controlling the votes of nineteen States, and representing only about one-fifth of the people of the country, to determine the choice of a President. This was an extreme case, but it demonstrated how easily a President might be chosen under the twenty-second joint rule, who should have received only a small minority of the popular vote.

At that time both Senate and House were strongly Republican, and Mr. MORTON'S proposition was made solely in the interest of justice and order. It had, and could have, no possible reference to political advantage for his party, and it is greatly to the credit of Senator MORTON, and to the Senators who sustained him, of both parties, that the subject was considered from first to last in the most impartial and patriotic spirit. The measure only partly succeeded. An act was passed by the Senate, which was extensively and patiently debated, and was, on the whole, an extremely judicious measure, but it was never acted on by the House. The twenty-second joint rule was, however, abrogated by the Senate, and there is now no specific provision for counting the electoral vote. We notice that some of the Democratic leaders have started the idea that the old rule made in 1865 still exists, and that a State's vote can be thrown out by either house But this is a mistake, doubtless made in haste, and which no member of Congress on either side will, on reflection, undertake to maintain. Senator BAYARD, an authority which will hardly be disputed by Democrats, expressed his opinion in the debate of the 13th of March last, that "concurrence of the House was not essential," after the Senate had rescinded the rule. Senator THURMAN alluded to the rule as "abolished." Mr. MCMILLAN, (Liberal,) of Minnesota, declared that the joint rule had "been repealed," and Mr. MORTON, that Congress "had no rule." It is plain that no joint rule exists which can for a moment control the action of either house. All questions arising in regard to the counting of the votes are, therefore, to be decided with no other light than that of the Constitution, interpreted by the aid of such precedents as exist.

It would be idle to deny that, under these circumstances, the situation may become a very delicate and even critical one, and that it may call for the exercise by all parties of the utmost calmness and self-control, and the most strenuous effort to avoid partisan passion. The Constitution provides simply that the electoral votes shall be sent, signed and certified, to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. "The President of the Senate," says the Constitution, "shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall there be counted." It is obvious that there are numerous points on which this declaration of the Constitution makes no distinct provision. Votes may be improperly certified; it may not appear that they were taken by ballot; they may be cast for candidates for President and Vice-President neither one of whom is a citizen of a State other than that of the electors; the candidates may not have the proper qualifications of age and citizenship; the electors may not have met on the proper day; and, finally, there may be two sets of certificates from persons alike claiming to be electors, each authenticated, under the form of law, by a person claiming to be Governor of the State from which, they are sent. Whichever of these objections may lie to the receipt of a vote, there is no distinct provision for entertaining or disposing of it, and the only specific precedent bearing on the subject is that of 1857, when Mr. MASON, the President of the Senate, presiding at the counting of the electoral votes, refused to receive an objection to the reception of the vote of Wisconsin. His action caused great excitement, but it prevailed, and was not repudiated or condemned by either house. Since, therefore, there may be, should the election be close, serious difficulties in the way of an orderly and conclusive count of the electoral votes, we repeat the suggestion that the question should be treated on all hands with the utmost candor, and with as little partisan feeling as possible.

Several important suggestions as to what can and should be done, in case any question may arise with reference to the electoral votes, in the absence of any statutory provision, were made during the debate of last session, by prominent Democratic Senators. Senator WHYTE, of Maryland, held that in any case and under all circumstances, it lies with the President of the Senate not only to open the certificates, but to count the votes, the two houses of Congress being simply witnesses to the act. This necessarily carries with it the power to decide any question as to what votes shall be counted, and we may add that no doubt was felt or expressed in the Senate that the President of the Senate, on whom such power must devolve, was the acting President, Mr. FERRY, of Michigan. In this view, Mr. STEVENSON of Kentucky, concurred. Mr. CHRISTIANCY, on the other hand, in a careful and very able speech, declared that, in the absence of any rule or law to the contrary, the clear inference from the Constitution was that the vote of no State could be thrown out without the concurrent affirmative vote of both houses of Congress. The question arising, what would be the consequence of a failure to count the votes, Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, in a spirited and most emphatic manner declared that it could only be to make the President of the Senate, on the expiration of the term of the Executive, acting President of the United States.

We call attention to these features of the discussion because it has been suggested by some of the Democratic leaders with more zeal than sound judgment, that it might be in the power of the House to reject the vote of South Carolina, for instance, on the ground that the United States troops had been employed there to interfere with a free election. Such a proposition is simply revolutionary. It could not be carried out without involving the country in a conflict of the most deplorable character. The fact is that in South Carolina the troops are used to secure, not to hinder, a free election, and any attempt to wrest the Presidency from the majority of the people by a usurpation on the part of the House, based on a plain perversion of fact and of law, would be resisted by whatever means might be necessary to prevent its success. The Democratic leaders, in their senses, could not entertain such a desperate suggestion for an instant.

DANGER TO BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The fact that members of the Funding Syndicate differ altogether from Mr. BELMONT in regard to the effect of Democratic success on financial and business interests evidently disturbs that gentleman's equanimity. He has traded upon his connection with the ROTHSCHILDS many years, and has grown so great in his own estimation that he cannot tolerate opposition to any opinion he propounds. He is demagogue and autocrat by turns—now pandering to the vulgarest prejudices to excite hostility to the Republican policy of resumption; now assuming the airs of a monetary maguate, whose nod should settle great controversies and dispose of difficulties which he helped to create. It suited his purpose, not long ago, to foster discontent and to multiply the grounds of alarm. No Indiana inflationist outstripped him at that time in his exaggeration of the country's embarrassments, or in assailing the Republican methods of upholding the public credit. Mr. BELMONT did not hesitate then to drag down financial questions to the level of a very coarse partisanship, or to identify himself with opinions and tactics which conservative business men regard with abhorrence. Now he appears in quite a different character. Finding that the party he is identified with is distrusted, and that the mere possibility of its success awakens apprehension abroad, which may seriously interfere with his European relations, he declares that there is no danger, no difficulty, and that whether HAYES or TILDEN be the next President, the result, so far as United States securities are concerned, will be the same. Naturally, however, a man who thus plays fast and loose with the grave problems of the pending contest, must expect to be discredited. He has shown himself too much of a partisan to wield influence with the public as a financier. The discovery is a surprise to him. He expected that with one stroke of his pen he could neutralize the financial influences which are concentrating against the Democratic Party. For once he has miscalculated. The informal but undoubted expressions of the Secretary of the Treasury upset one part of Mr. BELMONT'S argument; and the known dissent of members of the syndicate from the view he has promulgated is at once mortifying to his pride and fatal to his authority. The old insolence therefore reappears. The *World*, in his behalf, menaces the dissenting partners of the syndicate, and sneers at them as the inferiors of Mr. BELMONT and the ROTHSCHILDS! How the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD like this method of trading upon their name and wealth, and of making both tributary to the partisan greatness of Mr. BELMONT, is a question to be settled by themselves. They can hardly have imagined that influence derived from business association with them would be made subservient to partisan ends. So it is, however. And we now have the spectacle of an agent of the ROTHSCHILDS using their name to bolster up Mr. TILDEN, and in their name insulting every banker and capitalist who holds that the success of the Democratic Party would be fraught with peril to the public credit and general business interests.

The prevailing conviction upon this subject is too deeply rooted to be shaken by any man's *ipse dixit*. The more the causes of the feeling are scrutinized, the stronger it becomes. At the outset of the campaign, the relative power of the inflationists in the Democratic Party and the obvious insincerity of its candidates were the chief obstacles to confidence. Events have since rendered these obstacles more formidable. More and more complete has been Mr. TILDEN'S surrender to the rag-money faction. It compelled the party in the present Congress to declare itself adverse to specific measures leading to resumption; and its control is even more complete over the Democratic representatives already elected to the next Congress. It exacted from Mr. TILDEN concessions that would be fatal to an honest financial policy under his administration, and that render him utterly untrustworthy as an exponent of financial principle. He has shown himself as pliable as Mr. HENDRICKS in the hands of the currency demagogues. His election, therefore, would revive the worst forms of uncertainty, and counteract the influences which are gradually overcoming business depression. Whatever might be the end of the conflict between the repudiators and those who would preserve the public faith, between the enemies and the friends of a sound currency, it is certain that the accession of the Democrats to power would destroy all that has been gained in the way of improvement, and would bring back the uncertainty which renders healthy business operations impossible.

The Southern question supplies other indications of peril. It is pregnant with disorganizing tendencies. The dangers of which "the bloody shirt" is the symbol are only part of the question to be considered. The claims to be urged, formidable as they are in their bearings upon debt and taxation, are but one of the assaults to be met. That which the idea of "a solid South" suggests above all other things, is the reopening of the vital issues as between the South and the Union, and the immediate overturning of much that has been accomplished. The proscriptive spirit which is manifested in every Southern State is bad enough. Its inevitable effect must be, in the event of Democratic success, to drive from the South Northern men who went there to establish themselves in business, and whose business relations are assailed in a manner unknown in free communities. Northern capital will be withdrawn; foreign capital will be withheld, and enterprises which are essential to the prosperity of the South will be paralyzed. The determination on which the South Carolina Democrats are acting, to deal only with persons who concur with them in politics exists throughout the South; and it is the precursor of business disasters. It is one of many proofs of the intention to re-establish the ante-war status of the Democratic Party, and to enforce the ante-war rendering of constitutional rights and duties. On what other hypothesis is it possible to explain the prominence conceded to politicians who, like JEREMIAH S. BLACK, have never failed to denounce the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments as "frauds," and therefore destitute of validity? That there are many Democrats who have no sympathy with extreme opinions we admit. Unfortunately they are a minority in the party. Like Mr. TILDEN on the currency question, they lack the courage of their professed opinions. The positive members of the party are they who shape its policy; and their action, if restored to power, does not admit of doubt. It would ultimately fail, of course. The united South would be confronted by a united North, and the lesson of the rebellion would be repeated—with very important amendments. In the meantime, however, business interests would be jeopardized. There might not be anarchy, but there would certainly be panic, embarrassment and distress—conditions which the country is hardly likely to accept for the sake of the Democratic Party.

THE DEMOCRATIC "CHEAP JOHN."

If by any disastrous combination of circumstances a Democratic Congress and a Democratic Administration should be put into power at this election, thereafter would be a great sale of "undeemed pledges." The burden of the Democratic stump-speakers and Literary Bureau has been "retrenchment, economy, and reform." Of course, we have no right to expect either economy, retrenchment, or reform from the Democracy. We must suppose that the party which supports TILDEN is the same old Democratic Party which was in power during the days of POLK, PIERCE, and BUCHANAN. Indeed, the resolutions of nearly all the State and National Conventions of the party "point with pride" to what they fondly call "the record of the grand old party." JACOB THOMPSON was one of the last Secretaries of the Interior during the last Democratic Administration with which this country was cursed. JOHN B. FLOYD was Secretary of War at the same time, and we venture to say that no National Administration, before or since, has been so utterly corrupt and dishonest. In the Cherokee land job these men stole nearly three million dollars. It was absolutely stolen and divided among the hangers-on who then infested Washington. The removal of the Choctaw Indians netted the Democratic Indian Ring, $1,787,565; and Mr. COMINGO, of Missouri, a Democrat, in a report made to the Forty-third Congress, declared that every item of this large sum was fraudulent. The Indian trust fund job of FLOYD has not yet been forgotten. As Secretary of War, FLOYD made away with $800,000 of those bonds, so that they utterly disappeared. The remainder of the trust was illegally invested in State bonds, which eventually became valueless; and among the expenditures of the Government which so intensify the lamentations of Mr. TILDEN is one million dollars interest paid by the United States on the sum which FLOYD dishonestly "conveyed." That Democratic Secretary of War, beside whose robberies the crooked transactions of BELKNAP shrink into nothingness, issued fraudulent acceptances to the amount of $5,267,395, for which there was no money and no appropriation. If the rebellion had not given FLOYD a refuge from the consequences of his rascalities, he would have been impeached for his crimes. And yet the Tilden "reformers" cackle about "the good old Democratic days."

This is the sort of reform to which such reformers as DORSHEIMER and KELLY, and such unsophisticated youngsters as the Duke GWIN, invite us. To these men the much-talked-of civil service reform means a chance to put their thieves back again. We repeat, no such stealing has ever been known in the history of this country as has been committed by the Democratic Party when in power. We do not pretend to justify the abuses which have crept into the public service while the Republicans have borne sway; but it is a matter of historical record that the civil service under Democratic rule has simply been a system of organized robbery.

As if it were not enough that the gaunt horde which surrounds TILDEN should be straining every nerve to secure the plunder of the offices, a "solid South" is led on by the promise of the allowance of hundreds of millions in claims for damages. At the last session of Congress, according to the records, so-called Southern claims to the amount of $2,503,622,386 were presented and filed. These are in the nature of bills to pay that amount of money. No attempt was made by the Democratic members to press these. They remain on the files of the House, to be taken up and passed whenever the Democratic Party feels strong enough. Of these claims, the largest items are for the use and occupation of property—$1,205,163,000—and for the payment of supplies used or destroyed. The refunding of the cotton tax calls for $68,000,000, and a return of the proceeds of captured and abandoned property requires $9,000,000. A vast sum is demanded by private bills for individual damages; and all these it is proposed, by a bill now on the files of the House, to dispose of by simple reference to the Secretary of War. Let us imagine another such Democrat as JOHN B. FLOYD in the War Department, with these millions of claims coming up before him.

It is folly to urge that a shuffling and time-serving politician like TILDEN could stand up against the frantic rush which the claimants would make upon the Treasury. No Democrat, even now, dares to declare that these pending claims, though their aggregate overtops the national debt, are unreasonable or even excessive. No Democratic stump speaker has dared to discuss the abstract question of the payment of any class of the claims which we lump under one head as "Southern." On the contrary, Democratic members of the House and Senate have already prepared the way for the evasion of the constitutional provision which prohibits the payment of rebel debts. We reiterate that it is the deliberate intention of the Democratic Party to pay off these enormous claims whenever they have the power. With a Democratic President, and a Democratic majority in Congress, the flood-gates will be opened. The public funds will be snatched, taxes indefinitely increased, and the public credit shattered. Nevertheless, this party of false pretenses, with a shameful record of official corruption behind it, and with a host of fraudulent claimants waiting for its entrance to power, swindles the trustful voter with promises of Retrenchment and Reform.

THE THEORETICAL BARBER.

Almost every intelligent man is familiar with the story of LEVERRIER'S discovery of Neptune. We picture to ourselves the astronomer peering through his telescope and noticing Uranus in the act of staggering along its orbit with as many perturbations as a Democratic statesman returning from a ratification meeting is accustomed to exhibit. We can imagine how LEVERRIER sprang up when the thought suddenly came into his mind that some unknown and dissolute planet must have led Uranus astray, and how enthusiastically he seized his slate and began to do those tremend us sums in "double entry," "compound interest," and other abstruse departments of arithmetic which finally gave him the clue to the position of the suspected planetary disturber. Undoubtdly, he deserves great credit for his discovery; but, after all, it was one which astronomers ought never to have had any difficulty in making; and what was really the most curious feature of the affair was the failure of everybody but LEVERRIER and ADAMS to perceive that disturbances in the orbit of a planet postulated the existence of a disturber. It is not, however, among astronomers only that we find a tendency to ignore truths which are taught by implication. Not a single anthropologist has yet perceived that the existence of a "practical barber" implies the existence of a "theoretical barber," and the social LEVERRIER who shall calculate the elements and discover the location of the "theoretical barber" has not yet made his appearance.

The sign of the "Practical Barber" is one which constantly meets the eye in certain parts of this City, and which conveys a very well-understood meaning. We all know that a practical barber is a person of vast and oppressive conversational powers, who condescends to shave the beards and cut the hair of the public in order to obtain an audience. But what is the theoretical barber? Obviously, he is one who has mastered the rules of shaving, shearing, and conversation, but who does not handle the material razor or scissors. He is the professor of the art which the practical barber practices; the instructor of the innumerable practical barbers with whom the deafened public is sadly familiar.

No naturalist has hitherto called attention to the fact that the practical barber is always full-grown, and that on his first appearance before the public he is fully panoplied with shears and razors, and sufficiently skillful in their use. The spectacle of an inexperienced barber fleshing his murderous razor in the cheek of his first customer is never seen. It is true that in all barbers' shops there is an obtrusive small boy, who brings the shaven customers some one else's hat and makes a shallow pretense of brushing his coat. This small boy, however, is evidently not an inchoate practical barber, for he never meddles with razor or scissors, and never makes the slightest allusion to the virtues of his employer's "tonic." If we are content to accept the evidence of our eyes we must believe that barbers' apprentices do not exist, but that the practical barber springs into being full-grown and endowed with a complete mastery of all branches of his art.

Reason teaches us that this cannot be the case. The practical barber must learn his duties by careful study and long practice. There must have been a period in the early life of the most accomplished barber when his conversation was not more tedious than that of other men, and when he was utterly incapable of shaving a victim without cutting him up into fine slices. There is no royal road to shaving or hair-cutting; no short-cut by which the ambitious student may suddenly become proficient in shampooing and in forcing bottles of undesirable "tonic" upon weak-minded men. We cannot see the cheeks which the barber-student has slashed, and we know not where the unhappy beings upon whom he tries his 'prentice tongue while learning the art of professional conversation, are concealed; but no reasoning man can doubt that somewhere in the vast City the practical barbers who are to shave us three or four years hence, are secretly learning their trade, and that a frightful number of unhappy men must daily be cut to pieces and talked to death in the operating room of the occult barbers' college. Nothing is more certain than that a terrible mortality must result from the early efforts of the inexperienced shaver, and it will at once occur to every thoughtful man that we have here an explanation of the frequency with which dead bodies, "much mutilated about the face," are found floating in the river.

It being thus demonstrated that the practical barber learns his art in secret and by assiduous practice, and that the very existence of the practical barber postulates the existence of the theoretical barber, we are ready to draw the inevitable conclusion that the latter is the teacher of the former. Beyond a shadow of a doubt, we have among us barbers' normal schools, presided over by accomplished theoretical barbers, and attended by scores of hard-working students. In these schools' classes in shaving, hair-cutting, and conversation are furnished with subjects, upon which they are required to operate. How these subjects are procured—whether they are desperate men who voluntarily submit to torture for the sake of large wages, or whether they are quietly kidnapped by bold beard-snatchers—we can only conjecture; but it is evident that the frequency with which the throats of subjects are fatally cut by new students fully accounts for the secrecy with which the schools are conducted and the retirement in which the theoretical barbers live. They cannot, however, successfully screen themselves from the investigations of inductive reasoning. As soon as LEVERRIER perceived that the perturbations of Uranus implied the existence of Neptune, the discovery of the latter's hiding-place was inevitable; and now that it has been demonstrated that theoretical barbers exist, it cannot be long before they are dragged into light, and their schools of sanguinary shaving and inhuman conversation broken up and suppressed in the interests of humanity.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Let it not be forgotten that Samuel J. Tilden was the man who, according to the sworn testimony of Oakes Ames, drew up the notorious Credit Mobilier scheme, which brought such disgrace upon the nation.

The war is a failure, let us immediately cease hostilities, said Mr. Tilden at Chicago in 1864. At this time Gov. Hayes was helping to prove that it was not a failure, and he did not cease until it was proved to be a success.

Mr. Tilden's income in the year 1865 reached the princely figure of $237,252. The income return he made for this period gave $20,000 only as his receipts. He made oath that this was a true statement, and thereby defrauded the Government of $18,000 taxes.

Will the capitalists and security-holders of New-York help to place in power a party whose leaders a few years ago were howling for the taxation of the Government bonds, and clamoring for their "payment" in other promises to pay? Are Daniel W. Voorhees, George H. Pendleton, William Allen, Franklin Landers, and Tom Ewing the best custodians of the nation's credit?

Samuel J. Tilden was one of the principal leaders in the celebrated secret meeting at Delmonico's in February, 1863. The ostensible object of that meeting was the "diffusion of correct political information;" its real purpose and intent was exposed by accident, and proved to be an organized attempt to aid the rebellion. At this time Gov. Hayes was serving his country on the field of battle.

That Gov. Hayes has always been in close relations not only with the better, but the best, elements of the Republican Party is well known. To those who have had intercourse with him since his nomination it is also known that his most trusted friends and advisers are such men as Schurz, ex-Secretary Cox, George William Curtis, Stanley Matthews, Judge Hoar, E. D. Morgan, and other tried leaders of the true reforming elements of the country. The election of Gen. Hayes to the Presidency will be a triumph of all that is noblest and best in the Republican Party.

The mass of voters never make nice distinctions or draw "fine sight." The most palpable points, the most obvious issues—those that lie not hidden but on the surface—control the majority of minds. And so in the present campaign the attempt of the Confederacy to get on its feet, the risk in the restoration of the State Rights Party to power, the dishonesty of Tilden as shown in the evasion of his income tax and in other ways, and the perfect purity of the character and record of Hayes will sway the minds of the masses toward the right side. Civil service reform, specie resumption, proscription and assassination at the South, will influence other minds, for these are plain, clearly-defined issues also.

In 1872 Mr. Tilden was elected to the State Legislature. This was just after the Tweed robberies had been made public, and the people were demanding a thorough reform in the State Government. Mr. Tilden was expected to render valuable assistance in the work of shaping the new legislation demanded. He did absolutely nothing. During the session there were 1,568 roll-calls; and of these he was absent from 1,461. He shirked the vote on every important topic which came before the House, and was absent from the floor and the committee room whenever any work was to be done which might "commit" him.

Mr. Tilden is constantly advertised to be the "friend of the working man." Let workingmen inquire of their fellow workmen in Brady's Bend, Penn., or of the poor miners in the iron mines of Michigan, what sort of a friend he has been to them. They will learn how the "great reformer" ruined a prosperous manufacturing village, and "shaved" the scanty wages of the miners in his employ by paying them in bogus currency. The pretended advocate of hard money is known to the Michigan miners as the largest dealer in "shinplasters" on the Peninsula; and the few remaining inhabitants of the Pennsylvania village remember the great reformer and advocate of sound government as the man who enriched himself by bankrupting the iron works which gave them employment.

The plan of the Tilden campaign is very simple. It is to carry the South solid and to that vote add the Electoral vote of New-York and Indiana. This will give more than enough votes to elect. The extreme nervousness of the Democracy about carrying South Carolina shows how necessary the vote of that State is to the success of their plan. The way to check-mate this movement is to break the solid phalanx of Southern States and wrest from them one of the two large Northern States upon whose vote their hopes depend. For the Republicans to carry either North or South Carolina, with New-York or Indiana, defeats the Tilden plan and elects Hayes. Here, then, is a hint to the Republicans to bend their energies to carry each one of these four States. Their electoral votes decide the contest.

Mr. Tilden is paraded as the "friend of the working man," and the great champion of reform in our Government. But it was the same Mr. Tilden who caused the issue of over five millions and a quarter of shinplaster currency in the mining regions of Michigan, and compelled the miners in his employ to accept their wages in this bogus stuff, which was worth only seventy-five or eighty cents on the dollar. The official records of the Revenue Department show the extent to which this double swindle was carried. The workmen were cheated and the Government was defrauded of nearly one million dollars of taxes due upon the Tilden currency. "Collect the taxes honestly," says Mr. Tilden, when he issues a political pamphlet in the shape of an official Message, and at the same time he is found to be cheating the National Treasury on false income returns and the issues of his shinplasters.

How much the personal puffs paid for as advertisements by Mr. Tilden through the agency of Bates & Locke contributed toward the nomination of that enterprising candidate, will perhaps not be known until the final reckoning of accounts. That the chief ruler of a great Republic should be chosen by the methods employed to disseminate the blessings of Gargling Oil or Rising Sun Stove Polish would be pitiably humiliating if the whole thing were not so grossly grotesque. We can suggest a saving hereafter to Mr. Tilden in the matter of advertising bills. Let barn-doors, rocks, and fences along the lines of railways be plastered over with such legends as "Osgood's India Colagogue is the best Colagogue and S. Jones Tilden is the best Reformer in the Business;" "The New-York or Rising *Sun* Pot Polish Shines for All—Vote for Tilden, Vermifuge, and Reform." In this simple way the shinplaster candidate and the best remedy for piles could be gotten before the public.

The system of organizing a State by townships or school districts seems not to be as well understood in New-York as it is in Ohio and other States. The organization by the Executive Committees of both parties in Ohio is so close and compact, that there is a variation of but a few thousand votes from year to year, in a total vote of over six hundred thousand. One advantage of having two active township committeemen in each township is, that should the County Committee prove inefficient, as is often the case, the State Committee can communicate directly with the township, which is the unit of organization. To the township committeemen all documents for distribution and circulars are sent, and from them complete tests of Democratic, Republican, and doubtful voters are obtained. All correspondence is preserved and filed for reference, and receipts and disbursements are entered in a set of account books, so that the business is conducted as systematically as the business of a bank. This is the only effective way to organize a State: Secure the early appointment of the necessary election-day committees, and utilize the efficient workers in a party. Of course, there are other parts of this plan, such as sending agents from head-quarters to every county in the State to see that all needful work is done and all important instructions carried out; but of these details we need not speak.

GRAND RALLY IN ELMIRA.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF REPUBLICANS—ELOQUENT SPEECH BY GEN CLARK E. CARR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, Oct. 23.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings that has been held in this city during the canvass occurred here to-night, and was addressed by Gen. Clark E. Carr, of Illinois. The speaker took up the railroad record of Mr. Tilden and showed that the railroad wrecker had brought about the hard times; that this class of men who absorb the money of the people in the interest of monopolies, robbed the people of the rest of their subscriptions to railroads and destroyed confidence abroad, and that Tilden is the prince of railroad monopolists. He said: "The millions of money in the hands of Mr. Tilden, was obtained dishonestly from the farmers of the West who subscribed their money for the building of railroads." He showed that the robbery of the railroads brought about the destruction of confidence, stopped loans from Europe, and brought on the panic. He said the millions of money which Tilden is now using to elect himself President represents the toil and sweat of the farmers of the West who have been swindled out of their railroad subscriptions. Gen. Carr made one of the most effective speeches ever delivered in Elmira.

ROCKLAND COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NYACK, Oct. 23.—The following is the complete Republican County ticket for Rockland County: For Assembly, Henry M. Peck; Sheriff, R. H. M. Dickinson; Superintendent of Poor, John I. Pulhemus; Coroner, Dr. C. Hasbrouck Ten Eyck; Justice of Sessions, John I. Cole. The county mass-meeting at Spring Valley on Wednesday will undoubtedly be a large affair. Addresses will be delivered by Gen. Sickles, Hon. John Oakey, and others.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—The French steamer from Vera Cruz brings the following intelligence from the City of Mexico, Oct. 11: No decision has yet been reached in Congress on the principal questions before that body, but a test vote on a motion to postpone the consideration of the bill giving the President ample faculties until after the new election has been taken, which shows Senor Lerdo's strength. The motion was defeated by 120 to 31. The military situation remains unaltered. Revolutionary bands are roaming about and robbing the people. The situation of suspense is very favorable to the Government, which is gaining strength morally and materially. The revolutionists are strongest in Oaxaca, but they are hemmed in, and do not dare to come out of the State. The proceedings of Congress are watched with great interest, as the debates on the important questions to come up are expected to reveal the true state of affairs.

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

GEN. SICKLES ON CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

HE ADDRESSES A VERY LARGE AUDIENCE—HE REVIEWS AND DENOUNCES THE TAMMANY HALL TICKET FOR THIS COUNTY—TILDEN'S CLAIM AS A REFORMER LAID BARE—THE DANGER OF A UNITED SOUTH POINTED OUT.

The mass-meeting held last evening at Parepa Hall, under the auspices of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association, was only second in point of numbers and enthusiasm to the splendid gatherings which have been held at the Cooper Institute since the opening of the campaign. The hall was packed, a state of things not on record in connection with any other political meeting held in that building, and the galleries which were reserved for ladies were also filled. The platform was likewise occupied to its fullest extent by the leading citizens of the district. While the meeting was in progress a torch-light parade of a large number of Boys in Blue was held outside, fire-works were discharged, and both indoors and out of doors the enthusiasm was of the most excellent kind. The orator of the evening was Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, whose speech was a masterly arraignment of the Democratic Party for malpractices in the Municipal Government of New-York and in connection with State and national affairs. Hon. J. H. Warrick also addressed the assemblage. Eight o'clock was the time fixed for the opening of the proceedings and for half an hour previous, the meeting sang Republican campaign songs, arranged to patriotic airs, in which they had due leadership. The ladies in the galleries also took part. When Gen. Sickles came on the platform the band which was in attendance played "Hail to the Chief," and the speaker of the evening was received with enthusiastic applause. The meeting was then organized with promptitude by Col. A. P. Ketchum nominating Hon. Rufus B. Cowing as presiding officer. Mr. Cowing formally opened the proceedings, declining himself to make any speech, but saying that other gentlemen would adorn the meeting who would doubtless show good reason why the whole of these States should not be thrown into the hands of the united South. He then presented a list of over two hundred Vice Presidents, and more than twenty Secretaries, which was accepted by the meeting. The following are a few of the names:

VICE PRESIDENTS:

Robt. C. Brown, Gen. John C. Fremont, Thomas Cutter, Alexander M. Eagleson, Jacob Dunn, Henry Weish, Gen. H. Charles Ulman, James M. Thomson, George B. Carroll, Louis J. Phillips, William Starritt, A. W. Brockway, M.D., John A. Eagleson, Hon. Horatio P. Allen, H. A. Gregory, M.D., Wm. Harrison, H. Van Orden, John C. Gifling, Wm. H. Benjamin, Gen. George W. Palmer, H. J. Pierce, M. D., S. S. Coty, Ira B. Reed, M.D., T. C. J. Langueir, William B. Aster, James R. Fuller, M. D., Colonel George P. Webster, John B. Ventre, M. D., Stephen Roberts, Gen. D. F. Burke, James S. Watson, D. W. Seward M. D., William Butler, George V. McLean, S. C. Wandell, J. K. Watkins, Jr., Almadas Wilkinson, James B. Wells, John Dwight, William Meaurick.

SECRETARIES.

Major John D. Terry, L. S. Quackenbush, William Hallett, E. J. Tichenor, S. C. Pullman, James M. Thomson, Jr.

ADDRESS OF GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. Sickles was then introduced and was received with loud and long-continued applause. He was there, he said, in response to their summons, and he would discharge his duty as well as his strength would enable him. It was very gratifying to him to see so very large and imposing an assemblage, for it was a testimony of their deep interest in the issues of the canvass. Tammany Hall, he proceeded, had just given to them the first instalment of Mr. Tilden's reform. Mr. Tilden, through his friends and agents in Tammany Hall, had put up candidates for the most important local offices, and he [Gen. Sickles] asked their attention for a moment while he referred to a few of them, so that they might see in the first instalment what the next and the next might be, if Mr. Tilden had the opportunity of controlling the government of the State and nation as he did the government of the City of New-York. They would agree with him that there could not be presented a worse list of officers than that which Mr. Tilden had given. It was nothing more than a reproduction of the old Ring of which Tweed was chief, of whom Tilden was the silent partner until public reformation compelled him to turn State's evidence. Among the names on that list was that of Mr. Sinnott, who was Mr. Tilden's defender whenever any indictment was laid against him. He was now put forward for an office to which was attached a salary of $10,000. It was, he believed, the first time in the history of the Republic that the residency that a man was employed to make explanations for him when charges were made against him. The next name was that of Mr. Calvin who was nominated for the office of Surrogate, one of the most important in connection with the City and County Government. They had seen published in the journals of the day some of Mr. Calvin's most important decisions, in which he had awarded $350,000 on an old outlawed claim against the City, a claim which had been offered for $3,500 without the possibility of finding a purchaser. Another of his nominees was a ruffian named Croker, who had been nominated to one of the most important County offices, a man whom Kelly, Tilden's representative, called one of the noblest works of the Creator. Again, there was Gumbleton, nominated to an important County office. He had asked a friend who was Gumbleton, and he was told that there were no less than six of them in office at present. He asked them if they were willing to sit supinely and suffer these humiliations. In the Mayor's office to-day was the private secretary of Jeff. Davis receiving a large salary. In March, 1861, in one of the most important offices of this City were two officials, both Democrats, who, while holding these appointments, controlling one of the departments, were in correspondence with Gen. Beauregard at Charleston negotiating for a rank in the Southern army. They were Southern citizens, but they had not even the ordinary pretext that they should follow the State against the Union flag, for Kentucky, their State had remained to secede. One of these men at least held office now under a Democratic City Government. [Names were loudly called for, and a gentleman on the platform answered, "Smith and Lovell." "Yes," said Gen. Sickles, "Smith and Lovell." "Supported by Mr. Hewitt," said another voice, and Gen. Sickles answered, "Supported by Mr. Hewitt, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.] He then proceeded to discuss the claims of Mr. Smith Ely, the Democratic candidate for Mayor whose claims to respectability he did not wish to dispute, but whose name was nevertheless recorded as voting for infamous appropriations while he was in the Board of Supervisors. It was only now, when he was presented for public office, that his deeds came to be heard. However respectable he might be, he was the figure-head of a private ship, a buccaneer and corsair, and the crew were none the less privates and their object none the less plunder. The people of this City had endured this thing long enough, and it should and must have a final stop. Gen. Sickles then referred to the dealing of the Democratic Party with the laboring men, to their reduction of their wages to $1 60 per day, on the pretext that they could then give work to more men, but in reality that they might have more serfs under their control ready to do their bidding. Now was the time, he said, for revolt by the laboring man of New-York against this hypocritical rule. Now was the time to rescue the State and National Government from the hands of traitors. Gen. Sickles next referred to State questions before referring to the national issues at present pending. He first proceeded to expose Mr. Tilden's fraudulent claim, of having saved the State $7,000,000 on taxation. He characterized the claim as the greatest fraud ever practiced in the politics of the State of New-York. During the war, he said, the State was compelled to contract a debt of $21,000,000 for the payment of bounty, and taxes were to be imposed by which the debt was to be paid off in 1877. When Hoffman came into power in 1868 he paid six millions and a half in the sinking fund, which had accumulated for the payment of the debt. That money was appropriated by the Democratic party for various purposes, some of them sectarian. Every dollar, at all events, was diverted from the purpose for which it had been accumulated, the consolation of meeting the county bonds due in 1877. When Dix [applause] came into office in 1872 he uncovered this defalcation to the extent of six millions and a half of dollars. As a public man, he saw that the honor of the State was compromised, and called upon the Legislature to impose extraordinary taxation without delay to make good the defalcation carried out by those Ring men who had changed their operations from New-York to Albany. The Legislature passed a law to make good the debt, the taxes to extend over 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875. Tilden found that the defalcation had been made good, and the tax being no longer necessary, removed it from the State. And this was the pretense to having lessened the taxation of the State by $7,000,000. On the contrary, the appropriations this year for general purposes exceeded by $500 the largest ever made in the State of New-York for the maintenance of the State Government. He was responsible for this increase and the ordinary expenses of the State. Then again, there would have been no bounty scout at all if Tilden and his friends had been loyal, and had given their names to the loyal uprising of the State of New-York. He, therefore, arraigned and charged him with responsibility for every dollar of that $21,000,000 of county debt, and he further arraigned and charged him with forcing the people of the State to pay twice over the six and a half millions of that debt. Passing from city and State to national questions, Gen. Sickles said he believed, and the evidence was abundant to establish the proposition, that there was a conspiracy in the Democratic Party to seize the Government by force in the South and by fraud in New-York. He charged that the 86,000 majority in Georgia meant 80,000 shot-guns, and this fact presented issues as grave as the firing on Fort Sumter. It was not nullification or secession that was the man of the South now; they sought to obtain control in the Government, but they should meet such issues as Jackson met nullification and as Lincoln met secession. [Applause.] Gen. Sickles, in conclusion, contrasted the claims of Hayes and Tilden, showing the loyalty of the one and the turpitude of the other, and called upon every Republican to work earnestly and energetically in the approaching struggle.

He was followed by Hon. J. H. Warrick, at the conclusion of whose remarks the meeting adjourned.

MR. AUGUST BELMONT'S POSITION.

A REPLY BY HON. E. W. STOUGHTON TO HIS RECENT LETTER---ONE FEATURE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S CREDIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to the letter of Mr. August Belmont, printed in the *World* of the 19th inst., in which he states that the safety and wisdom of investment in the funded debt of our Government "do not depend upon Presidential elections in the opinion of European capitalists and bankers, any more than the soundness of English consols depends on whether the English Ministry is Tory or Liberal." And he adds that he thinks "the bond-payers can pay them easier, and bear the burdens better, under the great financial wisdom of Mr. Tilden than the inexperience of Mr. Hayes."

This last conclusion is evidently the result of political bias, for it assumes without foundation a measure of financial ability greatly in favor of Mr. Tilden. And, indeed, this should be expected from a man, who, like Mr. Belmont, was for some time Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who has long been a leader of the Democratic Party, and who now shows the most ardent zeal for its success by his public speeches and otherwise. His relations to the party and to Mr. Tilden should therefore detract somewhat from the value of his opinion that such a change of administration as he is seeking to accomplish in this country would, in the estimation of European capitalists, be as inoperative upon the value of our funded debt as would be a change of Ministry in Great Britain upon English consols. A tolerable acquaintance with the relations to the country and to each other of the two great parties here struggling for ascendency, and with the like relations of the political parties who contend for mastery in Great Britain, discloses that there is not the slightest parallel in the illustration employed by the New-York banker.

Two elements largely determine the financial credit which a nation enjoys throughout the world—ability to pay its debts, and the unwavering purpose of its Government, irrespective of the party wielding it, to pay them at maturity in that solid coin which all men recognize as the standard of value. No one ever heard from Tory or Liberal a doubt expressed as to the payment by the English nation of every obligation, nor has the occasion ever arisen there when, to prevent the disgrace of repudiation, it has been thought necessary to declare by act of Parliament that the validity of its public debt should never be questioned. Here, however, such a declaration has been added as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—an amendment which the Democratic Party in Congress has refused to recognize as binding by a vote of seventy-eight of its members in the House of Representatives. That it should have been thought necessary to insert such a provision in the fundamental law is evidence of apprehensions entertained at the North that should Southern men predominate in the Government they might, in view of the fact that our debt was contracted for the purpose of crushing the rebellion by them organized and conducted, be quite willing to assist in its repudiation. And it should be borne in mind that the very men whom it was the purpose of the framers of that amendment thus to restrain constitute a large majority of the party now straining every nerve to grasp the Legislative and Executive power of the country. Men, when they have the power, usually so act as to promote their own interests. We have just emerged from the most formidable and destructive civil war known to history, in which a large majority of the Democratic Party as now organized attempted to destroy the Union; and the question is, shall that party take control of the Government? The constituents of the party are sixteen Southern States, in thirteen of which their inhabitants have vast claims for property taken, destroyed, and injured during the war, which they insist our Government should pay. Our national debt—which the fourteenth amendment declares shall never be questioned—these persons have no interest in, and certainly will dot be anxious to pay, and are quite likely in view of their hostility to that amendment, to seek to repudiate. They have been deprived of some four millions of slaves, payment for which they would not, I presume, refuse to accept from the National Treasury; and in addition to all this they have incurred, to prosecute their rebellion, a large debt which, without entertaining a vibient presumption we may assume, they will be quite as willing to see paid as to assist in paying that contracted to crush the rebellion and destroy the Confederacy upon which they had built their hopes. And, moreover, we find them united with the inflationists of the West, in a purpose to issue large amounts of paper, redeemable, if at all, at some indefinite day in the future—a scheme absolutely essential if they would obtain through Congress payment of the vast Southern claims I have mentioned; for these even Northern Democrats would not venture to vote to pay in gold. Contrast a party so composed, having interests deeply hostile to the financial credit and prosperity of our country, deeply interested in largely increasing our national debt—in postponing its payment—probably quite willing to repudiate it, if that should be possible—with the party led by a Tory or Liberal Ministry in Great Britain, and then estimate the value of the opinion of the New-York banker, that a change of administration here is not more likely to affect the value of our funded debt than is a change of Ministry there to affect the value of English consols. The public debt of Great Britain was not contracted to crush a rebellion by a part of its people, nor do Tories lead a party having vast claims upon the Treasury, which the party led by Liberals regard as unjust and resolve shall never be paid. Indeed, the interests of these two parties in all that concerns the prosperity of the nation, are identical—neither promoting claims against its Treasury and both being equally interested in preserving its revenues, in reducing its taxation, and in maintaining its financial credit at home and abroad. Were such the condition, the interests, and the relations of the two great parties here to each other, to our country, to its revenues and financial credit, I should expect to find no shock to the latter by that change of administration which Mr. Belmont seeks to produce. It, however, requires but a little information and not much reflection to reach the conclusion, that foreign capitalists and bankers will not only await the result of the pending election before making further investments in our funded debt, but will thereafter, should the Democratic Party prevail, cautiously withhold them until its financial policy shall develop a better future than is now promised by the past history and present purposes of the men who control it. I am, indeed, authorized to say, upon the highest authority, that the objections suggested have already presented themselves with such force as seriously to interfere with the sale of our bonds abroad, and this difficulty for obvious reasons can only be removed by the success of a party whose policy it is not to increase the national debt by the payment of some thousands of millions of Southern claims, and whose immovable purpose it is to resist repudiation in every form; oppose inflation, and at the earliest day possible resume payment in coin of every national obligation.

E. W. STOUGHTON.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 23, 1876.

THE WILL OF HON. F. O. J. SMITH.

PORTLAND, Oct. 23.—The will of Hon. F. O. J. Smith, filed for probate to-day, leaves $50,000 to the Home for Aged and Indigent Mothers, $50,000 to the Cumberland County Law Library, $10,000 to the New-Hampshire Historical Society, and $10,000 to Phillips Academy Exeter, where he was educated, besides other smaller bequests.

RACING AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Fall running meeting of the National Jockey Club will open at Benning's Station Race-course on Tuesday, Oct. 31, and continue three days. There will be three races each day, including on the second day a hurdle-race for horses that have never won a hurdle-race or steeplechase, one and a half miles, over six hurdles, and on the third day a hurdle-race, mile heats, over four hurdles.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

Mlle. Aimée and the opera bouffe troupe under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau gave the first of four performances which are to occur before their departure for Havana, on Thursday, at the Academy of Music, yesterday evening. "La Jolie Parfumeuse" was sung in presence of a very numerous audience. The opera is a familiar one, and its comical scenes and pretty tunes are by no means few. The representation, last night, afforded lively satisfaction, although it was scarcely equal to earlier renderings. The Academy of Music is, of course, ill-fitted to the interpretation of light works of the sort, and the effect of much of the dialogue and of no small proportion of the delicate music was lost on a stage large, even, for Italian opera; the *ensemble*, however, was not nearly so complete as it has been again and again, when "La Jolie Parfumeuse" was the attraction. Mlle. Aimée, happily, was as animated as usual in the bright attire of *Rose Michon*, and her "A Toulouse" and the English song "Pretty as a Picture," had to be repeated thrice. *Bavolet*, too, was nicely played by Mlle. Duparc, and *La Cocardière* had a funny representative in the person of M. Duplan. The remaining artists do not exact reference. "La Jolie Parfumeuse" will be given to-night and to-morrow afternoon, and, on Wednesday evening, "La Fille de Mme. Angot" is to be the opera.

GENERAL MENTION.

A promenade concert will be given at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in Fourteenth street, on Saturday evening next, for the benefit of Mr. M. Arbuckle, the cornet player. Gilmore's band, Miss Lillian B. Norton, and many popular artists will take part in the concert.

Mr. Max Strakosch's three nights' Italian Opera season in Toronto opened with good promise, on Thursday evening. This week, Mr. Strakosch's artists sing in Detroit and Milwaukee, and thence they go to Chicago, where Mme. Palmieri and, possibly, Mlle. de Belocca will join their forces.

Mr. Fred. G. Maeder's new drama, "Buffalo Bill," holds the boards at Wood's Museum, with Mr. J. B. Studley in the titular rôle. The play, as may be supposed, is quite sensational and abounds in startling scenes, in which the red man constantly figures as the heavy villain and constantly gets into very serious difficulties owing to the superior bravery of the white man, as portrayed by the great scout of the Black Hills, Buffalo Bill, and his brave band of warriors. Judging by the enthusiastic applause, the piece gave unusual satisfaction to the audience. Buffalo Bill was called before the curtain at the end of each act.

A dramatization of "The Old Curiosity Shop" was produced at the Olympic Theatre, yesterday evening, with Miss Katie Putnam in the principal and dual *rôle*. Dickens' romance supplies an abundance of interesting and amusing scenes, and, in the two characters of *Little Nell* and "*The Marchioness*," Miss Putnam, who is an artist of the same order as Miss Letta, improves successfully each of her numerous opportunities. Mr. Coleman's *Daniel Quilp* and Mr. Mestayer's *Grandfather Trent* are to be cited with Miss Putnam's performance as careful and impressive sketches; the whole representation gave lively satisfaction. It is to be repeated nightly, and twice by day, this week.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Judge Abbot declines a renomination by the Democrats in the Fourth Congressional District of Massachusetts.

Senator Morton is to take part in the canvass on the Pacific Coast this week and next, speaking at San Francisco, Oakland, Virginia City, and other points.

Gov. Coke, of Texas, long since elected United States Senator, says that he will relinquish his hold upon the Executive Chair to Lieut. Gov. Hubbard on the 1st of December next.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* predicts that there will be larger Republican gains in Missouri than in any other State voting in November. The other States should accept the challenge.

Missouri Republicans now promise largely to reduce, if they do not overcome, the Democratic majority on the vote for Governor, and to gain three, perhaps five, members of Congress.

Major Henry Neill, a Union Democrat, is stumping Johnson County, Mo., against the Democratic ticket, because all Union Democrats were ignored in the nominations made by the Tildenites.

Thomas Clark pleaded guilty of trying to break up the Republican torchlight procession in Fort Edward one night last week, and was sentenced to six months' hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary.

Within six weeks past nine or ten Democratic papers in Kentucky have suspended publication. One of the surviving papers dolefully says that this is mostly due to lack of appreciation and honesty on the part of the masses of Democrats in Kentucky.

In the late election in West Virginia the Democrats carried the First Congressional District on the Governor vote by only 519 majority. The totals were: Republican, 16,472; Democratic, 16,991. There was an increase of 8,033 votes, as compared with the result of 1874.

The Beaufort (S. C.) *Standard* says: "There is a man on Pine Island, in this county, who has not voted in forty-five years. He says he thinks, as it is the Centennial year, every man ought to vote, and, therefore, he will vote for Hayes and Wheeler, and Gov Chamberlain."

Mr. John W. Lewis has accepted the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourth District of Kentucky, feeling that not only the safety of the Government, but the future welfare, peace, and happiness of the country, depend upon the success of Republican principles.

The Democrats of one district in Pennsylvania are running for Congress a Copperhead who, in 1864, said that "he would not dignify the Army by calling it an Army; it was nothing but a legalized mob." That man is on the right ticket. Tilden himself said the Union soldiers were trespassers.

The Democrats in Fulton and Hamilton Counties are running for a county office a Copperhead, who a few years ago declared that "had Abe Lincoln and a dozen other Republicans been hanged, there would have been no trouble and no war." He is fit to go on a ticket with Tilden and Hendricks.

The Richmond *Whig* expresses the belief that "the appeals of the Radical press to the Old-line Whigs of Virginia will have about the same effect as a whisper in the ear of a corpse." This misnamed paper may yet be forcibly reminded that the Old-line Whigs of Virginia are very much alive.

The San Francisco *Alta* mentions the receipt of a letter from Merced, Cal., which says: "At the conclusion of a Democratic meeting (jubilee) over the news from the East three cheers were proposed and given for Jeff. Davis and three cheers for Tilden and Hendricks. The cheers were given in the El Capitan Hotel."

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* says: "A gentleman has informed the *Mirror* how Lee County got in her Democratic Representative over John Adams, colored, who was elected by a large majority. A few days ago the county was surveyed, and the Surveyor finds that John lacks just seventeen feet of being a citizen of Lee County."

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States higher barometer, cool north-west winds, backing to warmer south-west, and clear or clearing weather.*

For New-England falling followed by rising barometer, warmer southerly winds, veering to cooler westerly, threatening and rainy, succeeded during the afternoon or night by clearing weather.

THE ARCTIC WHALING FLEET.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The following is the insurance on the New-Bedford whalers lost in the Arctic: Manufacturers'—On vessels, $39,562; on catchings, $10,000; Washington—On vessels, $42,937; on catchings, $7,500; Neptune—On vessels, $22,312; on catchings, $5,000; China—On vessels, $11,250. New-England—On vessels, $8,437; on catchings, $14,750; Boylston—On vessels, $27,875; India—On vessels, $2,500.

LOW WATER IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 23.—Norway Plains Mills at Rochester are nearly all shut down for lack of water, the reservoir that feeds Cobbes's River being dry and the river unprecedentedly low for this season of the year.

KNABE'S CENTENNIAL TRIUMPH.

The United States Centennial Commission and the Judges of Award have unanimously decreed to *Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co. the Diploma of Honor and Medal of Merit for Concert Grand, Parlor Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.*

By the system of awards adopted, Pianos of all grades received medals of precisely the same character, but the true test of merit appears only in the reports of the Judges accompanying the medals.

Five Judges pronounce the Knabe Pianos to be the *best exponents of the art of piano-making*, and fully entitled to the *leading position*, combining *all the requisites of a perfect instrument* in the *highest degree; power, richness*, and *singing quality of tone, ease*, and *elasticity of touch, effectiveness of action, solidity* and *originality of construction*, and *excellence of workmanship*. The Knabe award is not confined to any single style of instrument, as is the case with other exhibitors in this department, but comprises *all four styles*, and stands unqualified by phrases indicative of mediocrity.

Nor were the Judges content to recognize only a few good qualities, *for they especially commend all the elements of merit which it is possible for the best piano forte to possess.*

Other exhibitors, in order to obtain any comfort out of their reports, must either torture and subvert the evident meaning of publish that which they have not received. Messrs. Knabe's *award* is too plain *to be misunderstood.—Musical Trade Review.*

SCIENCE should be brought to bear on all the ordinary operations of life. It has already reached a high degree of perfection as regards the table. In washing and bathing, particularly in the case of children, nothing can go beyond B. T. BABBITT'S BABY SOAP. It is perfectly pure, sweet, and delicious to the touch when used; in short, everything that can be desired for bath and toilet.—*Advertisement.*

Probabilities.

For the Eastern and Middle States, colder weather and piercing winds are predicted. Cauti nary signals have been hanging out for some days at RAYMOND & CO.'s CLOTHING HOUSE, corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.—*Advertisement.*

POND'S EXTRACT affords immediate relief in all cases of acute pain. This is strong language, but the experience of twenty-five years attests the truth.—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial Exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS CO. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway. —*Advertisement*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; the National Campaign; the Prospective War in the East; Further Light on Tilden's Record; The Shot-gun Canvass in the South; The Canvass in New-York; letters from our correspondents at home and abroad; editorial articles on matters of current interest; carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, articles of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A Case of Consumption and one of Whooping-cough Cured.—The following, from a highly respectable gentleman, speaks for itself:

KEYPORT, N. J., May 20, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: This certifies that I was for many years afflicted with a disease of the lungs, until I became so weak that it was with difficulty I could walk. My cough during this time was very severe, causing me frequently to raise great quantities of blood, attended with profuse night sweats. After using various remedies to no purpose, I was advised to try WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I did so, and before using the first bottle I was entirely restored to perfect health and strength. I would also mention that this Balsam cured a little girl of mine of a severe attack of whooping-cough, when but little was given over by the physician and all other remedies had failed.

JOSIAH HOFF.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

An English Chemist writes: "Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES are most useful, and I never knew an article so universally well spoken of and gain such rapid notoriety before." Each year the BRONCHIAL TROCHES go to new localities in various parts of the world, and this is the universal verdict wherever they are introduced.

The Teeth of Dyspeptics.—Acidity of the stomach will destroy the strongest teeth, unless its effects be counteracted with SOZODONT. This pure vegetable antacid and disinfectant protects the dental surfaces by removing every impurity that adheres to them, and preventing the formation of tartar.

Teething children suffer from wind in the stomach. DR. BULL'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP is unfailing and unobjectionable to mother and child. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC gives comfort and rest to both.

Don't Lose Your Hair.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair perfectly, increases its growth rapidly, and makes the hair beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

First Premium

Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house-furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

A $3 Felt Hat $1 90. Silk Hats $3 89, worth $6. No. 10 New Church st., up stairs.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have C. H. B. on each drop.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

CRAFT—HALL.—On the 21st inst., by Rev. William M. Paxtod, D. D., WILLIAM D. CRAFT to M. M. HALL, all of this City.

GUERNSING—FAULKNER.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 19, by Rev. F. W. Blathwaite, D. D., GEORGE W. GLENDINING, of Stamford, Conn., to Miss MINNIE FAULKNER, of Brooklyn.

NORIA—VAN VORST.—By Rev. William Loyd, DAVID M. NORIA to ANNIE E. VAN VORST.

SHURTLEFF—AYER.—By Rev. G. Henry Mandeville, Capt. S. S. SHURTLEFF, late United States Coast Survey, to JULIA B. AYER, of Cambridge.

SWIFT—WHITNEY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Oct. 18, 1876, by Rev. William Fisher Lewis, CHARLES E. SWIFT to JUSTINE A., daughter of Thomas A. Whitney, Esq., of Peeks Hill, N. Y.

DIED.

BACON.—At Riverdale-on-Hudson, Oct. 23, MARGARET ROGERS, wife of Francis A. Bacon, and daughter of the late Isaac Frederick E. Gray, of Boston.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Riverdale, Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Trains leave Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th st., 9 A. M., and Grand Central Depot, 9:40 A. M. Carriages in attendance on arrival of trains at Riverdale.

BENEDICT.—On Sunday, Oct. 22, MARTHA S. BENEDICT, daughter of the late Gen. Solomon Cowles of Farmington, Conn., and widow of Rev. Daniel Benedict.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Hutchinson, No. 470 Canton av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday at 11 A. M.

CLEARY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 22, 1876, of pneumonia, in the 89th year of his age, ADDISON W., son of Samuel T. Champney.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 360 Quincy st., Wednesday, 25th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

COTTER.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 22, CHARLES W., son of the late Henry Cotter, in his 67th year.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Alexander I. Cotheal, are invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence, No. 9 West 36th st., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock.

CUTTER.—At East Lyme, Conn. Oct. 20, of peritonitis, DR. JAMES B. CUTTER, of New-York.

Funeral on Tuesday at 10 A. M. Norwich and New-London boat from New-York.

DEGROVE.—Another veteran of 1812 gone. Comrades: You are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother-soldier, MICHAEL E. DEGROVE, from the church corner 17th st. and 7th av., Brooklyn, on this Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., with the usual badge of mourning. G. H. RAYMOND, Col. ABRM. DALLY.

P. S.—It is the duty of every veteran of 1812 to attend the funeral of our brother-soldier.

N. B.—Those in New-York can take 5th av. cars from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

HAZELTINE.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, Oct. 23, ELIZA HENRIETTA, beloved wife of Robert H. Hazeltine, and daughter of Jos. William Hance.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock, from Mr. Hance's residence, No. 32 Strong place, Brooklyn.

HOW.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on the 23d inst., JOHN, son of John L. and Sarah B. How, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 2:30 P. M., at No. 81 State st.

SHAW.—On Monday afternoon, 23d inst., ROBERT LUDLOW SHAW, at his late residence, No. 38 West 46th st., in the 63d year of his age, son of the late James W. Shaw.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SEON.—At Flushing, Long Island, Oct. 21, ANN ELIZA GRACE SEON, aged 87, widow of William Seon, of St. George's, Bermuda.

Funeral services at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Joseph F. Darling, Flushing, Tuesday, 24th inst., at 1:15 P. M. Trains leave Long Island City at 11 A. M. and 12:30. Ferry at 34th st. fifteen minutes earlier.

TOWNSEND.—At the residence of her son, Jno. P. Townsend, No. 53 East 54th st., of pleuro-pneumonia, MRS. ELIZA C. TOWNSEND, widow of the late Jno. B. Townsend, Esq., of Troy, N. Y.

Funeral services at Troy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MESSRS. WRIGHT & MANSFIELD,

NO. 104 NEW BOND ST., LONDON,

Exhibitors of furniture and decorations of the eighteenth century, have had awarded them two medals and diplomas for superior design, workmanship, and finish.

MR. MANSFIELD will be in Philadelphia in a few days to attend to those who may honor him with their favors.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling estates, conveyancing, and city and country commission.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTED

NECK WEAR,

FALL STYLES.

WARD'S,

881 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

A CARD FROM MR. ELY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your columns to-day that you quote from the minutes of the Board of Supervisors of Dec. 27, 1869, some bills of Keyser, Miller, Ingersoll, Garvey, and others, aggregating $800,000, to which my name is affixed as having voted in the affirmative. I never voted for any such bill or bills, and thinking possibly that those who are strangers to me may desire something more than a simple denial, I affix hereto my affidavit. During the last four years of my service in that board I sat with Mr. Tweed without exchanging a word with him, and I have never spoken to him since. The minutes of the board were kept by the clerk on detached pieces of paper, which sometimes were not copied into a book until wee s or months after the meeting. My name was appended to the bills you quote either carelessly or by malicious design.

SMITH ELY, JR.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Smith Ely, Jr., of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he did not vote for the bill or bills of Keyser Garvey, Ingersoll, and others, as published in *The New-York Times* newspaper of this date, and deponent further says that he never during the said year, or during the year that preceded or followed it, voted for any bill of said contractors, but that he invariably voted against all such bills. And he further says that any record or minutes to the contrary are utterly and absolutely false, and without any foundation in truth.

SMITH ELY, JR.

Sworn to before me this 23d day of October, 1876.

CHAS. P. DALY,

Chief Justice of the New-York Common Pleas.

A HOME ON 5TH AV.

TO RENT OR LEASE,

In the elegant new apartment-house "Osborne," No. 661 5th av. A whole house in each suite, consisting of

DRAWING-ROOM,
PARLOR,
LIBRARY,
DINING-ROOM,
BUTLER'S PANTRY,
SIX BEDROOMS, FOUR OF WHICH LARGE,
BATH-ROOM,
KITCHEN,
LAUNDRY,

Coal and wine cellar, and many closets.

The "Osborne" possesses comforts and advantages, and for prices not to be had elsewhere. Complete suites, (87½ feet frontage on 5th av.,) thoroughly warmed, with an Otis elevator to reach them, are afforded at prices from $2,500 to $4,800.

Its superior location and appointments are unsurpassed. A few suites yet remain.

Inquire of the MANAGER, on the premises.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1876.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 28, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 7 A. M. for Europe per steam-ship Montana via Queenstown. On WEDNESDAY, at 7:30 A. M., for Europe per steam-ship Russia via Queenstown. On THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe per steam-ship Cimbria via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. On SATURDAY, at 10 A. M., for Europe per steam-ship City of Chester via Queenstown. Correspondence for Scotland, Germany, and France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed. And at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct per steam-ship California via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M. for France direct per steam-ship France via Havre; and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Mosel via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Montana, Russia, and City of Chester do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies via Bermuda and St. Thomas will leave New-York Oct. 26. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 8, 1876.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

FOR SALE—A BOUND FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from the commencement, S pt. 18, 1851, to March, 1870, except the months of September, October, and November of 1853, and October, 1852. Address B. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT!
JAPANESE BRONZES JUST RECEIVED!
CHINESE ENAMELS, PERFUMERY, &c.
WEDDING AND CENTENNIAL PRESENTS.
TÊTE-A-TÊTE SETS, VASES, TRAYS, &c.
PAUKE'S, No. 185 FRONT ST., near Fulton.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE.—The very best, six for $9; not the slightest obligation to take or keep any of KEEP'S shirts unless perfectly satisfactory. No. 671 Broadway, and No. 821 Arch st., Philadelphia.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES FROM BLOOD poisons, pollution, taint, or predisposition of infectious diseases, a treatise upon which may be had free to any address. Offices No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

DUTCH BULBS, TULIPS, HYACINTHS, Crocuses, &c., for sale cheap, to close a consignment, by C. RAUX, No. 76 Park place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"PRETTY AS A PICTURE," ALMEE'S great song. 40c.; "Sweet by and By," song, 40c. March, 35c.; Easy Airs, 30c.; "The Name," Allard's latest and best song, 50c.; "Allum Leaf," Wagner, 50c.; "Verdicte Waltz," trance, 75c.

DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

MAY AGNES CLEMING'S NEW N

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Monday,) Oct. 23:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, H. Andrews, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100, on 5th av., east side, 50.5 feet south of 59th st., for $27,100, to David M. Clarkson, plaintiff in the legal action. The above lot is covered by a portion of the Knickerbocker Hotel building.

R. V. Harnett, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 29.9 by 100, on 5th av., north-east corner of 61st st., for $41,700 to J. A. Bostwick. Also one lot, 25.1 by 100, on 5th av., east side, adjoining above, for $26,000, to Charles Wright.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25.1x100, on East 61st st., north side, 100 feet east of 5th av., for $31,450 to James R. Smith. The same auction firm, under similar court order, James Wiley, Esq., Referee, sold a four story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West 27th st., south side, 440 feet west of 6th av., for $8,600 to Joseph Strauss, plaintiff in the legal action.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, sold one plot of land, 100.11 by 75 by 105, on 4th av., north-east corner 113th st., for $39,314 to Linus Scudder, plaintiff in the legal action.

Scott & Myers, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, C. E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, sold a two story and a half frame house with plot of land 20 by 157 by 99.6 by 169.4, on 12th av., east side, between 183d and 183d sts., for $10,000, to J. Nelse Tappan, plaintiff.

The following legal sales were adjourned: Sale by Scott & Myers of two lots on West 57th st., east of 7th ave., to Oct. 30, and sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of a house, with lot, on East 37th st., east of 2d av., *sine die.*

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By W. H. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. R. Woodward, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East 40th st., north side, 175 feet west of 1st av.

By B. P. Fairchild, partition sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee of a house, with lot 25 by 111.11, on 3d st., south side, 170 feet west of Avenue A.

By A. R. Muller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West 38th st., south side, 225 feet east of 6th av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. L. Kellogg, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100.5, on East 63d st., south side, 182 feet east of Madison av. Also, similar sale, A. Czaki, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 62.6, on East 93d st., north side, 300 feet west of 3d av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. S. Hubbard, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.10, on East 117th st., south side, 173 feet east of Avenue A.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. P. Trautman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 105.9 by 100 by 49 by 14, on old Boston road, west side, 14 feet south of 143d st.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, OCT. 23.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 lot (covered by a portion of Knickerbocker Hotel building), 5th av., s. a., 50.5 ft. s. of 59th st., 25x100 ..... $27,100

By R. V. Harnett.

1 lot, 5th av., n. e. cor. 61st st., 29.9x100 ..... $41,700
1 lot, 5th av., adjoining above, 25.1x100 26,000

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

2 lots, East 61st st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., each 25.1x100 ..... $31,450
1 four-story and basement brick house with lot, West 27th st., s. s., 440 ft. w. of 6th av., lot 20x98.9 8,600

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 plot of land, 4th av., n. e. cor. 113th st., 100.11x75x105 ..... $39,314

By Scott & Myers.

1 two-story and attic frame house, with plot of land, 12th av., s. s., between 182d and 183d sts., plot 99x157x99.6x169.4 ..... Theodore $10,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Oct. 21.

29th st., s. s., 165.1½ ft. w. of Lex. av., 21.10½x98.9; L. A. Biondi to R. M. Bird ..... nom.
Pitt st., w. s., 128 ft. n. of Delancy, 22x100; A. Becker and wife to J. H. Seiman $10,000
Union ave., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Cedar; also Tinton av., e. s. 100 ft. n. of Cedar (24th ward); J. Cudlipp and wife to W. J. Steele 800
Lexington av., 63 ft. n. of 39th st., 20x65; F. Cohen and husband to A. Henry 4,000
42d st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th av., 24.7x100.5; Annie Cunningham and husband to D. Caro ..... nom.
36th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 100x150; S. Crawford to S. J. Doying ..... nom.
119th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., 33.4x100.11; M. Cleland to A. P. Remmerts 10,365
50th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 1st av., 18.9x100.5; W. C. Davidson to T. B. A. Hall 19,000
Hester st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Norfolk st., 25x100; J. E. Dougherty to W. Cahill 7,600
Avenue A, e. s., 50.3 ft. s. of 122d st., 36.3x91.9x irregular; L. B. Hubbard and husband to J. Sisnicka 7,750
91st st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 4th av., 17x102.2; P. H. Hanlon to L. Everdell ..... nom.
96th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5; J. R. Franklin and wife to E. Wellington 3,800
30th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 100x150; J. E. McCormack to S. J. Doying ..... nom.
3d av., s. s., 25.7 ft. n. of 11th st., 25x irregular; Owen Murphy and wife to M. Murphy 40,000
8th av., s. s., between 40th and 41st sts., 24.8x100; Peter Radley to I. Radley 10,000
109th and 110th sts., between 3d and 4th ave., lots 485 and 526; C. S. Wood and wife to C. A. Brown 1,000
Madison av., s. s., 49 ft. n. of 41st st., 26x100; R. D. Gale, Referee, to J. C. Riker 45,000
Sedgwick av., s. s., 136.0½ ft. n. of (irregular) 24th Ward; E. D. Gale, Referee, to W. L. Anderson 3,000
41st st., n. s., 336.8 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x98.9; B. M. Van Cott, Referee, to W. L. Cutting 5,500
New-York and Harlem Railroad, w. s., 50.4 ft. s. of New-York and Harlem Railroad, s. s., 50.4 ft. s. of (irregular) 24th Ward; ..... Miller, Referee, to K. Pettimangin .....

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 20 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NORTH.—For sale, on the north side of Washington square, a four-story brick house, 50x85 feet, including extension, to 125 feet through to alley, with stable on rear; the lot is leased from the Rogers estate, eighteen years to run, and the property is not subject to taxes; stables rented till May 1 at $2,000; price asked for entire property, $20,000. For further particulars apply to or address E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER.—The first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 14 East 31st st., close to 5th av.; size about 21x75; price, $32,500; rent $325 per month; terms of sale very easy, as a large portion can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or H. B. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st.

$30,000.—A FOUR-STORY TWENTY-FOOT extension residence, 39th st., adjoining two avenue. 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE PLOT OF TIMBER land, on the Eastern Boulevard, Westchester village, within five minutes drive of Port Chester, (Pelham Bridge Depot,) containing about 28 acres, well adapted for any manufacturing purpose, having a never-failing stream upon it; or it will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers; terms easy. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE OR FOR SALE—THAT beautiful 21-foot house No. 14 East 40th st., all furnished, will be rented by the year or for the Winter; it will be sold with or without extra lot in rear, on 39th st., with a stable, at a very reasonable price to meet the market. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A MAGNIFICENTLY AND COMPLETELY furnished four-story brown-stone residence on 43d st., adjoining 5th av., to rent low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 33 East 17th st. or No. 4 Pine st.

AN EXTRA DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown stone dwelling on 17th st., near Stuyvesant Park; beautiful and convenient location; rent moderate. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 33 East 17th or No. 4 Pine st.

A SUPERB MURRAY HILL, FULL SIZE EXquisitely-furnished and frescoed mansion; fine bronzes, statuary, &c., at a reasonable rental. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 33 East 17th or No. 4 Pine st.

APARTMENTS.—TENTERDEN, NO. 263 WEST 25th st.—for small families; brown-stone; light; beautiful. Oriel windows; Jackson's grates; elegant wire-fixtures; spacious garden; $480 to $600; janitor.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—A FOUR-STORY FULL size house, Lexington av., between 29th and 30th sts. Apply to W. S. CROSBY, No. 120 Broadway. Brokers please not apply.

$40 A MONTH, FURNISHED.—A PRETTY cottage, seven rooms, at Rutherford Park, N. J., fifty minutes from New-York; near depot; on best av. Address E. C. T., Post Office Box 468, New-York.

ORLEANS FLATS—87TH AV., AND 57TH ST., seven rooms; all improvements; private halls, &c.; $27 to $47; cheapest in New-York. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, No. 702 8th av.

FLATS.—EIGHT AND TEN ROOMS EACH, FROM $29 to $65 per month; all improvements; best in the City for the price. Apply at No. 1,037 3d av.

MADISON AV., CORNER 73D ST.—ELEGANT modern residence in complete order; $1,800. 4 Pine st. or 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON Jr.

REDUCED RENTS.—NEW COMPLETE FURnished and unfurnished flats; offices, 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—TWO LARGE SUITES IN THE NEW AND elegantly-furnished French apartment house, corner of 40th st. and Park av., Madison Park. Apply

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

M. A. J. LYNCH & SONS, Auctioneers, Office 10 Pine st.

THE VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY on north-west corner of Broome and Mulberry sts., will be sold at auction on Tuesday, Oct 31, 1876, at 12 M., at Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in following parcels: Corner parcel, 50.6, on Broome st., 116 feet on Mulberry st., with four brick buildings thereon; lot on Mulberry st., adjoining above, 25x75, with brick building thereon; lot on Broome st., adjoining same, 25x98.9x104.6, with brick building thereon.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE PROPerty corner of 5th av. and 14th st., recently occupied by Messrs. Delmonico. The adjoining property could be had, if required, for hotel or flats. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—LOFTS in 13th st., between 3d and 4th ave., with or without power; also, second floor at No. 114 East 14th st.; suitable for an office. Inquire at F. GROTE & CO., on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE, BASEMENT, and dwelling-house, No. 251 4th av., corner 20th st., separate or together, with immediate possession. Apply at No. 103 Fulton st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ONE OF the most eligible corners on Broadway, in the midst of the wholesale and retail trade. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE FURnished house till May next, by a private family, who would take good care of furniture; rent not to exceed $250 per month. Address, giving particulars, Post Office Box No. 866.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman to wait on an invalid lady and make herself useful; good City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED PARISian as companion to a lady, or to take charge of children and instruct them. Address present employer's, No. 365 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a lady for her chambermaid and seamstress, whom she can thoroughly recommend; has been in her family seven years. Can be seen at the residence of present employer, No. 62 West 37th st., from 2 to 4 P. M., until engaged.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress or general house-work; good references can be furnished. Call for two days at No. 253 31st st., near 2d av., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy girl; is very willing and obliging; has three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 894 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and plain seamstress, or as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 421 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl to do chamber-work and fine ironing or sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 733 2d av., between 39th and 40th sts., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WOMAN TO DO chamber-work and assist with washing. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 57 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT AMERican girl as chamber-maid and seamstress or waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 417 West 41st st., between 9th and 10th ave.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; to do up-stairs work, or take care of children and make herself generally useful. Call at No. 9 East 33d st., south side.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a competent young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF eighteen years; understands chamber-work and plain waiting, or would be willing to care children. Call for two days at No. 445 West 50th st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A lady for her chamber-maid and waitress that she can highly recommend. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 439 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; eight years reference. Call at No. 663 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts., ring second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; good reference; no cards answered. Call at No. 661 9th av., near 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, in a small family, or take care of growing children; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 35 East 18th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT CHAMbermaid; two years' reference from present employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 East 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, will assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 224 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COLORED YOUNG girl; can well do general house-work; good reference. Call at No. 133 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl to do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 345 East 54th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two respectable girls, one as good plain cook and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have no objection to the washing between them; have the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 131 West 28th st.

COOK, &c.—NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH woman, and daughter aged 15; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; the daughter understands the care of children; or would do the work of family; City reference. Call or address Mrs. Albert, No. 31 Monroe st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO RESpectable young girls (sisters) together or separate, in a private family; one as first-class cook; other as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 208 East 45th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as good plain cook; will be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; will be found faithful and honest; first-class City reference. Call at No. 344 East 21st st., Room No. 5.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; is a private family; is a good baker and understands her business in all its branches; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 322 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY A LADY GOING SOUTH FOR THE Winter, a place for a first-class cook; can be seen at present employer's. Call at No. 104 East 30th st., from 12 to 4 o'clock.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN COOK; will assist with washing, or first-class laundry; willing to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 153 East 43d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, THOroughly competent in all its branches, in a private family; two years' City reference. Call at No. 663 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts., ring second bell.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN; UNDERstands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, and jellies; excellent baker; best city reference. Call at No. 132 West 19th st., first flight.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN in a small family; understands all kinds family cooking; best reference. Call for two days, No. 217 East 20th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE boarding-house; fully competent in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 241 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN A FIRSTclass cook, meats, soups, game, and poultry; is a good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 863 6th av., near 49th st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; understands family cooking; no objection to country; will be found a first-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., in fancy store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; UNDERstands her business; would do coarse washing; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 West 28th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman; is an excellent laundress; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 344 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK IN A PRIVATE family; first-class City reference. Address P. E., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—BY TWO PERSONS TO live together, one as first-class cook, and the other as first-class waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call or address at No. 215 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; WILLing to assist with washing and ironing; three years' good reference. Call or address for two days No. 583 3d av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS Cook; will assist with the washing if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A GOOD plain cook; has City reference. Call at No. 731 6th av., in shoe store.

COOK.—WILLING TO ASSIST IN WASHING AND Ironing; six years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 200 West 49th st., corner of 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, UNderstanding entirely her business; good reference given. Call at No. 106 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL, and would do coarse washing; has the best City references. Call at No. 168 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook in a private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 956 6th av

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as cook, washer, and ironer; best of City reference. Call at No. 219 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is fully competent; best City reference. Can be seen from 9 to 4 at No. 372 7th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS family cook; can furnish good City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st st., Room No. 8.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; first-class City reference. Call at No. 149 West 39th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as good cook; is an excellent baker; City reference. Call for two days at No. 96 9th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of family cooking. Can be seen at present employer's, 14 West 20th st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as good cook, washer, and baker. Call at No. 185 Mott st., room No. 8.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD COOK and to assist with washing; four years' reference. Can be seen at last place, No. 4 East 38th st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMily. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 13 East 26th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RECspectable girl; has been in some of the leading establishments in New-York, a few customers at her house; a perfect fit guaranteed. Call or address No. 21 Clinton place, between Broadway and University place.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A SWEDISH PERSON TO go out and sew by the day or week; understands dress-making; perfect in cutting and fitting; first-class reference. Call or address No. 1,414 Broadway, two flights up.

DRESS-MAKER.—EMPLOYMENT BY A FIRSTclass dress-maker, by the day or at her own house. Call on or address J. D., No. 149 East 121st st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman as working housekeeper or to do the work of a small family, where she can have her little girl, twelve years old, who can be very useful; best of references; City or country. Address E. S. Hill, No. 1,452 3d av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD experience as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; can furnish unexceptionable references as to ability, &c. Address J. G., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl to do general house-work; or plain cook and assist with the washing and ironing; willing and obliging. Can for two days at No. 114 West 33d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 489 7th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do house-work in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 225 East 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed; smart, neat, and respectable. Address No. 1,594 3d av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant as lady's maid; is willing and obliging; speaks French; or as nurse to an invalid lady. Apply for two days at No. 525 5th av.; ring first bell.

LADY'S MAID.—THE ADVERTISER, A COMpetent French maid and seamstress, desires a position with a family going to Europe; would take charge of children. Address by note H. B., No. 121 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN; UNDERstands hair-dressing; operates on machine; City reference; call at No. 504 6th av. Ring third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; has lived in good families; good City reference. Address S. M. C., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; understands it thoroughly; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 89 West 11th st., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived five years; willing to assist with chamberwork. Call at No. 137 East 45th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a lady for her chamber-maid and waitress that she can highly recommend. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 439 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, to do chamber-work and fine washing; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 318 Madison av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 1 East 40th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class laundress. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Madison av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT laundress; no objection to the country; good reference from last place. Call at No. 236 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; VERY BEST CITY reference. Call at 115 West 41st st., near 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELLENT SWEDISH laundress. Call at No. 207 Avenue A, near 14th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MIDDLEaged woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a young child, and sew, in a private family; has good references. Address C. D., Box No. 302 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamber-work and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call at No. 394 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON; UNDERstands the entire management of a baby from its birth; experienced in sickness; six years' reference from her present employer. Call for two days at No. 42 Park av.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A FAITHFUL WOMAN; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; several years reference. Apply on Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 51 East 36th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS child's nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby from birth; can do family sewing and chamber-work. Call at 114 East 25th st., last employer.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT English Protestant woman as infant's nurse, capable of bringing it up on the bottle, and seamstress; good reference. Call for two days at 260 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl in a private family to take care of children and assist up stairs; first-class reference. Call or address for two days No. 247 East 36th st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can do sewing by hand or country; unexceptionable references. Call at No. 693 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Welsh girl as chamber-maid and plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 349 East 18th st., third floor.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, TO TAKE care of children; is willing to assist with chamber-work; has best of City reference. Call at No. 327 East 36th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG woman to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call two days at No. 439 west 20th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH WOMan as monthly nurse; doctor's reference given. Call or address Mrs. Cooke, No. 241 East 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children; good City reference. Call at No. 248 East 30th st., between 2d and 3d ave.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN GIRL as nurse to growing children; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 64 East 54th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN as family seamstress and operator; can do all kinds of family sewing—gentlemen's and ladies' underclothing, children's dresses, vests, and dressmakers' finishing; has her own machine; City reference: Call at No. 1,003 6th av., in store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as seamstress and chamber-maid, having worked with dress-makers for some time; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; wages no object; a good home desired. Call at 30 West 19th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN in a first-class family to sew for children; is a good hand and ladies' clothing; can give best recommendation from the ladies last worked for; will go out by the week if not suited. Call at No. 201 East 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; is a good dress-maker and operator; would do light chamber-work or take charge of grown children; City reference. Address A. S., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS—NURSE—TO GROWING CHILdren; cuts and fits children's clothes neatly; can operate the Wilcox & Gibbs machine; no objection to the country; first-class reference. Call at No. 116 West 17th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL AS seamstress in a private family; understands dressmaking; operates on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; three years' City reference. Call or address No. 116 West 19th st., basement.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Protestant girl as seamstress and chambermaid; is a good operator; willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call at No. 333 East 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WILL WAIT ON A LADY; understands dress-making, or assist in light chamber-work; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 334 West 37th st., one flight, front.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT; WOULD assist with chamber-work or anything light; has her own machine. (the Singer.) Call at No. 31 East 39th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress and dress-maker; the best of reference can be given. Call or address No. 125 West 17th st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A HOME IN SOME REligious family where she can do sewing or anything that is not menial for her board. Address A. D., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY FOR HER WAITRESS, whom she can fully recommend. Apply, between 11 and 3, on Tuesday and Wednesday at No. 16 West 33d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass waitress in a private family; three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 12 West 44th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman; or would assist with washing; the best City reference. Call at No. 323 East 39th st., fourth bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS FIRSTclass waitress, in a private boarding-house; is thoroughly competent; understands all kinds of salads; best reference. Call at No. 229 West 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress, or do chamber-work and waiting, in a small family; three years' City reference. Call at No. 704 3d av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class waitress; willing to do chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 40th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS. Apply at her present employer's, 1 East 40th st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—A FAMILY'S wash by the month or by the dozen on reasonable terms. Address, by card or person, No. 174 West 32d st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTAble colored woman, by the week or month, on reasonable terms. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th st., in basement.

WASHING.—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, a few gentlemen's or small families' washing at her house. Call or address Mrs. O'Neil, No. 139 West 28th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her own residence; best reference. Call at No. 208 East 44th st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; gents' and families' washing; understands French fluting, puffing, and polishing. Call at No. 141 West 50th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; the washing of ladies' and gentlemen's or families washing at her own home; good City reference. Call at No 317 East 37th st., Room No. 7.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; gents' and families' washing; can do fine fluting; from 50c. to 75c. per dozen. Call at No. 118 West 20th st., basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; FAMily or gentlemen's washing done out with the greatest care and some promptly. Call or address No. 115 West 33d st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS; BY A FEW GENtlemen's washing; linens handsomely done up. Call or address Advertiser, No. 649 2d av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN some gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her own home; reference if required. Call at No. 146 East 43d st., third floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED LAUNDRESS; FAMily washing by the month. Address Mrs. Ponzo, No. 239 West 29th st., rear.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do families' or gentlemen's washing; highly recommended. Address No. 203 East 44th st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A CAPABLE laundress at her own residence. Call or address M. Cradle, No. 125 West 25th st.

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THE TWO CANDIDATES.

PERSONALITY OF EACH OF THEM.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN CONSIDERED AS A REFORMER, STATESMAN, LAWYER, AND PATRIOT—THE TRICKY POLITICIAN CONTRASTED WITH THE HONEST FOE OF REBELLION AND CORRUPTION—SPEECH OF HON. DORMAN B. EATON AT TARRYTOWN.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Having now passed in review four of the five great questions of the canvass, viz., specie payments, the Southern States, civil service reform, and the claim of each party to be trusted, I now come to the last, which is the personality of the rival candidates, their reforming spirit, their courage and firmness, their independence of position, coercion, and selfish intrigue. There never was a time when the people attached more importance to this issue of the personality of these candidates, or when it was more vital to the public welfare. No issue at this hour concentrates more of thought and anxiety on the part of the worthiest voters than the question of the real character and strength of high moral purpose of Gov. Hayes and Gov. Tilden. Let us rejoice that such is the fact, and clearly comprehend that this feeling is well founded.

How, for example, can a Democratic President deal wisely or justly with the people of the South ern States, black or white, if being a mere partisan, he shall act in the spirit of the Democratic House of Representatives, by yielding continually, as we have seen it has done, to the arrogant claims of the late rebels in arms, having nearly, or quite, a majority of the Democratic voters and Congressmen, and a vast majority of Democratic ability, skill, and assurance, from the Southern States? No mere politician, no President who has a moral standard no higher than the average of his party, or who thinks it the supreme end of statesmanship to manipulate a party, can be equal to the crisis. He must have a love of justice and a sense of duty that dare confront wrong regardless of consequences, or he will dishonor the nation.

So as to the financial issue. In both parties, to some extent, but in far larger ratio in the Democratic Party, there are false theories and low moral standards as to the duty of keeping public faith and resisting inflation. The Democratic Vice President would be in sympathy with these lower elements. How essential, then, that the President shall be a man above base compromises and bold enough to rebuke inflationists and rebels alike.

Civil service reform does not the less demand such qualities in a President. The very foundation of all hopes of such reform is an absolute, controlling conviction, in the mind of a President, that mere partisan machinery and the adroit, selfish use of patronage have failed, and must forever fail, to preserve the moral tone of a party or the integrity of official life. It is indispensable to success in such a reform, in the present state of public opinion, that the President bring to his high place a strength of purpose which no partisan coercions can withstand, and a sense of public duty which no political or social threats or blandishments can overawe or seduce. He must be absolutely resolved and believe it to be absolutely a duty to restrict the practice and power of partisans and political jobbers to give office regardless of personal merit, or he will utterly fail in reforming the civil service. No mere politician—no man who seeks strength for his party in cunning management rather than in sound principles and honest administration, no man who knows no rule of duty higher than the caprice of majority will ever dare attempt, or should he attempt, will ever succeed in such a reform. To bring about, or even to successfully inaugurate that great work a President must bring to his high station a heroic moral nature, a firmness for right and duty that can withstand great and constant pressure from the lower elements of his party. He must have faith that a brave, patriotic, honest man raised to the leadership of a great party, standing for right principles, and pursuing a policy in the interest of the virtue, the intelligence, the and honor of a great nation, has power to raise and nobly inspire that party, and need not consent to be its mere figure-head or a pliant instrument to be wielded by its selfish spirits. He must feel that he is President of a nation and not of a party merely. He must be willing to be censured not a little now, if he can but raise the official life of his country and deserve the gratitude of the future. Every true reformer has in his nature something of the spirit of a hero and a martyr, but not too much to be practical, prudent, and sagacious in his own time. He need not beat war with his party, but should move in the strength of its better spirit.

There are tens of thousands of voters scattered over the whole country, but most numerous where intelligence and virtue are highest—representing its best thought and best morality—who are praying for such a Presidential candidate. Many of them are in doubt for whom they shall vote, and I fear not a few of them have made a decision upon a false view of the facts. I especially appeal to these more conscientious and thoughtful voters.

We see, then, that the great issues of principle in this campaign are such as to give unexampled importance to the party theories, the political philosophy, and the mental and moral qualities of the candidates. It may almost be said that in this section of the Union at least the parties claim to desire to accomplish the same things, so that the question of the personality of the candidates, in a sense, becomes the paramount question. Let us carefully consider it. The superiority of Mr. Wheeler to Mr. Hendricks in that regard is so manifest and generally conceded that I shall make no comparison between them.

As between Gov. Tilden and Gov. Hayes, then, which is most likely to prove equal to the crisis upon us—which, upon his own merits, gives the best promise of proving himself a resolute, practical reformer? Each is entitled to fair treatment. The heat of a canvass is no excuse for detraction or misrepresentation. Let it not be said of us as Boyle said of the writers about Mohammed—that he could never decide whether his friends or his enemies had told the most lies about him. Having known Mr. Tilden and lived very near him, and had excellent opportunities for understanding his political theories and policy for more than twenty years, I should feel competent to speak very generally of him, as a man and a citizen. But I do not propose to go beyond those public relations and acts as to which his candidacy directly calls for a public judgment. Let all matters connected with his many railroad controversies, the second suits pending against him, and his alleged false revenue returns, and every other question of that nature, be for the time passed by; however serious and important they may in reality be. He is a man of large capacity in a peculiar but limited sphere. He is an able politician and a cunning, experienced partisan, to say the least. He is well read in political and financial literature. His private morality is unquestionable, except so far as involved in the matters just referred to. He is a lawyer of considerable capacity, and has had large experience in a very narrow province of his profession, and almost none beyond it. Let all this, which is as much as truth will justify, be freely conceded.

FALSE PRETENSES ABOUT MR. TILDEN.

But his jealous followers have not been content to stand on the facts. They have presented Mr. Tilden to the country as a great lawyer, a great patriot, a great statesman, and a great reformer. Far and wide, by letter, editorial and pamphlet, it has been proclaimed that Mr. Tilden is the great reformer, not only of the City and State of New-York, but of the country. He is declared to be the man who overturned Tweed, and his Ring—who gave to this City all the safety and economy there is in its offices. He, it is said, broke up the Canal Ring. They tell us he has saved the State of New-York millions in its taxation. Hence, he is the man to reform the civil service and to subdue the turbulent spirits of hate and violence that disgrace the South. Now, we who know the facts, and are able to put them before the country, must keep silent and see a falsehood succeed and a nation misled, or we must perform the disagreeable duty of discussing the personality of a candidate. The friends of Mr. Tilden have forced that duty upon us and he and they must take the consequences. I tell you, therefore that nearly all these claims for Mr. Tilden are without warrant in fact, and that so far as any of them are true, they are true in only a very limited degree. There is a recklessness of truth on these points, in the Democratic campaign documents in general circulation which is astounding and unparalleled. The mails are loaded with them; and when I was speaking in Vermont, in August, I found they were even thus early being distributed even to Republican audiences.

MR. TILDEN AS A PHILANTHROPIST.

In presence of such audacious attempts to deceive the public, it is not easy to keep within the limits I have prescribed to myself; and, more especially is it difficult in view of the statements made in the long letter of Parke Godwin, Esq., published in July last, in which he gave a view of the private life as well as the public character of Mr. Tilden, which in important particulars I regard as unwarranted and which far transcended the limits I have laid down. I do not question Mr. Godwin's good faith; but when he seeks to gain support for Mr. Tilden by suggesting his relations to the charities and reform organizations of the City of New-York, as something admirable, he challenges an inquiry, which if pursued would not tend to show Mr. Tilden to be a reformer or a philanthropist. Unless there shall be some further provocation, I decline to enter that field of inquiry, because it savors too much of an invasion of the sanctities of private life. But to illustrate what I mean and as a specimen of the crushing response which could be made to Mr. Godwin, let me remind him and all those who incline to find in Mr. Tilden a philanthropist or a reformer, that Mr. Tilden studied law with Hon. John W. Edmonds; that Mr. Edmonds, with such a student in his office, was the author and chief supporter of the New-York Prison Association, which for twenty-five years has done a noble work, known to all the world, in improving the prison administration of the State, and in encouraging and elevating the prisoners after their discharge. True reformers and philanthropists have given to its work, its councils, and its Treasury, much time and labor and vast sums of money, but Mr. Tilden, the pupil of its founder, has given not a dollar, not an hour, not a word, (unless within a few months.) But Mr. Tilden has constantly supported the party policy which has given the control of our prisons to party hirelings and caucusers, with the effect that now they cost us more than $500,000 a year above the earnings of the convicts; and only last Winter Mr. Tilden shocked the moral sentiment of the State by vetoing a bill which the real friends of reform had promoted and a Republican Assembly and Senate had passed for securing more constant and remunerative prison labor. Every man who regards Mr. Tilden as a reformer ought to read this veto message and to look into the causes that produced it. I know nothing in executive literature more lamentable and indefensible—nothing that so much delighted those who have flourished on our prison abuses or so much discouraged those who have tried to reform them.

While Mr. Tilden has adhered to that policy and party which has made New-York prisons the most costly and corrupt in the Northern States, Gov. Hayes, well known over the Union as an efficient friend of prison reform, has been the most efficient force in so improving the prison administration of Ohio that party politics are powerless in their administration, and the labor of the convicts annually yields a net profit of nearly or quite $100,000 to the State. And to complete the comparison, let me state that not Gov. Tilden but a Republican Assembly and Senate last Winter selected a commission, now at its work, to investigate the abuses of our prisons, and also proposed a constitutional amendment, to be voted on this Fall, which, following Gov. Hayes and Ohio, will place our prisons beyond the easy control of corrupt politicians. I hope that Democratic reformers will secure half as many Democratic votes for this reform as are sure to come from the Republican Party; but it is reported that Mr. Tilden and his party are conniving at the defeat of this reform.

MR. TILDEN AS A LAWYER.

Had not Mr. Godwin and others attempted to gain votes for Mr. Tilden by proclaiming him to be a great lawyer—profound in constitutional learning and broad in experience—the equal of Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Evarts, who would keep his cabinet on the basis of the Constitution, I would have regarded his professional life as beyond the range of present debate. But when, in addition, they arraign the Republican Party as following the lead of shallow lawyers, and represent Gov. Hayes as needing experience, I suppose the issue must be met. Both the candidates are lawyers of recognized ability, but the studies of Mr. Hayes were more comprehensive, and his practice has been far more general, than that of Mr. Tilden. Mr. Hayes devoted two years to legal principles at Cambridge Law School under Story and Greenleaf before he entered an office, and was early the legal adviser of the City of Cincinnati. He has won equal distinction in general practice, both civil and criminal. His general reading, there is reason to believe, is much more extensive that of Gov. Tilden.

Mr. Tilden began his legal studies in an office, and there they ended. In early manhood he was an active party politician, and has never ceased to be one. He has never had a general practice, has never contributed to the literature of his profession, has devoted himself, quite as much in the way of a business manager as a lawyer, to the reorganization of bankrupt railroad companies, appearing, generally, not professionally as an advocate or counsel, but as an agent, a Trustee, a purchasing committee, or a paramount holder of stock or depreciated bonds all at once. In reply to Mr. Godwin's unique argument that Mr. Tilden's railroad practice has qualified him to be President, I may be pardoned for saying that, having tried as many railroad cases as any lawyer in New-York, I never knew Mr. Tilden to be engaged in even such a trial; and having conducted a railroad foreclosure earlier and more extensive than any with which Mr. Tilden has ever conducted, and also been in some of his larger cases, I am good authority for saying that such law business neither requires nor develops Presidential capacity.

But more than this, Mr. Tilden has never been regarded as a great lawyer or any kind—such his ineligible Democratic organ, frankly admits. He says: "Mr. Tilden is rarely spoken of or regarded as a lawyer," &c., and he is right. He has practiced his profession more as a speculator than as a lawyer. Least of all is Mr. Tilden a constitutional lawyer. I never heard of his being called upon to give a constitutional opinion on any question, State or National, and in the case of his voluntreering one in the Kent letter, to which I shall refer, his whole exposition was unsound and he now abandoned by Mr. Tilden himself. He is known to have concurred with Mr. Buchanan, Jerry Black, Benjamin, Jeff Davis, and Vallandigham in holding that the nation had no right to coerce South Carolina, or even defend its own forts. The best information I can secure convinces me that Mr. Tilden has never so much as once argued a constitutional, and very rarely indeed any other, question in the higher court of his own State, or of any other State, and it is certain that, though admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States in February, 1847, he has never once appeared as attorney or solicitor in any case, or as counsel once raised his voice in that high tribunal, on either side of a constitutional or any other question.

Now if we consider the further facts that Mr. Tilden has spent his whole professional life in the great commercial and legal centre of the Union, and that he has lived through the most disturbed and litigious period of the nation, during which most lawyers of any eminence have spoken in these higher tribunals, and generally several times, upon questions of constitutional and international law, of which there never before were so many, we shall be better able to appreciate the unparalleled audacity and recklessness involved in the attempt to induce the people of the United States to support Mr. Tilden as being a great lawyer who would bring wide and sound constitutional views and experience to their protection. If he is a great lawyer, or a statesman in any broad sense, but a mere lawyer, how has it happened that not one great merchant or corporation, not one indignant victim of the Enforcement laws—laws which Mr. Tilden as a partisan condemned—not one Southern claimant or blockade-runner, who had enough of his sympathy, and who have so often sought eminent counsel in New-York, has retained Mr. Tilden in the Supreme Court of the nation? Why is he left to go to Washington as President—if he is to go—as much a stranger to the practice, the constitutional debate, and the patriotic inspiration of that august tribunal as would any average attorney from the banks of the Tombigbee or the Rio Grande?

MR. TILDEN AS A STATESMAN.

Mr. Godwin, having in his letter denounced Gov. Hayes as a make-shift of neutral tint, says that Gov. Tilden has "always been a public-spirited citizen, taking part in whatever concerned the welfare of the community, and that his devotion to public affairs began with his youth," and he finally proclaims him to be "superior to any man in the country but Mr. Adams in two great kinds of quality, theoretic and practical, which form the true statesman." On this basis the statesmanship of Mr. Tilden has been landed all over the country. For the first time in our political history a Presidential candidate in his letter of acceptance has tried to prove his powers of prophecy by quoting himself, and has egotistically made proclamation of his own patriotism and experience. Mr. Tilden, after such quotations and defining the duties of citizenship, uses this unique language: "I have for forty years fulfilled that duty, though occupied in an unusual degree during all that period with the concerns of Government," &c. Gov. Hendricks in his letter echoes those notes of laudation. Even the stately *North American Review* in its October number, falls into the unaccountable error of asserting that Gov. Tilden's public experience is greater than that of Gov. Hayes. Now I think it should be admitted, because I believe it true, that Gov. Tilden has given more attention to public affairs than the average lawyer or citizen of distinction. Upon financial questions and partisan politics, he has bestowed unusual attention. But his experience in public affairs, his opportunities for practical knowledge of the details or conditions of public administration, are not only greatly inferior to those of Gov. Hayes, but they are less than those of any man, except Gen. Taylor and Gen. Grant, who has ever been nominated for the Presidency; and even those Generals understood the military administration far better than Gov. Tilden understands any branch of the general government. The claims set up for Mr. Tilden are preposterous. He has not spoken in the Federal Courts; he has never been a member of the House of Representatives; he has never been thought of for the Senate; he has never had any experience in any executive department; he has no practical knowledge of naval or military affairs; he has not had the slightest experience in diplomacy; he has never so much as been a member of the New-York State Assembly, and for more than a year and a half Governor of New-York. He was once in a Constitutional Convention. The rest of the forty years which he says he has given to the "concerns of Government," so far as not given to lucrative railroad reorganization, have been given to Tammany Hall, to the New-York Democratic State Committee, and to Democratic partisan politics of that State generally. And, concerning Mr. Tilden and these politics, Mr. Adams, (if, as reputed, he is the author of the *North American Review* article of October last, relative to the Independence, Pa.) certainly was the only man in the Fifth Avenue Conference, unless it be Mr. Godwin, who expressed a preference for Mr. Tilden's election? Is this evidence of being a great constitutional lawyer, who, in this crisis, with a united South again in arms, asserting the same old Confederate theories and State rights, will bring wisdom and strength to our national affairs? There is no evidence that these views of Mr. Tilden have ever been changed, but that will but effect they would have if a united South, which shall have given him the Presidency, shall demand repayment of the income tax, pensions for its soldiers, payments for its war losses, a majority of Judges in the Supreme Court, the repeal of all laws for carrying the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth constitutional amendments into effect? If, on the other hand, those views are all admitted to be false; if his opposition to every one of the late constitutional amendments, and to all the laws created to carry them into effect be founded on erroneous conceptions of the Constitution and of policy, then in what basis stands the vast structure Mr. Tilden's statesmanship, as the duty over the Union? The letter affords a most striking evidence of Mr. Tilden's estimate of the morality of parties and public men which gives point to Mr. Adams' allusion to the political school in which he has been reared; for Mr. Tilden and his party seem really to have hoped to be able to seduce Mr. Lincoln into an abandonment of his duty over the cause. Of that purse, noble man. Mr. Tilden in the Kent letter dares to say, "Our only hope must be that as President he will abandon the creed, the principles, and the pledges on which he will have been elected." Fortunately, Presidential morality had not then fallen low enough for that and Mr. Tilden knew as little of Mr. Lincoln as of the Constitution.

MR. TILDEN AS A PATRIOT.

What position Mr. Tilden would occupy after Mr. Lincoln's election might well be inferred from the Kent letter. He naturally regarded the men of the North as invaders and the men of the South as victims; the latter as asserting rights under the Constitution, the former as violating its letter and spirit. The Democratic orators say little of Mr. Tilden as a patriot, and ask us to forget the past, so far as it relates to Mr. Tilden and the rebellion. If they had forgotten the old spirit of rebellion and injustice at the South; if the Northern Democrats had nominated some candidate like Gen. Hancock—not committed hopelessly to subserviency to Southern dictation—it a Democratic House, by what it has done and omitted, had not shown that a Southern policy, through a compliant North, again threatens to rule the nation, we might gladly forget the past. But what right, in presence of such perils, have men, who would not engage a cook without a character, or plant a pea-patch without knowing the kind of peas, to ask us to hand over the nation to a President regardless of his patriotism?

Let us see, then, if Mr. Tilden has shown himself able to rise above his party and do what patriotism dictates. It can never be safe for a nation in bestowing its honors—it will always offend the judgment of mankind—to ignore the vast and eternal difference in the scales of justice, between those on the one hand who at the crisis of its late stand for its honor and integrity—in its counsels or on its battlefield—and those on the other hand who justify its enemies and discourage its defenders. At such a time, when tens of thousands of Southern men were hesitating whether they would fire on their country's flag, when tens of thousands of Northern Democrats were undecided as to their action, Mr. Tilden wrote that Kent letter justifying all the bloody purposes of the South and condemning all the rising patriotism at the North. That letter was reprinted as a campaign war document and spread broadcast to fire the Southern heart. It was in the hands of every drill-major at the head of his recruits, posted on the walls of every arsenal, read and cheered at every camp fire, cited in every bar-room, factory, and counting-house before treason was fostered. Who can tell how many of the millions of the cost of the war, for which Mr. Tilden's letter of acceptance arraigns the Republicans, had been saved had Samuel J. Tilden never written that letter, but like Gov. Hayes, girded on his sword and gone to the battle-field. It is an indisputable fact that from the date of that letter unsullying flag for Sumter was fired on, the active sympathies and influence of Mr. Tilden were with Davis and the South. During this period the London *Times*, of which my partner, Mr. Bancroft Davis, was the American correspondent, in spite of his utmost efforts, more and more inclined to give the weight of its vast influence to the rebel cause. Before Sumter was fired on, Mr. Russell came over as its new correspondent. In one of his early letters printed in that journal is this significant language:

"In the evening, dining again with my friend the banker, I had a favorable opportunity of hearing more of the special pleading which is brought to bear on the solution of the gravest political question. It would seem as if a council of physicians were wrangling with each other over abstract dogmas respecting life and health, while the patient was struggling in the agonies of death before them. There was not the smallest evidence of uneasiness on account of circumstances which betokened an awful crisis, if not the impending dissolution of society itself. Stranger still, the acts which are bringing about such a calamity were not regarded with disfavor, or at least were not considered unjustifiable. Among the guests were Hon. Horatio Seymour, a former Governor of the State of New-York, Mr. Tilden, an acute lawyer," &c.

The banker was unquestionably Mr. August Belmont, who, having opposed Mr. Tilden's nomination as unfit to be made, now does penance by going about making speeches for him. Now, who can tell how much of the damage our cause suffered at the hands of that great journal in England and all over Europe was caused by such Northern champions of secession? It soon became hostile to the North.

MR. TILDEN AND THE UNION SQUARE MEETING.

Let me now refer to some momentous events. On the 13th of April, 1861, rebel cannon opened fire on Fort Sumter. On the 14th the old Union flag went down. It was such a shock as stirred every patriotic heart of the North and arrested the attention of the civilized world. Mr. Tilden, with Seymour and all the rebels, held that the Union could not defend itself. THE NEW-YORK TIMES of April 18 contained the rebel order for letters of marque and reprisal. Thirty thousand rebel troops were called out. President Lincoln, embarrassed by secession sympathizers at the North, called out only 75,000 men. By the 19th Virginia had seceded and the Seventh New-York Regiment had left for Washington. Volunteers were offered on every hand. On the 20th Harper's Ferry was burned, and New-England soldiers were shot down on the streets of Baltimore. The same day a blockade was declared, and the Sixth and Twelfth New-York Regiments marched to the field. New-York City, like the whole North, was in a ferment, and all that was noblest in her citizenship demanded a grand expression of her sentiment. On the evening of the 21st of April there was such a vast, patriotic meeting at Union square, under the open sky—more than a hundred thousand people present—as had never been held on this Continent. Tens of thousands of Democrats were there and joined in the grand chorus of patriotic resolve. Mr. Tilden, as Gov. Seymour's Lieutenant, was among the many prominent Democrats, several days before, especially urged to attend. He flatly refused. He thought the meeting as he had declared the Republican Party just six months before, to be irregular and needless and possibly damaging to his kind of Democracy. His statesmanlike mind had not decided what was the real state of affairs. Gen. Dix presided. Among the Democratic Vice Presidents were A. S. Hewitt, now Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Erastus Brooks, (editor of the *Express*, who opposed Tilden's nomination,) ex-Gov. Hoffman, Fernando Wood, Augustus Schell, late Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. Nearly all the leading Democrats of the City were among the speakers. Archbishop Hughes sent a letter. But Samuel J. Tilden, the great reformer, statesman, and constitutional lawyer, of New-York, was not there. That meeting was the means of raising vast sums of money to aid in the defense of the Union, to which Mr. Tilden, the richest lawyer in New-York, contributed nothing. Now, I am not accusing him of inconsistency in not attending that meeting, for the whole spirit of the meeting was opposed to the theory and aim of his Kent letter, and it was a part of the object of the meeting to arrest the constitutional heresies and to frown down the secession sentiments which both Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hendricks had been busily disseminating. Mr. Tilden was true to his law and his philosophy in refusing to attend the meeting. Some Democrats, and among them Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Manton Marble, have lately thought it desirable to relieve Mr. Tilden of the offense of absence from that meeting. So they have said that Mr. Tilden was actually present, and that, though he contributed nothing to the general fund, he yet contributed to the subscription of a certain Tammany Regiment. Now, it has been shown in reply that the whole expense of that Tammany Regiment even was paid from the funds of the Union Defense, to which Mr. Tilden contributed not a dollar; and thus the original allegation remains true that Mr. Tilden never made any contribution of money, speech, or sympathy.

I cannot say that Samuel J. Tilden was not among the 100,000 people on the Union square that night, and hence Mr. Hewitt may be technically accurate. Mr. Tilden may have attended, as the Grecian sophists attended Paul's meeting on Mar's Hill, as original Tories, listened to Patrick Henry or Samuel Adams, as Mr. Tilden himself, in a hostile spirit, attended the great Cooper Institute meeting when Mr. Lincoln spoke there; but that Mr. Tilden shared the spirit of that Union meeting, its deep indignation against the South, its noble resolve to rise above the Union above party, its lofty courage to stand for the right, without considering personal or party considerations, is more than even Mr. Hewitt will affirm. Indeed, Mr. Hewitt's statement is so feeble as absolutely to injure his cause and to do injustice to Mr. Tilden. He says Mr. Tilden had a railroad trial going on, but not being a lawyer, Mr. Hewitt did know that the courts in New-York do not hold evening sessions. Has Mr. Hewitt forgotten that those were the most stirring times, and the firing on Sumter the most momentous event, the nation had seen. It shook the world as a political earthquake. Never before were the fortunes of politicians and the fate of parties in this country so at stake on the action of an hour. Really as Mr. Tilden might have been absorbed in a railroad case, Mr. Hewitt ought not to do him so much injustice as to say he forgot the Democratic Party and his own ambition in so fearful a crisis. Mr. Tilden, according to his friends, was the great lawyer and reformer, and the most far-seeing statesman, not only of New-York, but of the nation. Mr. Tilden was, therefore, unless there was some adequate cause, the most unlikely man of all to go stealthily from stand to stand among that vast crowd, catching the coming breeze from the breath of the speakers. He was the one Democrat of New-York who above all others should have been a Vice President and have made a brave, manly, patriotic speech. But after all, Mr. Tilden was consistent, and is wiser than his friends when he keeps silence. To his mind the cannonade at Fort Sumter was but the snapping of the ties of the Confederacy by South Carolina, precisely according to the Kent-Letter-recipe he had issued to the South five months before. He could no more take part in that sublime utterance of patriotism and nationality as Union square than did John Adams or John Hancock could have attended a dress parade of British Regulars on the streets of Boston eight days after Lexington and Concord.

MR. TILDEN AND THE NEW-YORK BAR MEETING.

But this was not the only meeting held at that critical period by which Mr. Tilden's sympathies and patriotism may be fairly tested. On the 23d of April the Bar of New-York City held a great meeting, in part to make contribution of funds in aid of the national defense, but more especially to declare its views of national rights and duty. It was the largest gathering of the members of the Bar that ever took place in New-York. They stood for the Union and the right of self-defense. More than $25,000 was subscribed at the meeting, and the subscription finally reached nearly $50,000. That money was used to aid young men engaged in lawyers' offices, or in connection with the administration of justice, to equip themselves and go to the front, and also to relieve those who might be disabled, or whose families might be in need. The meeting was attended without distinction of party. The Democratic Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Ingraham, presided, and the Democratic Judges, Daly, Bosworth, Clerke, and Bronson, were among the Vice Presidents. But, so far as I can remember, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden was the only Democratic lawyer of distinction who neither attended nor contributed to the fund raised. There is no pretense that he was then engaged in a lawsuit, nor would it avail, for so deep and pervading was the feeling demanding the meeting, that it arrested trials and adjourned the courts. Mr. Marble has, indeed, faintly suggested that Mr. Tilden did attend or contribute. He is utterly mistaken. Having been myself present at the meeting and chairman of the committee which disbursed the fund, and having many times seen the subscription list, I venture to declare that Mr. Tilden neither attended nor contributed. And Mr. Tilden was not only consistent but prudent in keeping away from this meeting, for its indignant condemnation of the Confederate doctrines of his Kent letter and of the cowardice and infidelity of his esteemed President Buchanan would have made his ears tingle. The spirit of this meeting made itself felt in a revival of patriotism in the whole Bar of the North from Maine to California.

MR. TILDEN'S COURSE DURING THE WAR.

I have neither time nor inclination to follow Mr. Tilden's course during the war. He was not such an open apologist of the South as Mr. Hendricks, nor did he give any real sympathy or efficient support to the Union cause. His party was divided; the more patriotic and independent portion coming over to the Republicans, or at least to the Union side, and either fighting in the field or doing good service at home; the baser and secession element openly justifying the rebellion, and finally getting up the great riot.

Mr. Tilden so balanced himself between the two wings of his party, and so adroitly acted the part of politician, and avoided that of a patriot, that he offended neither. To say the least, those New-York voters who shot the negroes on its streets, who, on their own merits, occupied cells in Fort Lafayette, or held commands in the rebel Army, now find as much to admire in that record as is found by any Democrat who spoke at the Union square meeting, or fought in the trenches before Richmond.

MR. TILDEN AND THE CONVENTION OF 1864.

Mr. Tilden was consistent to the end. When in the crisis of the war, in 1864, the Democrats met in convention to nominate Gen. McClellan for President, Mr. Tilden was a member of the committee that reported the celebrated peace resolution, adopted, as you know, by the convention, which declared the war a failure, denounced the action of the North and not of the South as being in violation of the Constitution, and demanding the grounding of arms and a resort to negotiations. His friends have tried to make it appear that Mr. Tilden was really opposed to the resolution, and that he privately advised McClellan to repudiate it. The zeal of some of Mr. Tilden's supporters has carried them so far as to cause them to accept an explanation that would convict Mr. Tilden, first for cowardice and deception on the floor of the convention, and next of an attempt to seduce Gen. McClellan from the plain path of honor. I do not believe him capable of such baseness. I leave it to you to consider what light such a resolution throws upon Mr. Tilden's patriotism; what new courage and hopes it inspired in the rebel camps; how greatly it discouraged our soldiers in the field; how many millions it added to the cost, how many months to the length, and how many thousands to the killed and wounded of the war. Who can tell how many warring fragments, what contemptible feebleness, what destitution of courage, and hope, and power this nation would now present to the world had Mr. Tilden's resolution been accepted by the nation? I do him the justice to believe that he rejoices in his defeat, and as sincerely as he regrets his Kent letter and his want of patriotism during the war—unless, indeed, he attributes his nomination to those causes.

GOV. HAYES AS A PATRIOT.

I will not detain you by contrasting such a course with that of Gov. Hayes. You have anticipated all I could say. He was wholly in the right in professional judgment, in sense of duty, in patriotic sentiment upon all those great constitutional, legal, moral, and national questions, as to which Gov. Tilden was wholly in the wrong. Gov. Hayes had the courage of his opinion, and at the very opening of the war he left his young family and heroically served in the field until the rebels returned to their allegiance. You know he was ready at all times to brave death for the cause, and that he scorned to leave the field to take part in that partisan management to which Gov. Tilden wholly devoted himself during the period of the war, always excepting his railroad reorganizations. No man knowing Gov. Tilden can imagine it possible that, for any cause whatever, he is capable of performing the heroic, unselfish deeds of Gov. Hayes. There is nothing that Mr. Tilden would not compromise or surrender sooner than fight for it. All of that large, patriotic, self-denying, courageous nature of Gov. Hayes, which has won the noble record he has, and which justice, is a part of our guaranty that he is far more likely than Gov. Tilden to stand firmly for duty and fidelity to his promises, against whatever threats or blandishments may be brought to bear upon him in a civil station. Men gentle and sincere and modest like Havelock and Washington, are, in trying times, always the most inflexible for the right and the readiest if need be for martyrdom.

MR. TILDEN AS A REFORMER.

We shall find the same concerted plan of sounding Mr. Tilden's praises as a reformer which I have pointed out for proving him a great lawyer and statesman. Almost as soon as nominated, Mr. Godwin's letter presented him to the country as the great reformer of the nation. Mr. Tilden's letter of acceptance says "I entered upon the present trust in order to consummate reforms to which I had devoted several of the best years of my life." Mr. Hendricks' letter echoes the strain of laudation by saying "I wish to express my satisfaction on being associated with a candidate who is first among his equals as a representative of the spirit of reform." Thereupon the cry that Mr. Tilden is a great reformer resounded along the whole line of Democratic journals, and was taken up by reviews, orators, and even ministers. The *North American Review* hesitates, however, somewhat, and prefers the manly frankness of Gov. Hayes' letter to the self-laudation and dubious, artful pleading of Mr. Tilden. Still tens of thousands of honest voters have been made to believe that Mr. Tilden has the spirit and has done the deeds of a real reformer. Is it true? Now, deliberately measuring my words, I tell you there is no man of distinction in the City of New-York who gives such attention to political affairs, who in spirit or habits of life is less a reformer or more emphatically a partisan than Samuel J. Tilden. I will set up no such high standard as that of Mr. Gladstone, who, when speaking of Zachary Macauley, said a true reformer is a man who, disregarding present praise and self interest, does great deeds from a sense of duty, looking only for the respect of the good and the gratitude of posterity. Let us rather be more practical, and see how far Mr. Tilden has shown any inclination or capacity to rise above his party or to do works of public utility from unselfish motives. The claims made for him and by him are three: That he brought Tweed and his Ring to justice, and did some other reform work in the City of New-York; that he has reformed the canal abuses, and that he has reduced taxation in the State of New-York. He is claimed to have been a life-long reformer. It is a significant fact that no one presents the slightest proof that Mr. Tilden ever engaged in any work of reform until 1871. He was then fifty-seven years of age, or three years older than Gov. Hayes at this moment. Men's characters are generally formed before that period of life, and we may well look with suspicion upon an alleged regeneration at that mature age not claimed to be religious. We must go back a few years to get a fair view of Mr. Tilden as a reformer. Municipal reform has been going on a long time in New-York City, and until 1871 I never heard it asserted that Samuel J. Tilden had anything to do with it. True, brave reformers labored for years through the Citizens' Association and other organizations to secure honesty in administration, but Mr. Tilden was never with them, but always active in the Democratic Party of which Tweed has been the steady enemy of reform. Let us refer to the leading reforms made before his own doors, which he ought to have aided, but which he opposed.

POLICE REFORM AND MR. TILDEN.

As early as 1857, when that good Republican, John A. King, was Governor, and Tammany Hall, in which Mr. Tilden was powerful, controlled the City Administration, as it has nearly ever since, the Police force, under Fernando Wood as Mayor, was an ununiformed, undisciplined band of partisan henchmen and Democratic bruisers, more dangerous than conducive to the safety of the City. True reformers procured the passage in that year of the Police Commission bill, which has made the Police system and the policemen of New-York City the best in the country. It required regiments with cannon to drive Wood and the old force from the City Hall. For this reform Mr. Tilden did nothing; but to sustain Wood and his *Jack Falstaff* army, and to prevent a loss of influence through the loss of control of the Police by Tammany Hall and the Democratic Party, Mr. Tilden did much.

MR. TILDEN AND FIRE DEPARTMENT REFORM.

In 1865, when we had another Republican Governor, the firemen of New-York had long been as disorderly as a band of Calmuck Tartars. They were a horde of Tammany ballot-box stuffers and repeaters, whose presence often added peril to conflagration, and whose midnight howls drove sleep from the City. True reformers, after a two years' struggle, caused the present Fire Department law to be enacted, under which the fire administration of this City became the model for every other city. Tammany Hall thereby has lost patronage and its managers spoils. Samuel J. Tilden rendered no aid, but joined in the Tammany Hall outcry that the City was being robbed of its franchises, and that New-York voters were losing their heavenborn rights.

MR. TILDEN AND REFORM OF THE EXCISE LAWS.

Under the Tammany leaders, of whom Tweed was the chief, and the Democratic State Committee, of which Mr. Tilden was a member, the excise administration of the City had for years before 1866 been a sham—or rather a party agency for favoritism, coercion, and plunder.

Barely fifty thousand dollars from license fees had in any year reached the Treasury. True reformers in that year, in spite of the united opposition of the Tammany Democracy and the liquor-dealers, aided by Mr. Tilden, procured the passage of the best Excise law ever in force in this country. This law remained in force until Tammany became supreme three years later by reason of the great election frauds that made Hoffman Governor. Under that law the number of places licensed fell from more than nine thousand to about seven thousand, Sunday arrests and broils were greatly reduced, and the annual excise money collected in the City rose to more than a million dollars annually. Mr. Tilden, as strenuously as Tweed, opposed this reform law and administration, and with him joined in causing its repeal. More than twenty years before Mr. Tilden showed his opposition to all efficient excise laws, and ever since he has, I believe, had the steady sympathy of every groggery in the State of New-York. In this campaign they will give him tens of thousands of votes.

MR. TILDEN AND REFORM IN THE HEALTH LAWS.

In the same year, 1866, the true reformers of New-York, after a four years' struggle, which had cost them more than $50,000, and toil and vexation without limit, overturned the corrupt Tammany Health organization, which was another partisan agency of coercion in the hands of the City Democracy. As an illustration of its shameless corruption and inefficiency, let me tell you that of forty-eight Health Wardens and their assistants, at a salary of about one thousand dollars each, twenty-seven were ignorant, partisan keepers of corner groggeries, and not one on the list was at all fit for his position. The Board of Health, created under the new law, still in force, (for even the Goths and Vandals under Tweed dared not repeal it,) has made the New-York Sanitary administration the model for the Union, and has prevented sickness and death incalculable. Tom Fields, now in exile, guided by the advice of Mr. Tilden, led the opposition to this reform; and at no time, when the board has been in peril, has Mr. Tilden given it any assistance.

REGISTRY LAWS.

Had I time I might refer to the several Registry laws for securing honest voting, to the bill providing for compulsory school attendance in the schools, and to other reformatory laws for the City, and show that Mr. Tilden has never contributed to their passage or to any other Municipal reform, at least before 1871.

MR. TILDEN AND REFORM IN THE POLICE JUSTICE LAWS.

One more law I must refer to. From 1843 up to three years since we had eight Police Justices in the City, elected for short terms, in small districts. They were generally a low order of Tammany politicians, who did dirty work at its conventions. There were fearful abuses in these courts. It was very hard to bring any active member of the ruling City party to justice. At that time true reformers made a resolute effort during two years to secure appointed justices for long terms, and they succeeded. Greatly improved administration has followed. The fines, for example, paid into the Treasury under the old law were less than five thousand dollars a year; under the new law they are more than sixty thousand dollars annually. Mr. Tilden gave not the least aid or sympathy to this reform, but counseled those who opposed it and joined, as I am informed, in requesting Senator Kernan to make the strong argument he did make before Gov. Dix in the hope of securing a veto of the bill.

The Health law, the Police law, the Excise law, and in large measure the School laws, had before 1871 taken those several departments out of the direct control of the City Government of tenants. These departments raised their own funds. It was, therefore, only in that fragment of the Government directly left with the Mayor and Controller that the single City reform with which Mr. Tilden's name is connected took place. He went with his party, and hand in hand with Sweeny, Tweed, Barnard, and Cardozo, and their associates, he op

Hayes enters upon what he thinks his duty. Eulogy is no part of my purpose. I feel a deep interest in the cause of civil service reform, and would not say a word in commendation of Gov. Hayes were I not fully satisfied that he will enter upon it in sincerity, and with an abiding purpose and resolute will to do all within his power to advance it. It is a serious undertaking, the full difficulties of which will require more than one Administration to remove. Having given considerable study to the subject, I can in Gov. Hayes' letter, far more than in Gov. Tilden's, see evidence of a comprehension of these difficulties, and of a purpose to make a distinct pledge to systematically attempt their removal. If Gov. Hayes meant less than this he has, as I understand his language, practiced a most unpardonable deception. I have entire confidence in his good faith and sincerity. Gov. Tilden has made no such pledges. His language is vague and general, and may well mean no more than reforming by putting out Republicans and putting in Democrats, Mr. Godwin, who asks his fellow-members of the Fifth avenue conference to vote for Mr. Tilden, will remember that I objected to his proposed address because it was vague, like Mr. Tilden's letter, as to civil service reform, and that I proposed a more explicit resolution, in the unequivocal language of Gov. Hayes' letter, which resolution was adopted as amendment.

George William Curtis, Mr. Bristow, Carl Schurz, and nearly all those who have given most attention to, and are most earnest for civil service reform, adopt the views I have expressed of Gov. Hayes' letter and as to his intention in regard to reform, and I am glad that this was the case when Gov. Hayes had his letter ready and before it was sent; and that when admonished how severe a labor fidelity to its pledge might cost him, he said, as he did when he left his home for the battle-field, that the cause was just, and demanded his best efforts, and that it should have them, and the letter would not be sent. It is in this spirit and with this he was he wrote to a friend a private letter, in which he said that in behalf of such a cause he had a duty to perform and that he had rather die than not discharge that duty. I think this high sense of duty is characteristic of the man and that it will sustain and lead him to triumph over his opponents in any contest in behalf of principle and public duty. I have carefully examined the records of his official life, and find therein exhibited the spirit and the deeds of a reformer. It is to his efforts that Ohio is indebted for her excellent prison administration, her railroad commission, her State Charity organization, her best institutions for the care of her poor soldiers and orphans, for reforms in municipal affairs, for minority representation, and in dealing with pauper labor.

Gov. Hayes was early committed to the cause of civil service reform in its best sense. He supported Mr. Jonckes' Civil Service Reform bill and Mr. Curtis' early efforts. He tried, in 1871, to have the reform introduced into the State Constitution of Ohio. He was very language of his letter of acceptance which Mr. Godwin, Mr. Adams, and others have referred to as the ill-considered utterance of a new convert, is taken almost literally from Messages and speeches published in 1871. In fact, the Republican Party could not have selected a candidate earlier and more emphatically committed to such a reform than Gov. Hayes. And as for evidence of his sincerity he has added the declaration that he will not accept a second term. This will relieve him of all temptation to use patronage to secure a re-election and also have far more independence to be faithful to that reform which must be the great measure of his Administration.

It is for these reasons that I think that every honest, thoughtful voter, understanding the facts, will feel it a duty to vote for Gov. Hayes.

THE BISHOPS OF ENGLAND.

THE PRESENT DISPROPORTION—PALACES AND LARGE INCOMES—THE QUESTION OF TERRITORY AND POPULATION.

Among the speakers at the Church Congress in Plymouth was Rev. H. Temple, who was "loudly applauded." Mr. Temple contended that the number of Bishops in any country, ought to bear directly on the question of territory and population, the number of the clergy, and the means of locomotion and communication. For instance, in Rome at one time, with 154 Church officials, there was one Bishop to look after them, while at Constantinople there was one Bishop to 485 Church officials. In England, with all the increase of population, there was but one more Bishop now than in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Turning to the Church history of England and Wales, we find the territory of Christendom has here for many years been constant, while the increase of population has been marvelous. At the Norman Conquest, when the population was about nine hundred thousand, the number of sees in England and Wales, including Sodor, was 18; at the accession of Richard III. in 1377, the population was 2,700,000, and the number of sees 22. In 1690 the population was 5,230,000, and the number of sees 27. Henry III. added six new sees, but Westminster had been dissolved again. In 1871, with a population of 22,857,193, the number of sees was 28. What were the results of this monstrous disproportion? The first was an overwhelming physical labor in holding confirmations, and he would infer that this physical labor was the proximate cause of death to a very eminent prelate within living memory. One other evil was the lack of acquaintance on the part of our prelates with what large and important classes of churchmen think on many Church matters. We shall be glad (said Mr. Temple) to see Bishop Benson, of Truro, of Coventry, Nottingham, Liverpool, and of some town in the West Riding of York, but we really want much more, but not much more expense. We can dispense, I think, with seats in the House of Lords; we can certainly dispense with the office of Episcopal Chaplaincy of that assembly; we can dispense with palaces, and with incomes of £4,000 a year. When our Bench is sufficiently manned we can dispense with the clumsy provisional nomination of Bishops Suffragan. We want Bishops in such numbers that each one shall be as well acquainted with the clergy of his diocese as they are now with their Rural Deans. We want moderate-sized houses and moderate incomes, sufficient to allow of a generous but simple hospitality. We must have greatly reduced in size and population. I think it impossible to divide the Bishoprics into a higher and a lower class; such a system would drive us back to the old error of continuous and habitual translation. I would leave the two Archiepiscopal sees just as they are, in consideration of their venerable historical associations, and the exalted rank of their holders. In time to come, let the legal average income of every Bishop be fixed at not less than £2,000 nor more than £3,000 a year. The present Episcopal incomes, if divided at the next avoidance of the sees among 90 Bishops, which would be, speaking roughly, about four to every million of our population, would yield to each one of the minority rather more than £1,400 a year. This amount would be largely increased by some readjustment of the richest benefices in public patronage. Then let churchmen exert themselves to make the sum up in every case to a minimum of £2,000 a year, and to provide suitable residences. The last-named work might be considerably helped by the sale of such Episcopal castles as the palaces as would be confessedly too large for the new sees. Cathedral rank might be given to some churches, the revenues of which suffice to support a dean; and a fresh settlement might be made if existing capitular property might be made on the lines of old legislation to provide an adequate staff for real capitular work. Some arrangement also should be made for relieving Bishops from the heavy fees now chargeable on their appointment, and also from the expense they are subject to in prosecuting erring clergymen. Lastly, if it is thought desirable that some of these twenty-four prelates should, to the Church's loss, be Lords in Parliament, let Churchmen who desire this provide an extra £500 a year for each of such unfortunates. My task is done. I was invited here, and this subject is not of my own choosing, otherwise I should not have meddled with what I have called a Bishop's question.

POPULARITY OF EX-PRESIDENT THIERS.

The correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "M. Thiers left Paris three days ago for Cannes, where he is going to remain some time, and on the route stayed forty-six hours at Marseilles to rest before continuing the journey. Despite the efforts of the local papers hostile to M. Thiers, it is certain that the illustrious statesman, received an enthusiastic welcome to his native city, that the crowd never ceased to follow him, to station themselves under his windows, and to applaud the liberator of French territory. The visitors to him were so numerous that he was soon obliged to lock his door against them. The Congress of Orientalists sitting at present at Marseilles, presided over by M. de Lesseps, hogged M. Thiers to honor their meetings with his presence, which, however, M. Thiers, fatigued by his journey, was obliged to deny them. Taking a drive in the evening, M. Thiers was again followed by a crowd. He remained for a time at the door, and shook hands with those who pressed round him, begging them to interpret his emotion to the multitude who were hooting him as a leading citizen with stitch touching enthusiasm. The special telegram I have received on this subject estimates the number of persons assembled during the day along the route of M. Thiers at 20,000. The same telegram adds that people were struck by M. Thiers' fatigued appearance. Despite all attempts to bring about the contrary, it does not appear that a single disagreeable circumstance marred the welcome of the ex-President, and one must praise the town which gave birth to M. Thiers, and which has made itself worthy of the honor by giving to him when fallen from power a reception it was unable to extend to him when he was at the head of France. As for M. Thiers himself, one eye-witness tells me that he never saw more strongly-marked emotion than that of M. Thiers at seeing himself so enthusiastically received in a city for which he has always preserved a particular affection."

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

The work of completing the new Court-house was commenced yesterday. A new wing is to be erected on the south side of the building, in order to furnish additional facilities to the courts and bureaus. It is also proposed to erect a dome, octagonal in form, 25 feet high, 65 feet in diameter, and 180 feet in circumference. The roof on the Chambers street side is to be finished by the erection of a pediment. All the work will be completed within two years, at a cost of $475,000.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 23.

SECOND BOARD—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N.—c.	112¾	$40,000	U. S. 5-20C., '67.—c.	115⅜
5,000	do.....c.	112⅝	30,000	do.....b.c.	115¼
10,000	do.....c.	112⅝	3,000	do.....c.	115¼
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.....c.	114	50,000	do.....b.c.	115⅜
			2,000	U. S. 6s, C.	124

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	C. R.I. & P. 7s.	110½	100	Ill. Cen.....b.c.	83
3,000	N.J. Cen., con.	88	200	do.	83
1,000	do.....b.c.	87⅜	100	do.	83½
1,000	N.J. C., 1st, C.	88	100	St. L., I.M. & S. b.c.	13¼
3,000	L. & W. B., C.	69	100	C. & N. W.....b.c.	41⅜
3,000	S.W.C.G.G.	83	95½	67	40¾
14,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.....s.	83	100	do.	40⅝
2,000	do.....b.c.	80½	1300	do.	63¼
4,000	L. S. Div. bds.	105	400	do.	63⅜
5,500	B. & R.N. bds.	105	100	do.	63
10,000	Ore. & M. 2d, C.	57	300	C., M. & St. P. b.c.	29½
15,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	106	100	do.	29⅜
1,000	Un. P. S. F.....b.c.	91⅜	100	do.	29¼
2,000	West. Pac. bds.	102⅜	1900	do.	29
1,000	St. L., M. & S.	74½	100	do.	28⅞
6,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc.	70	300	do.	28⅝
5,000	O. & Ss. 1st, C.	55½	300	do.	28⅜
10	Cen. Nat. Bank.	101	100	do.	29
15	D. & H. C.....b.c.	75	100	do.....s3.	28⅞
10	Adams Ex.....s3.	74½	100	do.	28¾
20	American Ex.	61	200	do.	60¼
100	N. Y. C. & H.....b.c.	104¾	100	do.....s7.	60
400	W. Un. T.....b.c.	72	200	do.	60⅜
1000	do.	71⅞	100	do.....s5.	60
1000	do.	71⅞	500	do.	60
400	do.	71⅞	800	do.	59⅞
800	do.....b3.	72	200	do.	59¾
300	do.	71⅞	100	do.	59⅝
200	do.	72	100	do.	59¾
200	do.	72⅛	200	do.....b3.	59⅞
1500	do.	72	100	do.	59⅞
100	P. M. S. S. C.....b.c.	30	300	do.	59¾
200	do.	24⅝	200	Cen. of N. J.	37¼
300	do.	24⅝	500	do.	37
100	Erie Railway	11¼	100	do.	36¾
100	do.	11⅝	400	do.	36⅝
300	do.	11¾	100	do.....c.	36⅝
200	do.	11⅝	300	Chic. & R. I.....b.c.	101⅞
100	do.	11⅝	600	do.	102
100	do.	11¾	100	do.	102⅜
200	C., C. & I.	42	200	Del., L. & W.	77⅜
30	Un. Pacific	63½	300	do.	77¾
100	do.	63¼	100	do.	77⅞
800	Mich. Cen.	63¾	100	do.	77⅞
90	do.	47¾	100	do.....c.	77¾
100	do.	48	200	do.	77¾
700	L. S. & M. S.....b.c.	60¼	100	do.	77¾
800	do.	60⅜	100	do.....c.	77⅞
100	do.....n.r.	60	100	do.	77⅞
2500	do.	60⅜	100	do.	15¾
700	do.	60½	100	do.....s3.	15½
800	do.....s3.	60⅜	100	do.	15
200	do.	60⅜	100	do.	14⅞
100	do.	60⅝	200	do.	14⅝
300	do.	60½	200	Ohio & Miss.....b.c.	14¾
100	Kan. Pac.....b.c.	4¼	300	do.	11⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000	N. Y. C. 1st, R.	119½	100	North-western....	40¾
2,000	M. & St. P. C. S. P.	88¾	100	do.	40⅝
100	Del. & Hud.	74½	100	do.	40½
30	American Ex.	61	100	North-west. Pf.	63⅛
100	Western Union	72	100	do.	63
100	do.....b3.	71⅞	50	do.	62¾
300	do.	71¾	100	Central of N. J.	36¾
100	do.....b3.	71¾	500	do.	36⅝
100	do.	71⅞	100	do.	36¾
600	do.....s3.	71¾	100	do.	36⅜
100	do.	71⅞	200	do.	36¾
100	Pacific Mail	24¾	200	do.	37
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	104⅞	300	do.....s3.	36⅞
400	Erie Railway	11½	100	Rock Island	102¾
800	Lake Shore	60⅜	200	Illinois Central	83
100	do.....s3.	60⅜	50	Fort Wayne	101
1,800	do.....s3.	60¼	200	St. Paul	28½
200	do.	60⅜	100	do.....s3.	28⅝
400	Union Pacific	63½	55	do.	28⅜
1700	do.	63½	200	do.	28⅜
400	do.....c.	63⅝	100	do.....b3.	28½
200	Mich. Central	47⅞	100	do.	28½
400	Union Pacific	63¾	200	do.	28⅝
400	do.....b3.	63	600	St. Paul Pref.	59⅝
100	do.	63	500	do.	59½
100	Del., Lack. & W.	77¾	100	do.....s3.	59⅜
200	do.	77⅝	500	do.	59½
100	do.....c.	77⅝	300	do.	59¾
100	do.	77⅝	300	do.	59¾
100	Han. & St. Jo.	15⅜	300	Tol. & Wab.	6
100	do.	15½	300	Kan. & Texas.	7½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '65, N.	112⅝	$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	115¼
60,000	do.....b.c.	112⅜	15,000	U. S. 5s, C., '81.	114⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10 conv.	98⅜	500	L. S. & M. S.....b.c.	60¼
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div.	102⅝	1100	do.	60⅜
2,000	N. W. C. C. G.	95½	1700	do.	60⅜
1,000	L. & W. B. con.	69	900	do.	60¼
2,000	U. Pac. 1st, L. G.	100½	100	do.	60⅜
1,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	100½	300	do.....b3.	60⅜
2,000	P. R. of Mo. 1st.	94½	700	do.	60⅜
5,000	C. So. 1st, c. on.	56	200	do.....b3.	60⅜
10,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	100½	200	do.....s3.	60⅜
2,000	P. R. of Mo. 1st.	94½	700	do.	60⅜
5,000	C. So. 1st, c. on.	56	200	do.	60⅜
400	W. U. Tel.....b.c.	71¾	200	do.	60⅜
100	do.	71⅞	800	do.	59⅞
800	do.....b3.	72	200	do.	59¾
300	do.	71⅞	100	do.	59⅝
200	do.	72	500	do.	59¾
200	do.	72⅛	600	do.....b3.	59⅞
100	do.	72⅜	200	do.	59⅞
1200	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	24¾	500	do.....b3.	60⅝
100	do.....s3.	24⅝	600	do.	60⅝
100	do.	24⅝	100	C. & N. W.....b.c.	40⅝
100	do.	24⅝	100	do.	40⅝
400	Erie Railway. b.c.	11¼	100	do.	40¾
80	do.	11⅜	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.	62⅞
100	do.....b3.	11⅜	100	do.....b3.	62⅞
100	Mich. Cen.....b.c.	47⅜	100	do.	63
100	do.	47⅝	400	C. R. I. & P.....b.c.	93¾
100	do.	47⅝	300	do.	93⅝
500	do.....b3.	47⅞	100	Ohio & Miss.....b.c.	11¼
100	do.	47⅞	100	do.	11⅜
50	Tol. & W.b.c.	15¾	200	do.....b3.	11⅜
100	D., L. & W.b.c.	77½	13	Oh. & M. Pf.b.c.	39½
200	do.	77¾	300	Chic. & R. I.....b.c.	102
600	do.	77⅝	5	do.	102¼
100	C., M. & St. P. Pf.b.c.	59⅜	100	do.....s3.	101⅞
100	do.	59⅜	100	do.	102
100	do.....s3.	59½	10	do.	102
600	do.	59¾	200	do.	101⅞
100	Han. & St. Jo.b.c.	15¼	300	Kansas Pac.....b.c.	4¼
200	do.	15½	200	C., M. & St. P.b.c.	29¾
100	Han. & St. J. Pf.b.c.	28½	200	do.	28¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000	Mo. K. & T. 1st.	59	200	Cen. of N. J.	36⅞
2,000	U. Pac. 1st.	105⅞	600	do.	37
5,000	H. & S. J. 8s. con.	80⅞	200	North-western.	40⅜
5,000	do.....s3.	81	600	do.	40½
3,000	C. Rock Island	109⅜	200	do.	40⅝
1,000	M. & St. P. con.	93⅜	100	do.	40⅜
	S. F.	88½	100	North-west. Pref.	63¼
100	Del. & Hud.	74¾	200	do.....s3.	63
100	West. Union.....b3.	72	100	do.	63⅜
1100	do.	72⅛	200	do.	63⅝
600	do.	72	100	Rock Island	102
13	Adams Express	109	100	do.	102¼
100	U. S. Express	81½	200	St. Paul	28¾
1300	Erie Railway	11½	100	do.....s3.	28¾
900	Pacific Mail	24⅞	200	do.	29
700	do.....b3.	25	200	do.....03.	29
100	do.	25	200	St. Paul Pref.	59¾
1200	do.....b30.	25	100	do.	59⅞
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	104⅞	300	Tol. & Wab.	6
100	do.	104¼	100	Del., Lack. & W.	77¾
100	Mich. Central	48¾	100	do.	78¼
100	do.	48¾	800	Ohio & Miss.	11½
200	do.	48	200	Han. & St. Jo.	15⅝
400	Union Pacific	63½	100	do.	15⅜
1700	do.	63½	200	Toledo & Wab.	5⅞
400	do.....s3.	102¼	400	do.....b3.	6
100	do.	102⅜	200	Ohio & Miss.	11¾
1400	do.	102	100	do.	11¾

SECOND BOARD—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N.—c.	112¾	$40,000	U. S. 5-20C., '67.—c.	115⅜
5,000	do.....c.	112⅜	30,000	do.....b.c.	115¼
10,000	do.....c.	112⅝	3,000	do.....c.	115¼
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	114	50,000	do.....b.c.	115⅜
			2,000	U. S. 6s, C.	124

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	C. R.I. & P. 7s.	110½	100	Ill. Cen.....b.c.	83
3,000	N.J. Cen., con.	88	200	do.	83
1,000	do.....b.c.	87⅜	100	do.	83½
1,000	N.J. C., 1st, C.	88	100	St. L., I.M. & S. b.c.	13¼
3,000	L. & W. B., C.	69	100	C. & N. W.....b.c.	41⅜
3,000	S.W.C.G.G.	83	95½	67	40¾
14,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.....s.	83	100	do.	40⅝
2,000	do.....b.c.	80½	1300	do.	63¼
4,000	L. S. Div. bds.	105	400	do.	63⅜
5,500	B. & R.N. bds.	105	100	do.	63
10,000	Ore. & M. 2d, C.	57	300	C., M. & St. P. b.c.	29½
15,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	106	100	do.	29⅜
1,000	Un. P. S. F.....b.c.	91⅜	100	do.	29¼
2,000	West. Pac. bds.	102⅜	1900	do.	29
1,000	St. L., M. & S.	74½	100	do.	28⅞
6,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc.	70	300	do.	28⅝
5,000	O. & Ss. 1st, C.	55½	300	do.	28⅜
10	Cen. Nat. Bank.	101	100	do.	29
15	D. & H. C.....b.c.	75	100	do.....s3.	28⅞
10	Adams Ex.....s3.	74½	100	do.	28¾
20	American Ex.	61	200	do.	60¼
100	N. Y. C. & H.....b.c.	104¾	100	do.....s7.	60
400	W. Un. T.....b.c.	72	200	do.	60⅜
1000	do.	71⅞	100	do.....s5.	60
700	do.	71¾	1800	do.	60
1000	do.	71⅞	500	do.	60
400	do.	71⅞	800	do.	59⅞
800	do.....b3.	72	200	do.	59¾
300	do.	71⅞	100	do.	59⅝
200	do.	72	500	do.	59¾
200	do.	72⅛	600	do.....b3.	59⅞
100	do.	72⅜	200	do.	59⅞
1200	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	24¾	500	do.....b3.	60⅝
200	P. M. S. S. Co. b.c. b3.	24¾	600	do.	60⅝
100	do.....s3.	24⅝	100	C. & N. W.....b.c.	40⅝
100	do.	24⅝	100	do.	40⅝
400	Erie Railway. b.c.	11¼	100	do.	40¾
80	do.	11⅜	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.	62⅞
100	do.....b3.	11⅜	100	do.....b3.	62⅞
100	Mich. Cen.....b.c.	47⅜	100	do.	63
100	do.	47⅝	400	C. R. I. & P.....b.c.	93¾
100	do.	47⅝	300	do.	93⅝
500	do.....b3.	47⅞	100	Ohio & Miss.....b.c.	11¼
100	do.	47⅞	100	do.	11⅜
50	Tol. W. & W.b.c.	15¾	200	do.....b3.	11⅜
100	D., L. & W.b.c.	77½	13	Oh. & M. Pf. b.c.	39½
200	do.	77¾	300	Chic. & R. I.....b.c.	102
600	do.	77⅝	5	do.	102¼
100	C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c.	59⅜	100	do.....s3.	101⅞
100	do.	59⅜	100	do.	102
100	do.....s3.	59½	10	do.	102
600	do.	59¾	200	do.	101⅞
100	Han. & St. Jo.b.c.	15¼	300	Kansas Pac.....b.c.	4¼
200	do.	15½	200	C., M. & St. P.b.c.	29¾
100	Han. & St. J. Pf. b.c.	28½	200	do.	28¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000	Mo. K. & T. 1st.	59	200	Cen. of N. J.	36⅞
2,000	U. Pac. 1st.	105⅞	600	do.	37
5,000	H. & S. J. 8s. con.	80⅞	200	North-western.	40⅜
5,000	do.....s3.	81	600	do.	40½
3,000	C. Rock Island	109⅜	200	do.	40⅝
1,000	M. & St. P. con.	93⅜	100	do.	40⅜
	S. F.	88½	100	North-west. Pref.	63¼
100	Del. & Hud.	74¾	200	do.....s3.	63
100	West. Union.....b3.	72	100	do.	63⅜
1100	do.	72⅛	200	do.	63⅝
600	do.	72	100	Rock Island	102
13	Adams Express	109	100	do.	102¼
100	U. S. Express	81½	200	St. Paul	28¾
1300	Erie Railway	11½	100	do.....s3.	28¾
900	Pacific Mail	24⅞	200	do.	29
700	do.....b3.	25	200	do.....03.	29
100	do.	25	200	St. Paul Pref.	59¾
1200	do.....b30.	25	100	do.	59⅞
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	104⅞	300	Tol. & Wab.	6
100	do.	104¼	100	Del., Lack. & W.	77¾
100	Mich. Central	48¾	100	do.	78¼
100	do.	48¾	800	Ohio & Miss.	11½
200	do.	48	200	Han. & St. Jo.	15⅝
400	Union Pacific	63½	100	do.	15⅜
1700	Lake Shore	60¾	300	do.	15¾
100	do.	60⅞	200	do.	16
100	do.	60⅝	100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	28½
100	do.	60¾	100	do.	29
500	do.....s3.	60⅝	100	do.....s3.	29
200	do.	60⅜	100	do.	29¼
500	do.	60⅝	200	Kansas & Texas.	7½
13	Albany & Sus.	89			

MONDAY, Oct. 23—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange in the early dealings was firm for the general list and buoyant for Hannibal and St. Joseph, which rose from 14¾ to 16⅜ for the common, the preferred selling at 29½, against 26 at the close on Saturday. Later, under realizations, prices fell off somewhat, but the decline was followed by a recovery, and the market on the closing dealings exhibited a firm tone. The entire business aggregated 128,065 shares, which embraced 37,700 of Lake Shore, 21,400 of Western Union, 17,600 of Erie, 5,090 of Michigan Central, 4,600 of Hannibal and St. Joseph, 4,600 of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 4,500 of Pacific Mail, and 4,200 of New-Jersey Central. Lake Shore, which was the most active stock, advanced from 60⅜ at the opening to 61⅛, fell off to 60¼, and closed strong at 60¾. The strength of this stock is due in a good measure to the recent large increase in the traffic of the road, its current business being so great that shippers, it is stated, are willing to pay a premium for preference. Western Union advanced from 71¾ to 72½, and closed at 72⅛. Reports of decreased earnings for the past week had a depressing effect upon the Granges, St. Paul common declining to 28⅜, and the preferred to 59⅜, while North-western common, after advancing to 42⅛, declined to 40½, and the preferred fell off from 54 to 53⅞. St. Paul closed at a recovery of ⅝ ₱ cent. on the common, and of ½ ₱ cent. in the preferred. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fluctuated between 78¼ and 77½, closing at the higher figure. New-Jersey Central fell off from 37½ to 36½, and closed at an advance of ½ ₱ cent. from the lowest point. Illinois Central sold at 83, against 84½ on Saturday, and closed at 83¼. Michigan Central fluctuated between 48¼ and 47⅜, and closed at 48¼.

The money market was easy throughout the day, and Stock Exchange borrowers supplied their requirements at 2@3 ₱ cent. In the discount market prime names are quoted at 5 to 6½ ₱ cent. The rates of domestic exchange on New-York to-day were: Savannah, ¼ offered; Charleston plentiful, buying freely, 5-16 selling, ⅛ to par; New-Orleans, commercial 5-16@⅜, bank ¼, Cincinnati, moderate demand, 100 discount; St. Louis, 100 discount; Chicago dull, 80 to 100 discount.

The foreign advices report the London market still higher for Consols and a fraction lower for United States bonds, the former closing at 94⅞ for money and 94⅞@95 for the account, and the latter at 103 for 1865s, (old,) 103⅛ for 1867s, 107¾@107⅞ for 10-40s, and 105¾ for new 5s. Erie advanced to 10¾. The Bank of England lost £101,000 bullion on balance to-day. At Paris to-day Rentes fell off to 104f. 12½c., and afterward rose to 104f. 70c.

The sterling exchange market continues weak, and rates for actual business remain at $4 82½@$4 82¾ for prime bankers' 60-day bills, and $4 84½@$4 84¾ for demand.

Gold was weak at the opening, on the improvement in consols at London, and declined from 109⅞ to 109⅜, but late in the day the market became firmer and more active, and the price advanced to 110, at which the closing sales were made. The cause of the advance was a cable dispatch announcing the action of Roumania, which revived the war feeling in the Gold Room and on the Stock Exchange. Cash gold loaned early in the day at flat to 1 ₱ cent. for carrying; but afterward the demand increased, and as high as 1-64 ₱ cent. per diem was paid by borrowers. The closing loans were made at 3 ₱ cent. per annum for use.

Government bonds were a fraction lower than on Saturday, with the principal activity in new 1865s, coupon, and 1867s, coupon. The former sold at 112¾, and the latter at 115¼@115⅜. New 5s sold at 114⅜. In railroad bonds there was a further improvement in Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible, which sold up to 81, against 80 at the close on Saturday. Chicago and North-western consolidated gold coupons were steady at 95½. Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse Division, declined to 102⅜, and do. consolidated sinking funds, to 88½. New-York Central registered firsts were steady at 119½. New-Jersey Central convertible sold at 88, but at the close were offered at 87¼, with 87 bid. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated sold at 69. State bonds were dull and neglected.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1876.

Gold receipts	$774,076 01
Gold payments	134,438 13
Gold balances	49,787,865 02
Currency receipts	612,936 55
Currency payments	994,726 67
Currency balances	40,575,069 83
Customs	304,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 23.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American gold	110⅜	110
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	111	110⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coup	111½	111⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	115⅜	115½
Bills on London	₱4 83	₱4 82½@₱4 82⅝
New-York Central	104⅝	104¼
Rock Island	102⅜	102¼
Pacific Mail	24¾	25
Milwaukee and St. Paul	29⅜	29
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	61	59⅞
Lake Shore	60¾	60¾
Chicago and North-western	41⅞	40⅝
Chicago and North-western Pref	64	63
Western Union	71⅞	72⅛
Union Pacific	63½	63
Delaware, Lack. and Western	78	78¼
New-Jersey Central	37⅝	37
Delaware and Hudson Canal	75	74⅜
Morris and Essex	95	95
Panama	127	127
Erie	11¾	11½
Ohio and Mississippi	11⅜	11⅜
Harlem	135	135½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	14½	16
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	26	29½
Michigan Central	48¼	48¼
Illinois Central	84½	83¼

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Consolidated Virginia	5 3/8	Crown Point	1 1/4
California	5 8/16	Yellow Jacket	25
Segregated Belcher	70	Alpha	4 5/16
Ophir	52	Belcher

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 10 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
RUSSIA....WED., Oct. 25 | ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 8
CYTHIA....WED., Nov. 1 | BOTHNIA....WED., Nov. 15

Steamers marked ~ do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA
Wednesday, from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M., by DENNIS DAY, Oct. 25, 1876. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 28, 1:30 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 5:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.

The steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $23.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:
*ST. LAURENT, Lacheneur.....Tuesday, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M.
ST. GERMAIN, Recuon.....Saturday, Nov. 4, at 7:30 A.M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; Second cabin, $75; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates, viz: $200, $223, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus* do not carry steerage passengers.

The passengers of ST. LAURENT are requested to be on board on TUESDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN Agent, 55 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
MONTANA.....Oct. 24, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA.....Oct. 31, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Nov. 7, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $75 to $90, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
ATLAS.....Nov. 1
CLARIBEL.....About Nov. 20

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ANDES.....Nov. 4
ALPS.....Nov. 20

Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO 29 NORTH RIVER, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE GULF OF MEXICO, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CLEOPATRA.....TUESDAY.....Oct. 24
CHAMPION.....THURSDAY.....Oct. 26
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 28

STEAMSHIP PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger ticket and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS, NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
California, Oct. 28, 1 P. M. | Victoria, Nov. 11, 1 P. M.
Ethiopia, Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Bolivia, Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Australia, Oct. 28, noon. | Anglia, Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
Livonia, Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Utopia, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier 20, and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 20th, Hoboken.
MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 28 | RHEIN.....Sat., Nov. 11
WESER.....Sat., Nov. 4 | ODER.....Sat., Nov. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....50 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency, for friends or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE, Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.
FOR LONDON.
Canada.....Saturday, Oct. 28 at 2 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen.....Tuesday, Nov. 7 at 9 A. M.
Italy.....Saturday, Oct. 28, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $60, or $70, currency. Return tickets, $100, $110, or $120, currency. Steerage passage, $28, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates.
Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
Between Philad'a & Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, Thursdays from Philad'a. Wednesdays from Liverpool. Steamers to sail from Philadelphia as follows:
Ezard Clive.....Oct. 26 | *City of New-York.Nov. 16
Ohio.....Nov. 2 | Indiana.....Nov. 23
Pennsylvania.....Nov. 9 | Illinois.....Nov. 30

Price of passage in currency:
Cabin, $75 to $100. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $23.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, Philad'a.
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Oct. 28, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 4, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $23, Currency. Drafts issued at lowest rates.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

E. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, from Pier No 10 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
No. 409 Broadway.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroads of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE LAW,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North river
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, Oct. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Nov. 1
From San Francisco to Honolulu Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Nov. 8
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SUDLAM, Superintendent
No. 5 Bowling Green, Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Oct. 26
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Oct. 28
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Nov. 8
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, Nov. 4
For freight or passage apply to
E. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 22 and Nov. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 North River as follows:
CRESCENT CITY.....TUESDAY, Oct. 24
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green. HOWELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 26
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 2
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Nov. 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Nov. 16

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River, as follows:
NAVARINO.....Oct. 28 | OTHELLO.....Nov. 18
COLOMBO.....Nov. 4 | MINDORO.....Dec. 2

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45; intermediate, excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 58 South st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line
for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT.....Nov. 2 | WESTPHALIA.....Nov. 9
GELLERT.....Nov. 6 | SILESIA.....Nov. 16

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First cabin, $140 gold; Second Cabin, $80 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BROS.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
CAMDEN AND AMBOY LINE.—Serry stations in New-York, foot of Liberty st., and foot of Clarkson st., up town. Freight station, foot of Liberty st.

Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:

5:40 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamanend, Wilkesburre, Scranton, Carbondale, &c.; connects at Bound Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

8:45 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

*1:00 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesburre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

*4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M.—For Bound Brook.

*5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, and the West.

*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

Boats leave foot of Clarkson st., up-town, at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 10:05, 7:50 P. M.

Connection is made by Clarkson Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *

For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.
ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, AND SQUAN.

Time-table of Oct. 2, 1876: Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M.

From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

Stages to and from Keyport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE.
BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

For Trenton, Philadelphia, and the Centennial.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1876, trains

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 6:45, 7:45, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 5, 6:30 P. M.

Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 4:20, 6:20 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, 3d and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 5, 8:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:15, 9: 5 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:50, 6:10 P. M.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 and 9:15 A. M. trains from New-York and to trains leaving Centennial Grounds at 4:50 and 6:10 P. M.

*All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.

Leave Trenton for New-York at 5:45, 8:15, 10:20 A. M., 2:13, 3:45, 5:45, 7:20 P. M.

Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.

CENTENNIAL PASSENGERS delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 2:40 and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the south, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 2:40, and 9 P. M. 8th day 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30 2:40, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Accommodation 7 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 2:40 P. M.

For Centennial Depot at 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, and 4 P. M. On Sunday 8 A. M. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 7:15, 8:15, 10:50 A. M., 1, 1:15, 3, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6, 6:50, and 7:05 P. M. On Sunday at 7:20 A. M. and 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 2:20 and 10:30 A. M. and 12:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:30, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:05, 6:20, 6:30, 8:40, 10:10, 11:20, 11:30 A. M., 2:10, 3:50, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 7:40, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 8:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:30 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket offices, 22d and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 5 Battery place.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 18, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M.—Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans, Vt.

10:30 A. M. special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:50 A. M., North-ro and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars for New-York to Montreal.

6:0 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

6:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16 1876.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

12 M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD,
After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 4:40, and 5:45 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sundays) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., 12 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. H. KELLOGG, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 7 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

FINE ARTS.

ART.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
at the Schenck Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty st.,
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL PAINTINGS,
to be sold at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY Oct. 26 and 27, at 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$20 REWARD—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, between 47th st. and 5th av. and 47th st. and 4th st., Madison av., a pear-shaped, black pearl breast pin. The finder will receive the above reward on returning it to No. 1 West 47th st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASHB'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
By order of Executors:
140 shares New-York National Exchange Bank, $100 each.
50 shares Commercial Bank, Brooklyn, $100 each.
90 shares Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn, $50 each.
100 shares Manufacturers' National Bank, Brooklyn, $30 each.
40 shares Hoffman Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
110 shares Farragut Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
53 shares Montauk Fire Insurance Co., $30 each.
150 shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co., $17 each.
40 shares Mercantile Marine Insurance Co., $50 each.
61 shares Lafayette Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
80 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
20 shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
8 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co., $40 each.
6 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
35 shares Citizens' Gas-light Co., Brooklyn, $20 each.
$2,250 Nassau Gas-light Co. registered certificates.
100 shares Nassau Gas-light Co., Brooklyn, $25 each.
10 shares Bushwick Avenue Railroad Co., $100 each.
100 shares Coney Island Horse Railroad Co., $100 each.
14 shares Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co., $100 each.
$10,000 State of Arkansas seven per cent. levee bonds.
$10,000 State of Arkansas seven per cent. bonds, issued to Arkansas Central Railway Company.
$12,000 State of Arkansas seven per cent. bonds, issued to Mississippi, Ouachita, and Red River Railroad Company.

Detroit, Monroe and Toledo R. R. Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

DUE 1906. Interest Seven Per Cent., due February and August. Total issue, $934,000 on 62 miles of road, WITH NO OTHER DEBT OF ANY DESCRIPTION.

PRINCIPAL and INTEREST GUARANTEED by the LAKE SHORE and MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

CHASE & ATKINS, Bankers,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, N. Y.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL
IS PREPARED TO ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TO TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the world.
RICHARD BELL,
CHAS. F. SMITHERS, } Agents.
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

DELAWARE BRIDGE COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
TOTAL ISSUE $350,000.
Interest 7 per cent., payable April and October.
PRINCIPAL DUE OCT. 1, 1915.

A portion of the Delaware Bridge is under lease to the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, (United Companies of New-Jersey,) for 995 years, at an annual rental of $24,500.

For sale by DAVIDSON & JONES,
Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st.

HOLDERS OF THE WESTERN EXTENSION bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company are hereby notified that their bonds must be deposited with GEORGE W. FARLEE, Secretary, at No. 25 Nassau st., New York City, on or before Nov. 1, 1876, in order to get the benefit of the purchase at foreclosure sale.

GEORGE OPDYKE,
HENRY WHEELER,
WM. H. GUION, } Committee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1876.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 61 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1876.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 6th day of November next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF THE City of Vicksburg (Miss.) Bonds will be held at the office of William Alexander Smith & Co., No. 40 Wall st., on TUESDAY next, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Business of great importance will come before the meeting and a full attendance is earnestly requested.
W. H. HAYS, Chairman of Committee.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per Cent., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1.
The transfer books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d November. E. WILSON, Cashier.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company, will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of November next.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE BLEECKER Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company Bonds due July 1, 1875, January and July 1, 1876, will be paid on presentation at No. 153 West 44th st. by
JOHN M. HARLOW, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October, 1876.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of November next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL ST., corner of Laight st.
Open daily, 10 to 3; and Monday evenings, 6 to 7.
ASSETS OVER TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS.
SURPLUS OVER ONE MILLION, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
N. G. TAYLOR, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. FLOYD JONES, Secretary

AUCTION SALES.

A PEREMPTORY SALE,
RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25,
at 10 o'clock A. M. at
No 18 East 40th st. between 5th and Madison avs.,
from Chambers street,
the large and valuable collection of oil-paintings by the following artists: Gentz, De Smol, Storkenburgh, Fitzpatrick, Cole, Bonnin, Achenbach, Tomasini, Freeman, Read, Hilbner, Sonntag, Schubert, Werner, Jacquesson, Corcoset, Cordova, Roque, Hals, Hoguet, Talt, and others; superb bronzes, &c.

Rich rosewood parlor suites, pier and mantel mirrors of the most beautiful designs, Phelan & Collender billiard table, sets of handsome and satin-damask window-hangings, moquet and Brussels carpets, chandeliers and gas-fixtures, carved black-walnut bookcases, —feet high, and — feet wide, library furniture, rosewood, black-walnut, and oak bedsteads and bedroom suites, bedding, black-walnut buffet, black-walnut extension dining-room table and chairs, china and glassware, black-walnut hall hat-stand with mirror, kitchen furniture, refrigerator, and all that belongs to a first-class residence.

Catalogues and permits to inspect pictures at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY
Will sell
100,000 TONS
SCRANTON COAL
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

LACES AT AUCTION.—BURDETT & DENNIS will sell on Tuesday, 24th, at 11 o'clock, within their store, No. 29 Burling slip, (by order Oliver Fiske, Esq., United States Marshal,) one lace shawl, one appliqué shaw, three sets collars and cuffs, three collars, one pair sleeves, one handkerchief, one lace barbe, ten metres lace, &c., &c., seized for violation of revenue laws. Goods will be on exhibition and catalogues ready morning of sale.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—Regular weekly meeting TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 24 Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited at attend. Admission free. NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A REGULAR MEETing of this Institute will be held on THURSDAY, the 2d day of November, at 8 o'clock P. M., at its rooms in the Cooper Union.
CHAS. McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

DR. T. G. WAIT, NO. 45 EAST 23D ST., near Madison av.—Fire-class dentistry of every description, at low, popular prices. Call and examine.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON 34TH ST., between 8th and 9th avs., wishes to rent to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, a second-story front sitting-room, with hall bed-room attached, with or without board; references required. Address G. L., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall Street Ferry, choice location, first-class board, at reasonable rates. Please inquire at No. 5 Montague Terrace, third house south of Montague st.; references exchanged: fine 2d and 3d story rooms.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE House No. 18 West 25th st., and would respectfully solicit the patronage of those wanting good and well-furnished rooms for the Winter.
E. P. GARDINER.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, hand-omely furnished rooms, large and small, suited for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 43 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, several large hand-ome rooms to let, with or without board, in newly furnished first-class house; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81—FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—M. E. GAGE.—A suite of three rooms, front, together or separately, with board; also, fourth floor room; references exchanged.

HANDSOME, NEWLY-FURNISHED SUITES of rooms, with board; also single rooms and elegant board, in a first-class location, near station of elevated railroad. No. 347 West 34th st.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, AND ONE SINGLE room, elegant and convenient in every respect, with board; family occupying their own house, No. 43 West 22d st.; highest references exchanged.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.
Large, handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor to let, with first-class board; one room on fourth floor; terms moderate; references exchanged.

CHOICE SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, large bedroom adjoining, also commodious single room, with good board; dining-room on parlor floor. No. 36 West 12th st.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house have a second floor, also other rooms, en suite or separately, with excellent board; references.

N

ELECTION FRAUDS.

THE TACTICS OF TAMMANY HALL.

BOSS FRAUDS IN NATURALIZATION AND REGISTRATION—A SAMPLE OF TILDEN'S "REFORM" DEMOCRACY — PREPARING FOR OVER TWENTY THOUSAND FRAUDULENT VOTES IN THIS CITY AND BROOKLYN—THE REVISION OF THE REGISTRATION TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

The disclosures made from day to day as to the methods of those working the Tammany machine leave no room for doubt as to the intention of the Democrats to perpetrate gross election frauds both in this City and Brooklyn, in order thereby to carry the State for Tilden. The Democratic politicians, with that sober second thought that comes even to them—though it does so only at rare intervals—seemed to have made the discovery a short time since that Tilden, with his sham reform and his "barrelful of greenbacks," was not able to carry the State by an honest and fair vote. How to counteract the tendency of the majority of the people, or at least render it futile, then became the task. One of the plans which was suggested and seems to have been acted on is that formerly in vogue under the distinguished exiles from Tammany Hall and the City, for whom Mr. Tilden, as Chairman of the State Committee, "worked the wires." This plan seems at the first blush a very simple and effective one, but the participants in it may find out within the coming fortnight that they have reckoned without their host. It is proposed to increase the Democratic vote of this City and Brooklyn by means of fraudulent devices to such an extent as to nullify and overcome the honest Republican majorities which will undoubtedly be given throughout the State. To accomplish this the Democratic politicians have gone to work in no hap-hazard way, but with an apparently well-designed and thorough scheme of fraud. A portion of this relates to the naturalizing of persons, which has been going on at an unusual rate during the past six weeks or more. United States District Attorney Bliss when questioned about the subject yesterday, said that he believed fully one-half those naturalized this Fall had obtained their papers through fraud. Some of them doubtless had been in the country for a sufficient length of time, but they were either unable or unwilling to bring their witnesses with them, and found it much easier to go to the Tammany Committee and get an accommodating witness to swear for them. Attempts have also been made to impose on the Republican Naturalization Committee. One of these instances occurred only a few days ago, and well exemplifies the desperate straits to which the Tammany Hall "strikers" are put. A man went to the head-quarters of the Tammany Hall Naturalization Committee and received a ticket entitling him to obtain his naturalization papers without paying any court fees. Armed with this he went to the Court of Common Pleas and appeared before Judge Robinson with a witness to swear for him. In answer to questions the applicant for citizenship stated that he had come to this country before the age of seventeen. This if true would entitle him to his papers without a previous declaration of intention. Judge Robinson then questioned the witness, who swore to having been acquainted with the applicant when the latter first came to this country. Still the Judge was not satisfied with the witness' testimony, and refused to naturalize the applicant. The latter, nothing daunted by this mishap, then tried to get naturalized in the Superior Court, but was too late. He then sallied forth from the Court-house and went back to the rooms of the Tammany Committee. What to do in the matter was something of a quandary. The committee could not send the man to the United States Courts with the Tammany Hall ticket because the Tammany Committee has deposited no funds with the clerks of the Federal courts to pay the court fees. By a trick a ticket was obtained from the Republican Committee and given to the man, who then proceeded to the United States Court. The officials, there, however, obtained wind of the matter by that time and were fully prepared to deal with the case. It was also discovered that the applicants' witness had become acquainted on the previous day with the man for whom he proposed to vouch. The applicant came into the United States Court and was told that he could become naturalized, but if he attempted it he would be immediately arrested. He desisted from all further attempts of the kind, as far as Federal courts are concerned. Subsequent inquiry elicited the fact that the man, though pretending to be a resident of this City, really resides in Jersey City. Several other attempts of this kind have been called to the attention of the authorities, and the offenders will be rigorously prosecuted.

The business of obtaining witnesses for persons seeking to become citizens has been carried on very systematically, as inquiry shows. All along Centre and Chambers streets in the vicinity of the City Hall may be found daily numerous men who make it their business—and it is a brisk one—to vouch as witnesses for the length of residence and the moral character of applicants for citizenship. There are ever twenty-five of such men, and they seem to have most prodigious and miscellaneous collections of friends and acquaintances. It is very remarkable also to note the great number of applicants who, according to their own story and that of their witnesses, came to this country before they were seventeen years of age. The fact is that the Tammany Hall men are scouring, as with a fine-tooth comb, through the lowest districts of the City, and gathering in heels of the vilest and most depraved persons, who are provided with witnesses and are then ground out as citizens. The Judges are imposed on by oaths and allegations of the convenient and accommodating witnesses, and have no alternative except to admit the applicants to the privileges of citizenship. A short time ago nearly fifty Italians, none of them speaking any English, were brought up in the Superior Court and made citizens by this process, though few of them, as far as could be ascertained, had been in the country for the requisite length of time.

Another portion of the same fraudulent scheme is somewhat ingenious. It is well known that enormous naturalization frauds were perpetrated in 1868 by Judges Barnard and McCunn. In that year alone it is estimated that over thirty thousand papers were fraudulently issued. These papers were used with great effect in swelling the enormous Democratic majorities in this City during the regency of the Tammany Ring. In succeeding years, however, very many of them were seized by Republican inspectors and Supervisors and destroyed. This was done in cases where the persons presenting the papers alleged in answer to inquiries that they had never been in court to obtain them, but had had the papers given them by some person or other. The persons who had their papers so taken from them have in very many instances not gone to the trouble of declaring their intentions, and of obtaining legitimate papers two years after such declaration, but have instead applied to the Superior and Supreme Court clerks and have obtained duplicate copies from the records of their former fraudulent papers. To obtain these they have stated that they lost their original papers. The new papers have been given them without hesitation, since no record was kept of the fraudulent papers destroyed. Many applicants, too, on finding out that they are suspected, desist from their action just before being naturalized in this City, and proceed over to Brooklyn or Jersey City, and are there duly initiated into the privileges of American citizenship. Such cases as these cannot be guarded against with the registration of the persons, and no feasible efforts can be made to check the outshining of fraudulent naturalization papers in this way. So much for the matter of fraud in the outshining of naturalization papers. Another aspect of the scheme of the unscrupulous Tammany leaders is in regard to the registration. Here arrangements have been made for repeating. Tramps, vagabonds, and the very worst kind of people have been approached and been provided with a bed for a night or two in various low lodging-houses. They have been induced to register at places in the respective districts as residing at these different lodging-houses. After registration, their lodging being no longer paid for, they have decamped. The intention is by this plan not to have these persons really vote, but to have others vote in their names. For this purpose the names of those registered, with the particulars of age, residence, &c., have been carefully kept. Many of the lodging-house keepers have also for a gratuity been induced to become ready to swear that the persons whose names are on the registry-lists have really resided in the lodging-houses for the requisite length of time. Large tenement-houses, too, have received bogus additions to the number of their inhabitants in the same way as the lodging-houses. In all these cases, however, the Supervisors of Election will strive to get at the exact state of affairs before election. This work, which is that of the verification of the registry, will begin to-day, and the intention is to make it as thorough as possible. In case persons attempt to vote from places in which they have not been actually residing during the thirty days previous to the election, they will be apprehended and summarily dealt with. The work of verification, of course, will not, from the nature of the case and the difficulties to be encountered, be so complete as to avoid all possible chance for fraud in this direction, but it will probably prove sufficiently thorough to prevent gross and glaring frauds, such as those over which Mr. Tilden, in the old Tammany days, was wont to throw the mantle of his protection. From present appearances there is no doubt that a great deal of work of a similar character is to be done in Brooklyn, where the ring politicians expect to meet with less difficulty than in this City, and should the matter be properly investigated there it will be found that the most outrageous election frauds are there contemplated and will be carried out unless they are checked by earnest and thorough measures. The matter is a very serious one since, as it appears, the Brooklyn Ring is working heartily in accord with their Democratic brethren of this City.

Another phase of the fraudulent scheme remains to be mentioned, and that is in regard to voting by persons who claim to be natives, but who really are not. The most glaring and palpable kind of fraud has hitherto been attempted in this manner. Men, and generally young men, who spoke with a decidedly foreign accent, or who were hardly able to speak the language at all, have registered as natives of this country, and have boldly demanded the right to vote. They vote simply on the strength of their own allegations and oath, and require no witnesses. They are by far the most dangerous class of fraudulent voters, as well as the most difficult at times to detect. They are the ones who in great measure go to make up the hordes of repeaters. Some of them, however, have been "spotted," and may come to grief where they least expect it. At any rate, the suspected ones have been and will be watched, and the first attempt on their part at fraud will receive immediate and exemplary punishment. It may be added as an appendix to this statement of the plans employed by the Democratic politicians, that it is expected, by means of the devices mentioned, to have certainly not less than 20,000, and probably many more, fraudulent votes cast in favor of the Democratic ticket in this City and Brooklyn. Forewarned is forearmed, however, and those who attempt to foil and nullify the honest expression of the popular vote in this City and State may, should the counter-preparations prove efficient, find out to their sorrow the penalties of violating the Election laws.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AGAINST FRAUDS.

John I. Davenport, the United States Supervisor of Election, began the work of swearing in Marshals for the coming elections at his office in the Post Office building last evening, and will continue the work this evening. There will be about six hundred and fifty of these Marshals scattered through the different election districts. E ch batch will serve under chiefs, the latter being the aids recently appointed by Supervisor Davenport. The duty of the Marshals will be to prevent fraudulent voting at the coming election. Their chiefs will exercise a supervisory duty over them and over the Inspectors of Elections, Poll Clerks, &c. Mr. Davenport began his work at about 7:30 P. M. yesterday, and concluded about three hours later. During the period nearly two hundred Marshals were sworn in. The total number is to be 650. The swearing in of the Supervisors of Election will commence on Thursday evening. Mr. Davenport, as well as District Attorney Bliss, has taken up the matter of detecting frauds on the ballot-box with commendable energy, and has employed detectives in the work. One of these has the names of no less than 1,000 men on his list who have registered without rigor, and who will be summarily dealt with should they attempt to vote. To show the unblushing and defiant character of some of the rascals engaged in the work of trying to procure fraudulent voting, it may be said that only a few days ago a man in the Twentieth Assembly District was arrested who made it a business to sell bogus naturalization papers at the rate of fifty cents each. He was duly arrested and committed.

WORK OF THE BROOKLYN RING.

FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION TO A LARGE EXTENT—THE COLONIZATION SCHEME IN THE ODD-NUMBERED WARDS.

The Ring Democrats of Brooklyn like their brethren in this City have engaged in the business of fraudulent registration, and every effort is being made by them to obtain a majority in the Board of Aldermen. Aldermen will be elected in odd-numbered wards on Nov. 7, and the importance of carrying these and thereby obtaining a majority in the board arises from the fact that all the commissions by which the city is governed are to be filled next May by appointment of the Mayor and confirmation by the Board of Aldermen. Fraudulent registration is not, however, confirmed to the odd-numbered wards. Reports have been received by Mr. John J. Allen, United States Supervisor of Election, of fraudulent registrations in the Second, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-first Wards, and there is reason to believe that fraudulent registrations have also occurred in the First, Third, and Nineteenth Wards. About two thousand cases of alleged fraudulent registration are now being investigated by the Supervisors of Election, and rumors have reached the Chief Supervisor of the district that nearly four thousand false registrations have been made. In the odd-numbered wards the registration has been larger in proportion to previous registration than in the even-numbered wards, and this has been caused chiefly by "colonization," which can be done with impunity, by infilling the technical requirements of the law. Thirty days' residence in a ward entitles any legal voter to a vote in that ward. In the Seventh, Eleventh, Twenty-first, and other close wards the Democrats, by paying the board of a number of men for thirty days before election, can foist on the majority of the permanent residents and tax-payers a man who in no sense represents them. The firemen and other city servants, who owe their positions to the Democratic leaders are being used largely in the colonization scheme. Where city employes cannot be utilized men are hired to reside the requisite time in the ward, and their board paid while there. As this method is expensive, false registration has been also resorted to, but steps are being taken to discover these frauds and bring the perpetrators to justice.

THE UNION HILL MURDER.

SCHWAMB SENTENCED TO DEATH—THE EXECUTION FIXED FOR THE 8TH OF DECEMBER NEXT.

In the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, John Henry Schwamb, who murdered William H. Belte in Union Hill in August, was called up for sentence. The prisoner was conducted to the court-room from the jail by Sheriff Laverty, and seated within the bar. He looked nervously around the court-room at first, but when commanded to stand up he burst into tears, and trembled from head to foot. In reply to the usual question, "Have you aught to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against you?" Schwamb replied through the interpreter. "I did not commit the act intentionally." The court then proceeded, "You were indicted by the Grand Jury for the crime of murder, and after being defended by able counsel, the jury designated your crime as murder in the first degree, the penalty of which has been fixed by law. The Court does not desire to add one word to increase the impressiveness of this scene. The sentence of the law is, and it is by this court adjudged, that you, Henry Schwamb, be taken by the Sheriff of the County of Hudson from the bar of the court to the jail, where you will be kept in custody until Friday, the 8th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1876, on which day, between the hours of 10 in the forenoon and 2 in the afternoon, you be taken thence to the place of execution and then and there hanged by the neck until you are dead."

Schwamb was then led back to the jail by Sheriff Laverty, weeping like a child. The Court of Pardons will meet at Trenton during the last week in November, at which time an application will be presented for the commutation of the sentence. It will be largely signed by the residents of the north part of the county, where the crime was committed, a great revulsion of feeling having taken place in Schwamb's favor since his conviction.

WILSON & GREIG'S FALL OPENING.

Messrs. Wilson & Greig, corner of Broadway and Ninth street, opened their Fall and Winter sales yesterday, when they placed before their patrons a very large assortment of goods in all departments. The goods were of those particular styles and materials which have gained the latest approval of fashion; and to those who do not follow fashion's dictates with rigorous adherence some of last year's stock, both imported and domestic, was offered at prices which could not fail to be popular. In this season's assortments some very handsome materials for cloaks were exhibited, among them one which was greatly admired, known as silk damasse, with fleecy back. Very tangible advantages were offered to the purchasers of furs, and in the department devoted to trimmings, under, wear, &c., the stock was very large and of great variety. In the costume department some very beautiful dresses were exhibited. A few of these deserve more detailed mention. One, which was especially admired, was an evening costume known as the Princess dress. It is of black silk and embossed velvet, with long court train passed from under the postilion. The front is of velvet sloped off to the back, and it is trimmed with white point Lace round the revers collar and sleeves. Chenille fringe forms the trimming round the bottom and round the basque, back, and pockets. A costume of a very different style is a walking or carriage dress of brown silk and cashmere, with brown broc. trimmings and with scollop side plaitings at bottom. There is a long Empress polonaise, trimmed with brocté trimmings and fringe to correspond. It is arranged at the back so as to form a double sacque back all in one piece. There are two rows of trimming up the front and two rows on the bottom, forming one apron. The sides are furnished with handsome pockets, with broc. trimming and bails to correspond, and a cardinal cravat is worn in front. Another very handsome dinner costume is of navy-blue silk and brocade, and a very long train. It is finished at the bottom with box-plaiting. The back is long and square and turned over with revers of silk, forming an overskirt. It is trimmed with several rows of silk knife-plaiting finished with bands of brocade. The front is furnished with a short overskirt, turning off to the sides and furnished with fringe. To complete the costume there is a basque waist finished with tab and bow at back, and with vest front and French sleeves. These are only a few selected out of the handsome costumes which Messrs. Wilson & Greig exhibited yesterday.

LOCAL POLITICAL NEWS.

ANDREW H. GREEN FOR MAYOR.

LARGE MEETING OF INDEPENDENT CITIZENS OF THE SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—TAMMANY DENOUNCED—MR. GREEN EULOGIZED.

A large meeting of the Independent Citizens' Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District was held last night at No. 830 Eighth avenue, for the purpose of nominating Mr. Andrew H. Green as a candidate for the Mayoralty of this City. The citizens of the ward were also called upon in the notice announcing the meeting to nominate "a reform Municipal ticket, without regard to national or State nominations." In moving that Mr. George P. Bradford take the chair, Mr. Moritz Ellinger said that the object of the movement was to redeem the City from the tyranny of partisan government and put it into the hands of independent citizens, who, in office, will not recognize the political faith of officers, but their ability, integrity, and capabilities. Mr. Bradford denounced the Tammany ticket, and declared that the independent citizens were resolved to wrest the Government of the City from the hands of ring men who had well-nigh brought the City to the brink of ruin. The independent citizens gave Tammany a lesson in 1871, and again last year, and they were resolved to repeat the dose this year. [Applause.] Mr. Jerome Buck moved that a committee of five be appointed to nominate permanent officers. The Chairman appointed a committee, which recommended the following officers: President, Mr. George P. Bradford; Vice President, Mr. Horton; Recording Secretary, Frederick Gerhardt; Corresponding Secretary, Oscar Strauss; Treasurer, Michael Schmidt. In the course of the evening the meeting was addressed by a number of gentlemen, who very strongly advocated the claims of Mr. Green, among them being a number of working men. Mr. Ellinger, in the course of a vigorous speech, called attention to the great work done by THE TIMES in stemming the tide of corruption in the City, and paid a high compliment to Mr. Green for his efforts in preventing a return to the old corrupt practices of ring swindlers. When Tweed was confronted with the charges made by THE TIMES, he replied, "What will you do about it?" and when the Tammany politicians made their ticket and found it repudiated they impudently replied in the language of Tweed, "What are you going to do about it?" [Applause.] Mr. Jerome Buck also delivered a stirring speech, calling upon the citizens to sink their political differences and "save their City from the plunder of the Goths and Vandals of Tammany Hall." [Applause.] To Mr. Green they had intelligence, they had unimpeachable integrity, purity of character, and ability; a man to whom at the close of his career as Mayor they will be able to hold up their hands and say, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

THE REFORM CLUB WITHDRAWS ITS CO-OPERATION WITH THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION—RESIGNATION OF ELLWOOD E. THORNE AS PRESIDENT OF THE INDEPENDENTS.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Reform Club, at the rooms of the club, No. 39 Union Square, last evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, In view of recent nominations made by the so-called Independent Republican organization, and of influences manifestly at work with a view to the injury of the Republican Party, that this club withdraws from any participation with it in the bearings before the Republican State Committee concerning a reorganization of the party in this city.

Resolved, That the course of our committee appointed for the purpose, viz: Messrs. Eaton, Stoll, Thorne, Dwight, Burnett, and Shepard, and the arguments they have addressed to the state committee, are hereby approved, and they are directed to push the application for a reorganization, in the name and on behalf of this club, as essential to justified sure to the welfare of the party.

Resolved, That the thanks of this club are due to Mr. Ellwood E. Thorne for his efficient and disinterested services in behalf of good Republican nominations at the Cincinnati and Saratoga conventions and in this City, and we learn with sincere regret that the Independent Republican organization has fallen under influences adverse to the welfare of the party and the cause of Republican reform, to duly justify and compel his withdrawal from its presidency.

Mr. Ellwood E. Thorne has written a letter to the Independent Republican Central Committee, resigning the position of President of that body, and severing his connection with the Independent Republican organization. He states as a reason for this action that the organization has been perverted from its original purpose, and has fallen under influences adverse to the Republican Party and the success of its candidates. He declares his firm belief that the prosperity, if not the existence, of the Union depends on the election of Hayes and Wheeler, and charges that insidious Democratic influences and miserable personal schemes now control the Independent organization.

HOME WORK.

Hon. George William Curtis will speak at Roslyn, Long Island, on Wednesday, Nov. 1.

The Republicans of the Eighth Assembly District of Hudson, N. J., have nominated Alexander Jacobus for Assembly. Mr. Jacobus represented the district four years ago and will undoubtedly be re-elected.

On the Albany steamboat the Daniel Drew, yesterday morning, a vote on the Presidential candidates was taken with the following result: Hayes and Wheeler, 230; Tilden and Hendricks, 165, and Cooper and Carpenter, 2.

The Swedish Republican Association of New York, held a meeting last night at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 231 and 233 Bowery, Major Louis Hallen in the chair. Eloquent campaign speeches were made by Messrs. Princell, Svanstrom, Tranens, G. H. Jeney, Peterson, Capt. Lindquist and others. Resolutions were adopted approving the nominations of the Republican Party made at Cincinnati and Saratoga, and pledging the hearty support of the Swedish Association to secure their election.

REPUBLICAN RALLY IN BROOKLYN.

The Republicans of Brooklyn met in mass-meeting last night at their head-quarters in Court street, and were addressed to considerable length by Chauncey M. Depew and Hon. W. W. Goodrich on the issues of the campaign. Mr. Joseph Reeve presided, and there was a large attendance, including many prominent local Republicans. Mr. Depew's speech was well received by the audience, and his telling hits at the principles and practices of Tilden and the Democratic Party were loudly applauded. He said, among other things, that there was never a time when the issues involved in a political campaign were more important than the present, and that liberty in all parts of the country, a free ballot, peace, prosperity, and good government all depend upon the election of Gov. Hayes, who had always been known as an upright and patriotic citizen, and who, during the war, fought gallantly for his country, and who had been repeatedly honored by the people of his native State with the highest office in their gift, and who would surely be successful in his present race for the Chief Magistracy of the nation. Mr. Depew was followed by Hon. W. W. Goodrich, of Brooklyn, who made an eloquent speech in review of the history of the Republican Party during the past ten years.

NOMINATION IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT, NEW-JERSEY.

The Seventh Assembly District (Hudson County) Republican Congressional Convention assembled in the hall, No. 23 Newark avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, to make a nomination for Congressman. H. A. Thomas, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the delegates to order and Dr. John J. Voulin was chosen permanent Chairman. Mr. L. J. Stiasny, of Hoboken, was nominated on the first ballot and the nomination was made unanimous. A committee waited upon Mr. Stiasny, and at eight o'clock last evening returned with information of the acceptance of the nomination. Mr. Stiasny is a wealthy silk importer doing business in this City, and one of the most popular Germans in Hudson County. Though the County is one of the Democratic strongholds of the State, the nominee will make a splendid run. Mr. Stiasny ran for Water Commissioner in Hoboken two years ago against the strongest Democrat in that Democratic city, and, contrary to general expectation, was elected by a large majority. He will consolidate the whole German and Republican vote of the County.

TAMMANY HALL NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were made by Tammany Hall Conventions last evening:

ASSEMBLY.

First District—James Healy.
Second District—Thomas F. Grady.
Fourth District—John Galvin.

ALDERMANIC.

Sixth District—John W. Guntzer and George Hall.

The Tammany Aldermanic Convention of the Seventh District met last evening at the corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street, and after an ineffectual attempt on the part of Alderman Sauer's friends to nominate him, the convention broke up in disorder, to meet again on Monday night next.

OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY.

The Anti-Tammany County Conference met yesterday afternoon, in Irving Hall, Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, presiding. Mr. Hart, as Chairman of the Sub-Conference Committee, which is to have a further conference with other organizations this afternoon, reported that matters looked very favorable for a combination against Tammany Hall. The meeting then adjourned.

CARL SCHURZ AND THE STAATS ZEITUNG.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the false report of the New-York *Staats Zeitung* about the mass-meeting at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn held last night, we request that you will insert the following resolution of the Executive Committee of the German Republican Central Committee of Kings County:

In consideration that the report of the *Staats Zeitung* of this date about the mass meeting at the Academy of Music, at which Carl Schurz addressed the Germans, either through carelessness or through wilful misrepresentation stated that the Academy was half empty, while it was filled to its utmost with the best and most intelligent portion of the German population of Brooklyn; in further consideration that the *Staats Zeitung* also misconstrues the speech of Mr. Schurz, even stating that he represented himself as in accord with the *Staats Zeitung*, while on the contrary he denounced its present course as entirely in discord with its own former views—

Resolved, That we regard such false representations with indignation, and either as a gross carelessness or as a contemptible act of party opposition, and we hardly believe that this could have been done with the consent of the leading spirit, and we expect from him a satisfaction for the insult upon the German Republicans of Brooklyn.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Paul Schnize, Chairman.

ED. FROMME, Secretary.
No. 389 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, Oct. 21, 1876.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS IN BROOKLYN.

John M. Clancey was last night nominated for the Assembly by the Democratic Convention of the First District of Kings County.

The Reform Democratic Convention of the Sixth Assembly District of Kings County met last night and nominated John A. Dillmeir as their candidate for the Assembly. The Regular Democratic Convention of the same district also met and indorsed Mr. Dillmeir as their candidate for Assemblyman.

The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Kings County met in convention at Democratic Head-quarters, in Court street, Brooklyn, last night, and nominated John D. Pray as their candidate for member of Assembly.

BLANTON DUNCAN ON THE SITUATION.

Marcus Hanlon, Chairman of New-York State Greenback Central Committee, received a letter in the City yesterday from Col. Blanton Duncan, of which the following are extracts:

"I have not changed my opinion that Hayes will now sweep every Northern State, and will carry also North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana. * * * We can view the election of Hayes complacently, for it will render sure the utter break down of the Tilden managers, who have ruined the old organization for twelve years. * * * If Tilden should be elected, our issue could never be made, and his administration would be so utterly corrupt that the people would hurl his gang from power only to reinstate the Radicals for twenty years.

THE HUNT DIVORCE CASE.

In February, 1869, Mrs. Sarah B. Hunt, who had been married three years prior to that time to William H. Hunt, at New-Orleans, who at the time of his marriage had seven children by a former wife, informed her husband that her health and happiness required an immediate change of scene, and he presented her with $1,000 and a letter of credit authorizing her to draw $200 per month for her support, and she went to Europe. Some time after this, Hunt brought suit in the courts of Louisiana for divorce on the ground that living with his wife was utterly impossible, and decision was given in his favor. This was in February, 1870, and soon after the commencement of the suit Mrs. Hunt returned to America, coming to this City. She charged that her husband had procured the passage of the law in the State of Louisiana which had given him the right to an absolute divorce, and on July, 1871, began in the courts of this State an action for separation, on the ground that he had sent her away from him. The case was brought to trial before Judge Davis, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, in 1873, and was by him decided in favor of the husband. From this decision she appealed to the General Term, and the argument on the appeal was heard yesterday before Judges Brady, Daniels, and Barrett, the latter temporarily occupying Judge Davis' place on the Bench. The court took the papers, reserving its decision.

CAPT. IRVING DISMISSED.

Capt. James Irving, commander of the Harbor Police, who was tried before the Commissioners on the 14th and 16th inst. on charges of improper conduct and violation of rules of the department, was yesterday dismissed from the force. The board, in addition to taking this action, transferred the Sergeants and patrolmen on the Police-boat Seneca to precincts in the City, and placed Sergeant Schultz, of the Eleventh Precinct, in the position vacated by the dismissal of Capt. Irving. Sergeant Muller, of the Harbor Police, was sent to the Eighteenth Precinct, and Sergeant Welsh, of the same command, to the Twenty-ninth Precinct. Roundsmen Jeffreys and Jones were remanded to patrol duty, and Sergt. Doyle, of the Tenth, was transferred to the Seneca. The specifications in the charges against the deposed Captain, of which there were ten, were briefly that he reported himself as on duty when in reality he was on shore; that he went on a pleasure excursion to Long Branch without the requisite permission from the board, and that while in full uniform he entered a West street liquor-store.

DEFALCATION OF A PARK BANK TELLER.

Shortly after the National Park Bank opened its doors yesterday morning it was discovered that the sum of $36,000 in legal-tender notes had been abstracted from the safe. The only clue to the missing money was the absence from his post of the paying teller, Thomas Ellis, and upon inquiry at his residence it was found that he was not at home. Ellis is a man about thirty-six years of age, five feet six inches in height, with dark brown hair and mustache, and blue eyes. He is of a dashing appearance, and a confident and easy conversationalist. The money taken was in bills of the denominations of $1,000 and $500, and consequently not easy of detection, unless a minute has been made of the numbers of the notes. The bank officers yesterday declined to give any additional information in regard to the matter, stating that any further details would be mere surmises. A reward of $5,000 has been offered for the detection of the thief.

SUIT AGAINST A GAS COMPANY.

In the suit of Anna Rose against the New-York Gaslight Company, brought to recover $3,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff through the leakage of liquid refuse from the gas-house into her premises, which were immediately adjoining, the facts of which were printed in THE TIMES of Friday last, Prof. C. T. Chandler, of the Health Department of this City, yesterday, testified that he knew of no material used in the manufacture of gas by the company which would produce a liquid like that described by the witnesses, and that a matter so largely composed of tar would not be of so inflammable a nature. Prof. Chandler gave it as his opinion that kerosene oil, or some mixture of which that article proved a component part, would produce the result described, but no such material was used to his knowledge by the Company. The case was yesterday concluded, and Judge Larremore, before whom it was tried, ordered the Jury to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

A REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION.

Rufus K. McHarg a real estate broker, was employed by John B. Stratton and James Johnson, dealers in real estate, to negotiate an exchange of ten houses in Brooklyn for a farm, the value of the property being about $75,000, and he now brings suit to recover one per cent. of that amount for services which he claims to have performed and as commission. On behalf of the plaintiff, it was averred yesterday on the trial of the case in Supreme Court Circuit, Part I, before Judge Donohue and a jury, that although the trade proved unsuccessful, it was not his fault, as it fell through after the acceptance, for some cause totally unknown to him. It was aver, it was denied that there ever was any acceptance, and in proof of that assertion it was set forth that it had never been reduced to writing. The jury failed to agree and were discharged.

THE JANES WILL CASE.

Last week the will of the late Charles B. Janes, formerly of the firm of Janes & Kirtland, ornamental iron-workers in Reade street, was offered for probate in the Surrogate's office, but was rejected on account of the recognized insanity of the deceased. In the will the bulk of the property was bequeathed to a sister, and, this being set aside, the property is left in equal shares to various members of the family. Yesterday, letters of administration on the estate were granted to Edward R. Janes, brother of the deceased, he filing bonds in the sum of $65,000. The personal estate is valued at $32,600 and the real estate at $50 000.

THEODORE TILTON AT CHICKERING HALL.

Mr. Theodore Tilton delivered his lecture, entitled "The Master Motives," at Chickering Hall last evening, before a very large audience. This was the third lecture of the "City Course," and the attendance last night was greater than at either of the two previously given. Mr. Tilton was warmly greeted upon his appearance on the platform, and was heartily applauded throughout the evening. At the conclusion of his discourse a number of the personal friends of the orator crowded upon the platform to congratulate him upon his success.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steam-ships City of Chester and Mosel, also the Cunard steamer to Boston, all carrying the mails, are several days overdue.

Mayor Wickham has approved of the resolution passed by the Common Council creating twenty-five Commissioners of Deeds.

The receipts for taxes on real and personal estate last last week amounted to $4,930,000. During the same period $100,000 was received for arrears of taxes.

At the meeting of the Methodist ministers yesterday the discussion on the question of praying bands was resumed. Some were in favor and others against the practice.

A portion of a human skeleton was exhumed yesterday by laborers engaged in digging post-holes at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street and Eighth avenue.

The Board of Apportionment yesterday transferred the sum of $3,000 from the contingencies of the Mayor's office for 1875 to the Law Department for 1876. The board will take up the estimates for 1877 on Wednesday.

President William Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been ill for several days. His physicians report his condition at this time as much improved. He has already passed the crisis of his illness.

Charles Buchanan, aged twenty-five, of No. 265 Eighth avenue, while temporarily insane on Sunday night, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the left breast with a revolver, inflicting a serious wound.

The Young People's Christian Association of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church have announced a course of lectures, the second of which will be delivered to-morrow evening by Frederick Douglass on "Self-made Men."

The body of a man forty years old, five feet six inches in height, dark complexion, mixed grey hair, and clothed in woolen shirt, dark pantaloons, knit jacket, was found in the East River, at the foot of Stanton street, yesterday.

Levi Ullman, a member of the Board of Registry of the Nineteenth Election District, Tenth Assembly District, was dismissed yesterday by the Police Board for neglecting to leave the public copy of the registry at the polling-place.

Messrs. Floersheim Brothers, importers, who made an assignment to Reginald Hart on the 16th inst., yesterday offered a settlement of 100 cents on the dollar in notes indorsed to the amount of fifty per cent. Their liabilities amount to $34,562 13.

A notification of the death of Charles Hoffman, aged twenty-one, at the Presbyterian Hospital, from lock jaw, resulting from a crushing of the fingers of his left hand by an Erie Railroad train at Middletown, Orange County, N. J., was received at the Coroner's Office yesterday.

The Police were informed yesterday by Rev. Zina Doty, of No. 129 East Thirty-fifth street, that an impostor is going about collecting money from the charitable on a forged letter purporting to be signed by Mr. Doty and dated from "St. Ambrose Vestry," recommending Leander Fisher. The Police are looking for the impostor.

There is a movement on foot in Philadelphia to deprive this City of the statue of Liberty to be presented by the French people to the United States, and which it is proposed to erect in this harbor if sufficient funds can be raised for that purpose. There are a good many persons in this City ready to subscribe, but they do not know who to send the money to.

The concluding testimony in the case of the Longshoreman, Jeremiah Lane, who died of injuries received in a melee, was taken by Coroner Ellinger yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict recommending the committal of Dominick Bannon, Edward Maguire, and Martin Disker as participants in the affray. These men were thereupon held in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

The funeral of the late Dr. Julius S. Thebaud took place yesterday morning from the Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth street. The celebrant was Rev. Father L. on Thebaud, of Elizabeth, N. J., brother of Dr. Thebaud, assisted by Father Thirry, deacon, and Father Plante, sub-deacon. Bishop McQuade, of Rochester, made a brief address relative to the life of the deceased, and also pronounced the benediction. There were present in the sanctuary Bishop McNeirny, of Albany; Very Rev. Father Quinn, Vicar General; Rev. Monsignore Seaton, Father Houdon, Father Mulrowell, Father Hennessey, of Jersey City, and others.

BROOKLYN.

Theodore Tilton will lecture to-night in the Academy of Music on "The Master Motives."

Complaints were made yesterday against fourteen liquor dealers for violation of the Excise law by the agents of the Temperance Brotherhood.

Sheriff Daggett has been confined to his room since Saturday, suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. His attending physician yesterday pronounced his condition serious, and forbade him to receive any visitors.

Thomas S. Cassidy, alias Robert G. Watson, who was arrested on Saturday night, on complaint of Nye & Tittus, carpet dealers, who charge him with forging their names to a check for $450, was arraigned before Justice Walsh yesterday and pleaded not guilty. His trial was set down for Friday morning.

John McKay, aged twenty-two years, was arraigned before Justice Riley yesterday morning on a charge of bigamy preferred against him by his second wife, Emma L. Carver, of No. 75 Morton street, E. D. The complaint charges him with having been married previous to his marriage with Miss Carver, and that his wife was living in Brooklyn at the time.

Mrs. Louisa Williams, of No. 49 Maujer street, E. D., who was arrested on Friday last, charged with having set fire to her dwelling, and who is now confined in Raymond Street Jail, awaiting trial, has made a statement to Fire Marshal Kenly, in which she confesses that she set the house on fire for the purpose of getting the insurance. The amount of insurance is $3,000 on the house, and $500 on the furniture. Mrs. Williams was yesterday arraigned before Justice Gunck, and held for the Grand Jury.

Rabier Polo, an Italian peddler, residing at No. 91 Mulberry street, New-York, was arrested at a late hour on Sunday night, by Detective Price, and locked up on a charge of assault and battery. The detective was standing at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Raymond street, when a stranger ran up to him and claimed his protection, saying that he had been chased by an Italian with a long knife, who threatened his life. Presently the Italian came up, when Price attempted to arrest him. The Italian, without saying a word, raised a heavy iron spike and struck the officer, slightly wounding him in the face. He was arrested, however, and locked up on the Officer's complaint, as the stranger did not go to the station-house to make a complaint against him.

Supervisors Strong, Quimby, Ryan, and Yeaton, of the Committee on Taxes, met yesterday, and decided upon the amount of money to be raised by taxation for the general expenses of Kings County for the year commencing Aug. 1, 1876. The amount fixed upon is $1,708,855 26. This is $47,500 less than the amount fixed by the Board of Apportionment, and $176,149 26 more than was appropriated last year; this excess, however, is caused by several unusual expenditures and a deficiency in last year's appropriation of $71,698 13. Of the unusual expenditures, there are $90,000 for the new Fourteenth Regiment Armory, $22,500 for gas works for the county buildings, and $10,000 for ventilating the court-house, so that, as will be seen, the actual expenses of the county under Republican administration are really less than they have been for years.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A large number of convicts were yesterday transferred from Sing Sing Prison to the Elmira Reformatory, where they be employed in making improvements in that institution.

Gen. Alexander Hamilton, of White Plains, has commenced the delivery of a course of lectures in ancient history, before the pupils of the Chappaqua Institute. The first lecture was devoted to an instructive and interesting review of the principal events in the history of ancient Greece

The New-York Times.

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TRAVELING IN BOSNIA.

CHRISTIAN DISCORD AND MOSLEM MISRULE.

INDULGING IN A MORNING MEAL—BOSNIA'S HOSPITALITY TO STRANGERS—THE NATIONAL FOOD—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FAIR SEX—SPITEFUL OLD WOMEN AND CHARMING DAMSELS—TURKISH CRUELTIES REPORTED—2,000 REFUGEES MASSACRED IN A FOREST—HOW THE LATINS ARE RESPECTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BANIALUKA, Friday, Sept. 15, 1876.

Some Eastern travelers receive their early coffee from the hands of a "smiling Hebe," &c. I have never had their luck, and now, as in the past, mine was brought in by a kind of withered Gorgon, tied up about the head in a dirty handkerchief, who first scowled at me, and then squatted down upon the floor, where she was presently joined by three unclean little boys with a penchant for expectoration. To suppose that they were waiting merely to obey my orders was, I knew, purely gratuitous; to be glared at persistently yet silently is maddening; to hope that they would leave of their free will would have been insane, and so I flung a shoe at the group, whereupon it vanished and was seen no more. Nor did I again lay eyes upon my unwilling hosts during my six and thirty hours' stay beneath their roof, although I readily obtained everything I needed in the way of food, for which I scrupulously paid, thereby much failing in the esteem of my personal suite, now increased by a magnificent *cavass*, specially detailed as my escort by my friend the Caimacam. With this gorgeous creature at my heels, I strolled about Banialuka, "the meadow of the baths down by the waterside," and came to the conclusion that if it had lost its value as a bulwark of Islam, it was certainly the longest town for its size that I had ever seen. Built on both sides of the Verbas, it is really a collection of villages connected by bridges, with a population of 15,000, who inhabit 2,700 houses. Along the eastern bank runs a narrow cornice overhanging the river, where is a single street containing the ruins of three baths, evidently a relic of Roman occupation. Opposite is a succession of natural terraces planted with gardens and orchards, among which are dotted down the white-walled mosques and dwellings of the Mussulman. The Christians reside principally in the Novoselo suburb, higher up the river, where are the Trappist monastery and the Ecké, or Church, of St. Veroni Baba, and as if to show that these are only here on sufferance, seven mosques, for the accommodation of "True Believers." The western quarter of the town is nearly five miles distant from the Novoselo. It is the most ancient, and possesses three streets, one running north and south, the other two at right angles. Here are the post and telegraph offices, several wretched khans, a *Tscharschié*, or market and the *Bezestan* or Bazaar, where native wares and a few cheap importations from Manchester and Birmingham are offered for sale, in covered shops. Even against the walls of some of the Mosques had been erected rude shanties, thus showing that the desecration of sacred edifices to the worship of mammon is not peculiarly a Christian innovation. The cafés were, of course, thronged with Turks and Rayahs, the latter sipping their coffee or smoking phlegmatically, whereas the representatives of the ruling race were actually discussing politics with a degree of animation most unusual among the Osmanli.

The costume of all these people differs very slightly from that of their Croatian neighbors, except in their headgear. The Mohammedans have adopted white turbans twisted around their fez, while the Christians affect scarlet should they belong to the Roman, black or blue if they are of the Greek communion; these last also wearing more voluminous trousers than their brother Sclavs, for whom their antipathy becomes more apparent to me at every step which I have advanced into Bosnia. The same characters are not used in the writings of these rival sects; the Greeks employ the Cyrillian alphabet, spell the Saviour's name Hrst, and call themselves Hrsciani and Prvo Sclava, while the Catholics consider the H an abomination, write Krst and Krsciani, and are proud of the appellation of Latinski. Their pet names, borrowed from the Osmanli, who never conceal their contempt for both, are Wlachs and Schokatz, both having a reference to their descent from swine. One is particularly struck with the hard, fierce expression of the Bosnian face. I think it is a little bit assumed, although professional physiognomists trace it to ethnological and geographical causes. For centuries this province was a kind of debatable ground, in the many wars against the Venetians and Austrians, and it is pretended that the swashbuckering habits of its former inhabitants have left their impress upon the features of their descendants. However this may be, the Bosnians cannot be called a nice or amiable people, nor one much given to the exercise of indiscriminate hospitality. Even among themselves they will not give a crust of bread to a beggar whose religious opinions are not properly regulated, and of strangers their distrust is so great that, until after 1851, any traveler unprovided with a *Teskéré* from the proper authorities, who ventured to pass more than three full days in a frontier village, was hanged as a spy on the fourth. Perhaps the ferocity of the Bosnian character is increased by his food, which consists of half-cooked or salted meats, raw vegetables, and an immense amount of plum brandy, whose use is taught to children as soon as they are weaned. It is the abuse of this *sliptovies* to which may be attributed their unwillingness to eat at the same table with foreign Osmandi, who, at least in public, are remarkably abstemious.

Of the fair sex, little can be said in praise, although there were plenty of specimens to judge from. They wore light-colored tunics, with two or three aprons above, and short fur-trimmed jackets, embroidered in blue or scarlet, according to their religion. Some of the older ones had on long cloth pelisses, open in front over linen trousers, reaching to the ankle, with slippers or boots of colored leather, and among the poorer sort, the *Opanka* sandal. The usual *coiffure* was a scarlet skull-cap, wound around with plaits of their own hair interwoven with small coins, but some few had on folds of linen with a flower coquettishly stuck on one side, after the manner of the peasantry of the Abruzzi. The Mussulman women were dressed much like their coreligionists of Southern Turkey, except that the unmarried girls wear no veils. This is a peculiarly Bosnian prerogative of the fair sex, which possesses another, unknown elsewhere in Islam, to-wit, the right to choose its husbands and to converse freely from their casements with any gallant who may wish to indulge in gossip or flirtation. Nor does this unorthodox license, denounced by strict Mohammedans as an abomination in the sight of Allah, appear to be attended by any evil results. Marriage is the consequence of inclination, not of family arrangement, but once the hymeneal knot is tied the veiling becomes even more rigorous than in the other provinces of the Empire. At Constantinople, and in Roumelia, the diaphanous *gashmak*, at least leaves the eyes and forehead bare; in Arabia, Syria and Egypt, among strict observers of the Koran, a horse-hair mask is added, which entirely conceals the brow, but here every matron must wear two handkerchiefs, one over the chin, mouth and nose, the other superposed and attached to the head-dress, with only a narrow line of light between them, through which she can see what is on the ground in front of her feet, so that, if she would glance at the person with whom she is conversing, she must throw her head backward, and stand, as it were, entirely upon her heels. Naturally, these dingy bundles of old clothes are as spiteful and decorous as their younger sisters are the opposite, for it must be confessed that the Banialuka damsels are not a bit shy, and stand being looked at with much complacency. I failed, however, to discover any beauty among them, at least according to our standard, which is different from that of the Turks, with whom immense *embonpoint* united to extreme youth is the greatest of all attractions. Consequently, the first care of the Bosnian mother is to prepare her daughter for the hymeneal market, nor does she think she has fulfilled her duty until, by the privation of all exercise, by repeated baths, and a very nourishing farinaceous diet, she has brought her to the condition of a prize pig. Many certainly had most dazzling complexions, but this is not astonishing when one remembers the abuse made of cosmetics by all classes and religions in the East. Among the dwellers in the plains, dark hair and eyes are common; among the mountaineers, blue eyes and auburn or flaxen locks are generally noticed. Their hands were, of course, stained with *henna*, which gives them the appearance of having dabbled in tar-water, although to the poetic mind it should be an attraction, as it is supposed to be a souvenir of the rainbow-tinted wings worn by our Mother Eve—according to Moslem tradition—before she was driven from Paradise.

Several Rayah notables called upon me in the afternoon; they had learned that I was a Christian, and was anxious to tell of their wrongs, and particularly of their apprehensions, for, save in the matter of extortion, they could complain of no personal outrages. A month or so back there had been a little trouble in the town, and three houses of the Novoselo had been plundered and burned by some drunken Bashi-Bazouks, but the band had been sent into the country. In other parts, however, matters were very bad, and this is what they told me: Kuliana and Shuga, two large villages, on the western bank of the Yunna, had been destroyed, and the population massacred, except about eighty old men, women, and children, many of them mutilated, who had escaped to Kostanitza; 300 Christains had been slain at Dubitza, and from Zamliatcha 500 more had fled across the Austrian border. One man told of the purchase of three little girls at Turkish Kostanitza by a German trader, who had happily found their parents among the refugees across the river. The worst neighborhood was that about Priedor, only thirty-five miles from Banaluka, on the railway. How delighted I am not to have taken that line of travel! Here there is a fine collection of "miscreants" from Klutch and Petrovatz, commanded by a renegade, one Pazderaz, a local Bey, with the nominal rank of Colonel, who has undertaken to pacify the province according to the Turkish programme. This person, with about 800 followers, has been driven into Priedor by the insurgents, and has located his forces in the best houses, whence the proprietors have been ousted and driven to take shelter in pig-styes and other out-buildings, where these have not been already requisitioned for stabling. The Christians are forbidden, under pain of death, to leave the town. Flocks of sheep, herds of cattle, and cart-loads of plunder are brought in daily by the marauders and sold publicly on the *Tscharschie*, where they are purchased for a mere song by Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan speculators, both native and foreign.

Near Partirevo is a large forest, through which the refugees were obliged to pass, and here, it is asserted, about two thousand were massacred, one woman with her baby and four little children, whom she picked up in her flight, alone escaping to tell the sad story. Then there was a second and much enlarged version of the Struga and Kuliani affair, the number of fugitives being 800 instead of eighty, of whom fifteen had been drowned while attempting to cross the Save, among them being one woman, whose infant had been shot in her arms. At Svinia all the women and children were outraged and then burned alive. In the neighborhood of Turkish Brod all the wells and cisterns have been filled with the carcases of horses and cattle, and a pestilence is apprehended, as the Turks refuse to permit the burial of their deceased people or dead animals. In short, this is a repetition in Bosnia of all the Bulgarian atrocities, with such variations as may be inspired by the whims of the Moslem leaders or perhaps by the imagination of the narrator. No one whom I have met hitherto has been able to speak, except from hearsay, of these horrors, and a tendency to embroider on the truth is an eminently Oriental characteristic. Still, admitting that there is much exaggeration, there is sufficient foundation to call down the reprobation of Christendom upon these barbarians, whose victims do not merit any the less sympathy because they refuse to go like lambs to the slaughter, and because they resort to most justifiable reprisals.

I asked how it was that the Rayahs, who are all armed, and who outnumber their opponents by more than two to one, did not exterminate the Turks, and I was told again, as I had been three days before by Herr Soarán, that their religious feuds prevented all union between the Christians of different sects, and that if one rose in insurrection, the other would either stand tamely by and see it crushed, or else would fight against it under the Turkish standard. "We sent a priest as a delegate to Belgrade last July," said one of my visitors, "to inquire if the privileges secured to the Roman Catholics by the *Atnamé* of Mohammed II. in 1463, would be guaranteed to them now, should they make common cause against the Turks, and the answer was so evasive that we have decided to remain neutral." I can, singularly enough, guarantee the truth of this statement, as I was present upon the arrival of this delegate, and am personally acquainted with the member of the insurrectional committee to whom he was accredited, and who gave the reply in question. But I disclaim any intention of making invidious comparisons, but certainly the Bosnian Moslems profess much more respect for the Latinski than for the Pravo Sclavs. They assign as a reason for this the greater decorum of the Catholic ecclesiastics, but the real cause is probably to be found in a curious lingering attachment to the religion of their ancestors. It is by no means an uncommon occurrence, as I have been assured by competent authorities, among whom is the Pasha himself, for the Bosnian Turks to order masses to be said before the altar of the virgin, for the recovery of members of their family, who are seriously ill, and should the disease increase, to send for a priest to administer baptism and extreme unction. Not that they have any leanings toward conversion, but on account of some mysterious virtue which they attribute to the celebration of these rites. The Orientals are superstitious, and the Bosnians are superlatively so. No one has a moment's doubt of the existence of witches and sorcerers—they hang some old woman occasionally who is suspected of dealing with the Evil One. Werwwolves and vampires haunt the grave-yards, and there is scarcely a mountain in which is not to be found some cavern where lies buried the gem-guarded treasures of ancient Bosnian Kings. Amulets against the evil eye, and talismans, to ward off every ill to which flesh is heir, are sold by all the native goldsmiths, some of ancient form and quaint device, and there are cross-roads through the forests where neither Turk nor Christian will venture after nightfall, through fear of the evil Vila, who, mounted on her coal-black steed, lies in wait for the belated traveler. I inquired if there were many instances of avowed change of religion, and was answered in the negative. A few of the Latinski, exasperated by the capacity of their spiritual masters, or with the hope of future profit, had adopted the turban, but among the Mussulmans and Pravo Sclaves not a case had occurred within the recollection of my visitors.

Now all these things were told to me, in my own room, by respectable and intelligent tradesmen, unembarrassed by the presence of any Moslem official, or, so far as I know, of any possible "informer," for there was not even an interpreter there, as nearly all of them spoke Italian fluently. I believe, then, that they were sincere and truthful, according to their lights, and I have arrived at the conclusion that Christian discord has fully as much as Moslem misrule to answer for in the misery of the Bosnian Province, whose sole hope of regeneration lies in annexation to some civilized power able as well as willing to enforce local reforms. Oriental visitors when they once sit down seem to take root, and I was heartily tired of my guests, when a Cavass came to summon me to the Caimacam's presence. Here I found several Mohammedan notables, with stories of insurgent atrocities, bearing, with necessary variations of names and motives, a strong family resemblance to those already told me by the Christians; but in spite of cunning alterations, no doubt was left in my mind that whatever cruelties had been perpetrated by Despotovich, they were at the very worst but reprisals. Here, also, was Osman Agha, who is to command to-morrow's raid; a good-looking soldier, lately arrived with the Asian troops, whose squadron of nizam or regular cavalry is to form the nucleus of the force. The Agha was quiet and dignified and evidently overawed, for, as I soon found out, Riza Ali Pasha had been calling upon his imagination and had exaggerated my importance to increase his own.

THE CAMPAIGN OF TERROR.

ACTIVITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC MURDER CLUBS IN LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI—REPORT OF THE MILITARY COMMANDER AT MONROE, LA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Private and official intelligence received here shows that the same system of terrorism that Wade Hampton and his followers had been practicing with impunity in South Carolina, prior to the arrival of United States troops in that State, prevails in Mississippi and Louisiana. Dispatches received to-day state that an armed body, consisting of about five hundred men, prevented Congressman Lynch, of Mississippi, from addressing a Republican meeting on Saturday last at Port Gibson. The hooting, yelling, and riotous demonstrations of the armed mob made it impossible for Mr. Lynch to address those who had assembled to listen to him, and he was forced to abandon the stand and advise the people to go home.

Capt. Hale, of the Sixteenth Infantry, commanding the United States troops at Monroe, La., makes the following report to the War Department about affairs in his vicinity: "Matters in remote parts of Ouachita Parish are somewhat unsettled. Almost daily complaints are made to me by negroes of being driven from plantations and from employment, either because they had attended Republican meetings, or because of their refusal to unite with Democratic clubs. Many of them complain of having been treated with personal violence, and some of having had their cabins broken open and gun-shots fired into them. From careful observation, I am induced to believe that it is the determination of the majority of the white people here, as well as elsewhere in the State, to elect the candidates of the Democratic State and Parish tickets at all hazards, and that the success of their candidates on the national ticket is to them only a matter of secondary importance."

Capt. Hale also reports that, a short distance from Monroe, two disguised white men fired upon and instantly killed Prince Johnson, a colored preacher, and seriously wounded another colored man named Eaton Longwood. At the time of the murder, Johnson was standing on the porch in front of his house, with his infant daughter in his arms, and Longwood was employed in his field loading seed cotton. Two physicians, residing in the locality of the murder, whose services were solicited for the wounded man, refused to attend him. The road was found picketed with armed men, who refused to permit Longwood's brother to visit Monroe to obtain surgical aid. In consequence of threats made by the mob to do further violence and murder, Capt. Hale detailed a force to guard the house of Longwood. Capt. Hale's reports were transmitted through the regular military channels.

RESULT OF THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

THREE PASSENGERS KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

Master Mechanic Williams ran a train out from Communipaw during the afternoon, with passengers for Roselle, Westfield, Dunellen, and Plainfield. The cars were crowded with people who had been detained in New-York by the stoppage of the trains. During the passage the engine ran off the track, and was turned over on its side. Two cars followed the engine, and the the others were also thrown from the track. As nearly as could be ascertained last night three passengers were killed, five were dangerously, and nine slightly, wounded.

GOV. HAYES TO VISIT THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—A letter from a member of the staff of Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, was received by Director General Goshorn to-day, announcing that the Governor would leave Columbus this (Tuesday) evening, and expected to arrive at the Transcontinental Hotel to-morrow afternoon. He will be accompanied by his personal staff and ex-Gov. Noyes. It is understood that the purpose of Gov. Hayes' visit is simply to enable him to see the Exhibition.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 24.—Gov. R. B. Hayes and party left here to-night in a special car for the Centennial Exposition.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 24.—The total number of interments to-day was seven, of which five were from yellow fever. Four of the burials were of colored persons.

THE CONTEST IN NEW-YORK.

ERIE COUNTY.

THE POSITION OF THE GERMANS—A DEMOCRATIC TRICK EXPOSED—THE REPUBLICANS UNITED AND DOING EXCELLENT WORK—BUSINESS MEN COMING OUT FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 23, 1876.

It has long been a source of intense grief, and not unfrequently of despair, with the Democracy of Erie County, that they could not get the large German population of the City of Buffalo to indorse their principles or vote their ticket. In spite of all their persuasive arts and misrepresentations, they have been unable to hoodwink the honest and intelligent Germans of this city, and three-fourths of them have persisted in voting with the Republicans. It is owing in a great measure to their steady support that the Republican majorities of Erie County for several years past have been so large. The Democrats have tried all sorts of clap-trap devices to win them over, without avail. But when they started the cry of "Tilden and reform," and "economy," and "reduced taxes," and all that, they thought they had them sure. And they probably would have got a large share of them had not the real characters of the men they put forward to represent their "reform" been so promptly exposed. But when the Germans discovered that the Presidential candidate of these loud-mouthed reformers, while accumulating a fortune of millions in railroad swindling and jobbery, had all the time been cheating the Government out of its just taxes, and committing perjury to conceal his dishonesty; when they discovered further that the great "Reformer's" favorite candidate for Governor, and now running for Lieutenant Governor—bearing a German name, but having neither the birth, instincts, habits, or principles of a German—had been guilty of the petty swindle of charging the Government for mileage on official journeys that were never made, and were impossible to be made, they turned away from the new gospel of the Democratic Party, and made up their minds that "Tilden and Reform," like all the other rallying cries of the Democracy, was a cheat and a fraud. The Democrats of Erie County were very much mortified at their failure to catch the German vote with this "reform" dodge, but they resolved not to give it up yet. "We must contrive somehow or other," they whispered among themselves, "to touch them on the lager-beer question. A German," they said, "votes on lager, and on nothing else, and if we can make him believe that the Republicans are against him on that, we have him." A conference of leading Democrats in Buffalo was held, and this is the scheme they concocted:

There exists in Buffalo an association, called the "Law and Order Society," organized for the purpose of prosecuting violators of the Sunday liquor law. The society is composed of Democrats and Republicans in about equal numbers, but the attorney employed by the society is a cunning and unscrupulous Democrat. The City Government, including the Police, whose business it is to enforce the Sunday liquor law, is in the hands of the Republicans. There has been no occasion, of late, for any special vigilance in the enforcement of the law, and even the "Law and Order Society," if left to themselves, would not, probably, have deemed it necessary to take any special action at this time. But the Democratic politicians of Buffalo, including the attorney above mentioned, suddenly became horrified at the great scandal arising from a few lager-beer saloons in the outskirts of the city being allowed to do business on Sunday. All at once the law must be enforced or Democratic morals would suffer. If enforced, it must be done by Republican officials, and in that case Republicanism will suffer. That was the way they reasoned. What they did was to get the attorney of the "Law and Order Society" to apply for a mandamus compelling the Police Commissioners to enforce the law. The mandamus, being backed by the necessary affidavits, could not be refused, and the Police Commissioners were obliged to enforce the law. The raid on the lager-beer saloons was made last Sunday, and there has been great excitement among the Germans ever since. Their excitement, however, does not begin to equal that of the Buffalo Democracy. Buffalo presents the first instance on record of Democracy rejoicing over the suppression of the liquor traffic. Had the raid been on whisky, instead of lager-beer, I doubt whether even the anticipated German vote would have reconciled them to the loss of their Sunday drinks. As it is, they think they have captured the Germans in a body, and they have been boasting ever since Sunday week that they are going to carry Erie County for "Tilden and Reform." They are going to be mistaken. The trick was "too thin." Germans may be fond of their lager and their Sunday amusements, but they are not quite the idiots that the Democrats think they are. The proofs are ample that the whole thing was a "put up job" of Democratic politicians here, to gain the German vote, and when the facts come to be known it is believed that the Democracy will lose by the operation.

At present, however, it has doubtless temporarily injured the prospects for a large Republican majority at the coming election, and the Democrats are elated accordingly. Last year the Republican majority in Erie County was a little over 3,000, but at that time there was great disaffection among the Democrats on local nominations, and many did not go to the polls Republicans differ very widely in their estimates of the majority they are to get on the Electoral and State tickets this Fall, some putting it as high as 3,500, and others as low as 1,000. The difference arises mainly from the present uncertainty with regard to a portion of the German vote, arising out of the facts above narrated.

The shrewdest judges, however, do not, any of them, put it at less than 1,500, and from that up to 3,000. There never was a better feeling or better organization in the party here than now, or greater confidence in the success of the ticket in this State. Senator Rogers, who has been on the stump almost every night for the last two weeks, tells me that at no time, not even during the war, did he ever see so large and enthusiastic audiences as come out at the meetings in this campaign. This is the testimony of all the speakers I have seen in all parts of the State. The mass meetings in this City during the past week, when Carl Schurz spoke, and afterward when Blaine and Phelps were here, surpassed anything of the kind ever seen in Buffalo.

Another very encouraging sign, which has been very marked here and elsewhere during the past two weeks, is the large number of business men and capitalists who are coming out from the Democratic Party and announcing themselves for Hayes and Wheeler. One of the largest manufacturers in Buffalo, well known as a Democrat, lately came forward and voluntarily put his name down to a liberal subscription to the Republican campaign fund. Business men say that with the manifest tendencies of the Democratic Party and the encouragement that their success would give to the lawless element in the South, they can have no confidence in the future peace and stability, and consequently no encouragement to invest their money in business enterprises if the Democratic Party should come into power. A gentleman in the little town of Olean, Cattaraugus County, told me that he knew of $175,000 lying idle in that village awaiting the result of the Presidential election. If Hayes and Wheeler were elected it was to be immediately invested in a new industry there, and not otherwise. In all the large cities this same view of the situation has recently been taken, capitalists tell me, and there is no class of people in this country so deeply interested in the success of the Republican ticket as the mechanics and laborers who are asked to vote for Tilden and Hendricks on account of the "hard times." The Republican candidate for Congress in this district, Hon. E. G. Spaulding will be elected beyond question by 3,000 majority, notwithstanding the Democrats have nominated an able and popular young lawyer, named D. N. Lockwood, against him. There is no doubt either of the election of Mr. E. C. Sprague, whom the Republicans have nominated to succeed Senator Rogers. Of the members of the Assembly from this county, five in number, the Republicans are pretty certain to elect J. N. Dennis (a new man) in the Second District; E. D. Gallagher (re-nominated) in the Third District, and Lyman A. Parker (a new man) in the Fourth District. Charles A. Orr, the nominee in the Fifth District may be defeated. In the First District the Republicans will nominate their candidate next Wednesday. This is a Democratic District. Last year the Republicans only elected two out of the five members.

The Democrats are making a hard fight for the Sheriff of this county, and, in order to catch the German vote, have nominated a wealthy brewer here, named Haberstro; but the Republican candidate Hon. W. W. Lawson, ex-Assemblyman, is equally popular with the Germans and his chances are equally good, if not better.

There is a Peter Cooper Club in Buffalo, organized to afford a shelter for anti-Tilden Democrats, but it is not expected to poll a very large vote. Most of the "crow-eaters" have been whipped into the support of the "old fraud"—at all events they are professing to support him, though it is believed that many of them will quietly "knife him" on election day. The Democrats are playing the game of "brag" all along the line since the October elections, in hopes of inspiring confidence in their followers and discouraging Republicans. Tilden has sent out word to all his henchmen to loiter around bar-rooms and talk about 75,000 majority, and they are doing it faithfully. When asked by a Republican to bet on that sum, or even 10,000, they suddenly become very moral and "are not betting men." But they have no objection to "take a drink"—if a Republican will pay for it.

COLUMBIA COUNTY IN LINE AGAIN.

THOROUGH AND VIGOROUS ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICANS—SHAM REFORM REPUDIATED—TILDEN'S SHABBY TREATMENT OF HIS BEST FRIENDS—NO MISTAKES MADE BY THE REPUBLICANS—IRREPROACHABLE NOMINATIONS THROUGHOUT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HUDSON, Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1876.

Whether it is because of the familiarity of the citizens with Tilden's peculiar characteristics, or whether because the residents of Columbia County feel that public attention is directed to the native locality of the Democratic candidate for President, I know not, but certain it is that in no county in this State is opinion more thoroughly aroused or the Republicans more active in the canvass than in this one. A bitter and aggressive war has been waged here for the past two months, and if the public mind has not been well informed on the questions of the campaign it has not been from the want of either political oratory or newspaper discussion. Every village in every town in the county boasts its Hayes and Wheeler and Morgan and Rogers flag-pole, and every cross-roads settlement has already had two or three neighborhood meetings, addressed in most instances by local speakers, an able and numerous corps of which has been at the disposal of the local committees. This work has been done in a systematic manner. Each town has a Republican club, well officered, and some of the more populous towns have a club in every village. Every detail of the canvass has been carefully looked after by active and enthusiastic Republicans, who are in earnest in the matter, and I feel sure not a vote will be lost on election day for want of systematic organization. The early estimates of the canvass show numerous accessions to the ranks of the Republicans from the opposition, and in no single instance have I learned of a Republican being seduced from his allegiance by the delusive and false promises of Tilden's sham reform. The opposition to Tilden from prominent Democrats is open and undisguised, and although every effort has been made to heal the breach, the rupture is as wide as ever, and will produce fruit at the polls on election day that will not advance the cause of Tilden.

The hopes of the Democrats of this county, Dutchess, and Putnam, comprising the Thirteenth Congressional District, were all fastened upon the event of the nomination of Hon. John O. Whitehouse to Congress. Had this occurred, and had he accepted, the "untertified" anticipated the introduction into the canvass of a financial feature that would well accord with the idea of Democratic reform. Notwithstanding the protestations of Mr. Whitehouse, the convention went through the form of nominating him. He persisted, peremptorily, in his declination, and after casting about for a week looking for a victim the convention reassembled and set up as a mark to be shot at J. Mansfield Davies, of Dutchess, who for the past two Winters was a frequenter of the lobbies at Albany in the interest of some special legislation that needed the aid of "skilled talent."

Hanging around the edges of discussion of the Congressional question of this district are some singular features, chief among which is the position of Mr. Whitehouse. Few men have obtained more prominence in the political matters of this State than he, and in an incredibly short space of time. Few men, also, in that period have been better abused than he. He is spoken of by those who know him as strong in his friendships and unrelenting in his dislikes, earnest in his purposes, and possessed of the courage and the fertility of resource to execute them. He ran for Congress in 1874, and carried this district for Tilden by a majority of nearly five thousand. To him, and him alone, belongs the credit of the immense majority Tilden received in this district. Puffed up in his own conceit, Tilden thinks to this day that the people were in love with him, and that the great vote in this locality was a testimonial of their affection for him. He will, I doubt not, continue thinking so until the 7th day of November next, and, when too late will learn that it was the man he has since humiliated more than once that gave him the majority he received here in 1874. It is an open secret that Tilden, surrounded by his "kinsmonoons," has ignored Whitehouse and insulted him by a studied disregard of his wishes during the past two years. People who are fond of prying beneath the surface can readily find a cause in the facts here recited for Mr. Whitehouse refusing to again lend himself to a ticket bearing the name of Tilden.

The candidacy of Gen. John H. Ketcham, the Republican candidate for Congress, is one that has aroused the greatest enthusiasm in the district. His conduct of the affairs of the District of Columbia, under many adverse circumstances, embarrassed by the hostility of the Confederate Congress last Winter which threw every obstacle in his path, has been worthy of all praise. His renomination by acclamation by his constituents for the sixth time shows the unswerving confidence they repose in him, and the hold he has upon their respect and esteem. His long experience in public life has given him a national reputation unsullied by any act that he or his district need regret. As a gallant soldier, as a conscientious public officer, and as one who, as a Representative, gives his whole time to his official duties, the country has reason to rejoice that his presence may be counted on as certain in the next Congress to oppose an unflinching front to rebel war claims or raids of whatever nature upon the public treasury. Gen. Ketcham's election is certain. He will sweep the district, which may also be set down for Hayes and Wheeler, by a majority that will be as astonishing as gratifying to every Republican.

In the First Assembly District yesterday, Stephen W. Ham, of Hudson, was nominated for the Assembly. Mr. Ham was Sheriff of the county a few years ago, and the nomination is conceded to be one that is not only strong in itself, but that will very materially strengthen the general ticket. In the Second Assembly District, Hon. John T. Hogeboom has been nominated for the Assembly. The ringing voice of this veteran in politics has been heard all over the county in this contest, excoriating sham reformers and vindicating the Republican cause with convincing logic and eloquence. Mr. Hogeboom's election is regarded as certain. In the First District it will require a sharp contest, as it is a Democratic stronghold; but the Republican candidate is one of the kind who never tire, and well-informed observers predict his success. The county ticket, headed by Hon. George H. Power, who last year carried the First Assembly District, is an admirable one, complete in all respects—just the ticket to bring out the Republican vote at the polls. I do not see that the Republicans of this county have made a single mistake. They are united, full of courage, possessed of an admirable organization, well-disciplined local committees, and filled full of the enthusiasm that presages victory. I feel sure that you will see the result of their work at the polls on election day.

AN EARNEST CAMPAIGN IN THE NORTH-EASTERN COUNTIES—GEN. KILPATRICK ON THE AUSABLE RIVER—MEETING AT SCHENECTADY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUSABLE FORKS, Oct. 24.—Gen. Kilpatrick spoke to a large audience at Plattsburg last night, and addressed a grand mass-meeting at this place to-day, the people coming by hundreds from great distances, some as far as thirty miles. This was the greatest meeting ever held on the Ausable River. The General's speech was eloquent and convincing beyond anything our people had ever before heard. Our people are aroused and will give a good account of themselves in November. It is the opinion of the most careful observers that Clinton and Essex Counties, and, in fact, the entire north-eastern portion of our State, was never so thoroughly in earnest as in this campaign. We are living over again the glorious Republican days of the Lincoln canvass of 1860.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCHNECTADY, Oct. 24.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here to-night. Gov. Harriman and Hon. John H. Littlefield addressed the meeting. The Fifth Ward Albany Glee Club was present and greatly entertained the audience with their songs. The Republicans are very confident and working well.

TOMPKIN'S COUNTY REPUBLICANS — GEN. SHERIDAN AT ITHACA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ITHACA, Oct. 24.—An immense meeting was held here to-night, the occasion of the appearance in Ithaca of Gen. George A. Sheridan and Col. Carter, both of Louisiana. The streets were paraded by a large number of uniformed men mounted and on foot, and bearing torches. Wilgus Hall, the largest public room in this vicinity, was literally packed during the addresses, which continued for over two hours and a half. The audience were deeply interested throughout the entire meeting by the impassioned and irresistible eloquence of the speakers. The meeting broke up with immense cheering, in which all heartily joined. The whole affair was the most enthusiastic and completely successful of the kind held in this section since the close of the war. It was under the auspices of the Young Men's Hayes and Wheeler Club, and reflected equally the energy of its conductors, and the enthusiasm and spirit of the Republicans of this place. It is a token of the glorious account Tompkins County will give of herself two weeks from to-day.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

THE MALCONTENTS AT RED CLOUD AGENCY SURROUNDED AND DISARMED—RED CLOUD DEPOSED AS CHIEF AND SPOTTED TAIL CHOSEN TO SUCCEED HIM.

CHEYENNE, Oct. 24.—Gen. Crook, being satisfied that Red Cloud's and Red Leaf's bands of Sioux were about to depart, with a view of joining the hostiles in the North—they having refused to comply with the orders to come into the agency to receive rations, and stubbornly remaining in camp on Shadron Creek, from whence it is positively known they were in communication with the Northern Indians, and receiving into their camp such as came in—he, without awaiting the arrival of Gen. Merritt's troops, determined upon disarming them, and at daylight on the morning of the 23d inst. Gen. McKenzie, with eight companies of the Fourth Cavalry, one battalion of which was commanded by Major Gordon, and another by Capt. Mauk, successfully surrounded these two bands, consisting of 300 lodges, and captured bucks, squaws, and ponies, without firing a shot, and marched them into the agency. After having been disarmed and dismounted, Spotted Tail, who has evinced unswerving loyalty to the whites, was made head chief and Red Cloud deposed. Spotted Tail, with Little Wound, have promised to furnish Gen. Crook with all the warriors he may need to cooperate with him in the coming campaign, which will be inaugurated at once. Gen. Crook feels that a great object has been attained in this last movement, and that we shall now know our enemies from our friends.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The following telegram from Gen. Sheridan was received this afternoon by Gen. Sherman:

CHICAGO, Oct. 24, 1876.

The following dispatch just received from Gen. Crook:

CAMP ROBINSON, Oct. 23, }
VIA FORT LARAMIE, Wyoming, Oct. 24. }

Red Cloud's and Red Leaf's bands were successfully surrounded last night, disarmed, and their ponies taken from them this morning. I have had difficulty in this matter, for the reason that since the hostiles commenced scattering, these Indians have also scattered, locating their camps further from the Agency and evidently communicating with and receiving the hostiles who came in. I am glad to report complete success, and that it was accomplished without firing a shot. Thanks are due to Col. MacKenzie, under whose personal supervision this movement was conducted, and to Major Gordon, Fifth Cavalry, and Capt. Mauk, Fourth Cavalry, who commanded the battalions. I had a satisfactory council with Spotted Tail, and am satisfied that he is the only important leader who has had the nerve to be our friend, and have therefore put him in charge, as Head Chief of all. The line of the hostile and the peaceably disposed is now plainly drawn, and we shall have our enemies only in the front in future.

Col. Merritt made his scout, developing several trails running into the agency, and is now near here. I could not wait for his command to get into position, as the Indians were about to leave. Col. Merritt's command will be here to-morrow, when I shall organize the new expedition, and leave with it at once. I feel that this is the first gleam of daylight we have had in this business. CROOK.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lt. Gen.

POLITICAL NOMINATIONS.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

INFORMAL BALLOT FOR STATE SENATOR IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT—NOMINATIONS FOR ALDERMEN.

The Republicans of the Fifth Senatorial District held a convention last evening in the Bleecker Building, to nominate a candidate to fill the unexpired term of Hon. James W. Booth, deceased, and two candidates for Aldermen. Mr. Hugh Gardner was selected to act as Chairman and Mr. Harry Glassford as Secretary. An informal ballot was taken for Senator, and the result was that Mr. Frederick A. Seward received 28 votes out of 40, and Mr. Andrew Jackson Campbell 12. It was then moved that the formal and final ballot on the candidate for Senator be postponed until 9 o'clock on Thursday evening next, and the motion was carried. A vote was then taken on candidates for Aldermen, and Messrs. John P. Morris and John De Vries were finally nominated.

Mr. John P. Morris is well known. He is about fifty years of age, a native of New-York, and has lived all his life in the Fifth Senatorial District. His birthplace was on the spot which is now the corner of Sixth avenue and Washington place, but which was at that time in the suburbs of the City. His business has been always that of a grocer. He was elected an Alderman in the great reform movement of 1871, securing the indorsement of the Committee of Seventy, and has held that office continuously ever since.

Mr. John De Vries is a native of Holland, born in 1833. He came to this country in 1848, and has lived in New-York State since that time. His trade is that of a printer, and by industry and careful attention to business he has accumulated a fortune. He conducts a large job printing establishment at No. 114 Wooster street. Mr. De Vries has never held office in the public service, but has always taken a great interest in politics. His first vote was cast for the nominees of the Republican Party, and he has never voted any other ticket.

The delegates to the Aldermanic Republican Convention of the Seventh District met at No. 453 Fourth avenue last evening. On motion, Merritt Wickham was chosen Chairman. The intention of these present, as expressed at the outset, was that only one Alderman should be nominated in the district, which is entitled to two. The object of this was to secure the election of this one candidate in whose favor the combined strength of the Republicans of the district should be exerted. Shortly after the beginning of the meeting attention was called to the fact that some of the outside organizations in the district were desirous of combining with the Republicans. On motion, therefore, a committee, composed of one member from each of the Assembly District delegations, was chosen to confer with the outside organizations, with a view to nominating two Aldermen. The convention was then adjourned until Monday evening, when the nominations will probably be made.

The Fourth District Aldermanic Republican Convention met last evening at No. 205 Grand street, Mr. John Simp

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

A LETTER FROM TILDEN.

THE SOUTH'S LOSSES IN THE WAR—CLAIMS SHOULD BE SCRUTINIZED "WITH JEALOUS CARE."

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.

To Hon. Abram S. Hewitt:

SIR: I have received your letter informing me that Republicans high in authority are publicly representing that "the South desire, not without hope," to obtain payment for losses by the late war, and to have "provision made for the rebel debt and for the losses of slaves."

As the payment of such losses and claims was not deemed important enough to deserve the notice of either convention at the time it was held, you also ask me to state my views in regard to their recognition by the Government.

Though disposed myself to abide by the issue as made up already, I have no hesitation to comply with your request.

The fourteenth amendment of the Constitution expressly provides as follows:

"The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void."

This amendment has been repeatedly approved and agreed to by Democratic State Conventions of the South. It was unanimously adopted as a part of the platform of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, on the 28th of June, and was declared by that platform to be "universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war."

My own position on this subject had been previously declared on many occasions, and particularly in my first annual Message of Jan. 5, 1875.

In that document I stated that the Southern people were "bound by the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth constitutional amendments; that they had joined at National Conventions in the nomination of candidates and in the declaration of principles and purposes which form an authentic acceptance of the results of the war, embodied in the last three amendments to the organic law of the Federal Union, and that they had, by the suffrages of all their voters, at the last National election, completed the proof that now they only seek to share with us, and to maintain the common rights of American local self-government, in a fraternal union, under the old flag, with "one Constitution and one destiny."

I declared at the same time:

"The questions settled by the war are never to be reopened. The adoption of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution closed one great era in our politics. It marked the end forever of the system of human slavery, and of the struggles that grew out of that system. These amendments have been conclusively adopted, and they have been accepted in good faith by all political organizations and the people of all sections. Let the chapter; they are and must be final; all parties hereafter must accept and stand upon them, and henceforth our politics are to turn upon questions of the present and the future, and not upon those of the settled and final past."

Should I be elected President, the provisions of the fourteenth amendment will, so far as depends on me, be maintained, executed, and enforced in perfect and absolute good faith. No rebel debt will be assumed or paid. No claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave will be allowed. No claim for any loss or damage incurred by disloyal persons from the late war, whether covered by the fourteenth amendment or not, will be recognized or paid. The cotton tax will not be refunded. I shall deem it my duty to veto every bill providing for the assumption or payment of any such debts, losses, damages, claims, or for the refunding of any such tax.

The danger to the National Treasury is not from claims of persons who aided the rebellion, but from claims of persons residing in the Southern States or having property in those States, who were, or pretended to be, or who for the sake of aiding claims now pretend to have been, loyal to the Government of the Union. Such claims, even of loyal persons, where they are from acts caused by the operations of war, have been disowned by the public law of civilized nations, condemned by the adjudications of the Supreme Court of the United States, and only find any status by force of specific legislation of Congress. These claims have become stale and are often tainted with fraud. They are nearly always owned in whole or in part by claim agents, by speculators, or lobbyists, who have no equity against the tax-payers or the public. They should in all cases, be scrutinized with jealous care.

The calamities to individuals which were inflicted by the late war are, for the most part, irreparable. The Government cannot recall to life the million of our youth who went to untimely graves, nor compensate the sufferings or sorrow of their relatives or friends. It cannot readjust between individuals the burdens of taxation hitherto borne or of debts incurred to sustain the Government, which are yet to be paid. It cannot apportion anew among our citizens the damages or losses incident to military operations, or resulting in every variety of form from its measures for maintaining its own existence. It has no safe general rule but to let by-gones be by-gones, to turn from the dead past to a new and better future; and, on that basis, to assure peace, reconciliation, and fraternity between all sections, classes, and races of our people, to the end that all the springs of our productive industries may be quickened, and a new prosperity created in which the evils of the past shall be forgotten. Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

POLITICS IN BROOKLYN.

SECEDING FROM BOSS M'LAUGHLIN'S COMMITTEE.

Fifteen members of the Executive Committee of the McLaughlin branch of the Kings County Democracy met last night at No. 110 Montague street, Brooklyn, and resolved to withdraw from the committee. Their names are as follows: A. Van Wyck, M. McGregor Stuh, R. M. Williams, H. E. Worth, C. W. Pleasants, W. E. Southwick, J. H. Blakemore, Brewster Kissam, Franklin Beemis, T. W. Jones, J. H. Anderson, Frederick Wittse, J. T. Barnard, and S. B. Barnum. These gentlemen represent a portion of what is known as the reform element in the Democratic Party of Kings County, and it is expected that some forty or fifty more of the same class of members will resign also, including Col. A. C. Davis and Mr. S. P. Freeman. The reasons given by the seceders for their action are as follows: "They say that when they entered the General Committee it was understood that Mr. McLaughlin had retired from the direction of political matters; but that they had found out from the results of late conventions that his influence was as controlling as ever, and had resulted in the nomination of men for responsible offices who, on the ground both of public and private character, are utterly unworthy of confidence. They pledge themselves to support the national, State, and legislative tickets of the Democracy, but refuse longer to be the slaves of Boss McLaughlin.

Herman Cottrell was last night renominated for Alderman by the Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward.

THE ANTI-TAMMANYITES.

MEETING OF THE SUBCOMMITTEES—PROSPECTS OF A COMBINATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS OPPOSED TO JOHN KELLY.

Considerable interest was exhibited in local political circles yesterday in reference to the meeting yesterday afternoon of the subcommittees of organizations seeking to form a combination against the ticket which has been nominated by John Kelly. The subcommittees met at 4 o'clock, at Schmenger's Hotel, No. 200 Third avenue. There was a full representation, as follows:

Anti-Tammany—Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, Judge Henry Murray, Col. Michael C. Murony, and John Russell.

Independent Citizens' Party.—Ex-Alderman Henry Clausen, Jr., Charles H. Swan, L. M. Dorscher, William V. Smith, and John D. Crimmins.

German-American Independent Organization.—Judge Marcus Otterbourg, Fred. Theodore Windenskicze, Julius Bien, Moritz Ellinger, and Edward Tausen.

Mr. Clausen presided and Mr. Dorscher acted as Secretary. A general interchange of views was given, to the effect that appearances were favorable for a combination, but that as the Republican County Convention would not meet until this evening no official information of what the Republicans would do could be received until their county convention acted. Mr. Clausen, the Chairman of the subcommittees, was authorized and requested to communicate with the Republican County Convention this evening, and ask that it appoint a committee to meet with the sub-committees assembled yesterday afternoon, at an adjourned meeting of the sub-committees to be held at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, at the Astor House, to which time and place the meeting adjourned.

After the adjournment Messrs. Hart and O'Brien, and other members of the sub-committees, gave it as their opinion that very favorable progress was being made, leading to a combination on a strong county ticket of all the elements opposed to Tammany Hall.

HON. CARL SCHURZ IN NEWARK.

The Academy of Music, Newark, was crowded to its utmost capacity by the Germans of the city last evening, to listen to an address in that language by Hon. Carl Schurz. Mr. Schurz was warmly received and frequently applauded. He reviewed the issues of the campaign with his usual eloquence. The various political organizations had a large torch-light parade in the city during the evening. Estimate places the number of men in line at 8,500. The clubs marched through the various streets of the city, and, in front of the residence of Hon. Cortlandt Parker, with whom Mr. Schurz spent the night, the processionists were reviewed by the ex-Senator and several prominent Newark gentlemen.

A DISGUSTED TAMMANYITE.

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE FROM THE TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1876.

Hon. John Kelly, Chairman Committee on Organization of the Tammany Hall General Committee:

SIR: I herewith tender my resignation as a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Twenty-first Assembly District. Permit me briefly to state my reasons for so doing—remarking that since I cast my first vote, now some eighteen years since, I have been a firm adherent of the Tammany Hall organization, always amenable to its discipline, but reserving the rights always to express my convictions freely and fully. Since my refusal to follow the policy pursued by ex-Senator Hugh H. Moore, (the recognized leader of the District General Committee) and my opposition to the cabal formed in the General Committee of the district led by Mr. Moore, having for its object your overthrow, as explicitly stated to me by Mr. Moore in a conversation at the Eastern Boulevard Club-house in June last, wherein he solicited my co-operation "to beat this man Kelly," and which I then and there refused, I have, in conjunction with some twenty-three of my associates in the General Committee, opposed the un-Democratic mode of conducting the affairs of the district as practiced by Mr. Moore. On Saturday evening, the 21st inst., being a duly accredited delegate to the Tammany Hall District Aldermanic Convention, held at Brevoort Hall, I was, at the door of the room wherein our Assembly district delegates were in caucus, confronted by Mr. Matthew H. Moore, brother of the ex-Senator, who refused me admittance unless I pledged myself to remain silent and not oppose the nomination of his brother, Hugh H., for Alderman, which nomination, he stated, was "all fixed." Upon my refusal to surrender my rights as a Democrat and a delegate, and assuring him of my purpose of expressing my preference for the candidate of my choice, (who, I may remark, was not his brother,) and, notwithstanding my demand for admittance, I was emphatically informed by the stalwart Matthew that I could not enter. Feeling my inability to cope physically with the muscular brother and representative of the "leader" of the district, and feeling also that a personal encounter in the presence of a political organization which has for its recognized head an individual who opposes, in the person of his relative, physical force to the free expression of opinion in a Democratic convention, would be a surrender of manhood, of Democracy, and of the rights of an American citizen, I am forced to sever my connection with the General Committee as now represented by the "Moore brothers," whose actions, strange though it seem, appear to meet your approval. Respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN M. COMAN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 515 East One Hundred and Nineteeth street.

ANDREW H. GREEN FOR MAYOR.

THE WORKING MEN IN MASS-MEETING NOMINATE THE COMPTROLLER.

The hall of the Cooper Institute was crowded last evening by working men in obedience to an advertisement calling upon the working classes to "attend a mass-meeting in the interest of efficient and honest administration of Municipal affairs." Previous to the commencement of the proceedings there were circulated in the hall printed copies of a small pamphlet headed "Reform and Better Times," which contained a full report of the reply of Mr. Andrew H. Green on being tendered the nomination for Mayor of the City by the Citizens' Independent Committee, on Oct. 12 inst. Mr. R. K. Power presided and made the opening speech, and stated that they had met for the purpose of considering the claims of Mr. Green for the Mayoralty. He defended Mr. Green from the charge that he was hostile to the interest of labor, and proceeded to refer to his action in connection with the so-called up-town "improvements," which had been carried on at a scandalous cost, while the streets in the lower part of the town were in a disgraceful state. He ventured to say that 10,000 working men could be profitably employed for six years in the improvement of these streets. Such necessary improvements would be advocated by Andrew H. Green. [Applause.] Mr. E. H. Graeme was appointed Secretary of the meeting, and read a series of resolutions calling for an honest administration of City affairs, and nominating Andrew H. Green for the Mayoralty. The resolutions were put to the meeting and carried. Mr. John Quinn then addressed the meeting, and described himself as a member of the stokers' organization. He denounced in impassioned terms the past and present system of making nominations for Municipal offices in the City; a system of rewards for political subserviency or for the purpose of plunder; a system which had brought eternal disgrace upon this City, the first city in the country. A. H. Green was the only man before the public who had the will and the power to carry through reform in the finances of the City, and he would be elected. [Applause.] The next speaker said the hope for reform lay in the election of Mr. Green. [Applause.] Mr. William Cashin denounced the nominee of Tammany Hall as a man who had, when on the Board of Supervisors, allowed gross swindling to be perpetrated without a protest. Addresses were also made by Mr. W. S. O'Brien, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

HOME WORK.

Hon. John Cochrane, Gen. A. N. Cole, Hon. Samuel J. Glassey and others will address a mass meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club on Friday evening next, at No. 385 Bowery.

A mass meeting of the United Republican Association of the Eleventh Assembly District will be held at Bethel Hall, No. 106 West Thirtieth street, on Thursday evening, Oct. 26. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

At a regular meeting of the Martin D. Tyner Independent Campaign Club of the Seventh Ward, held on Monday evening, it was resolved to support Andrew H. Green for Mayor, Bryan Reilly for Coroner, and Lawrence G. Goulding for Alderman.

A Republican mass-meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute this evening, at which addresses will be made by Hon. Alphonso Taft, Attorney General of the United States, and Mr. Murat Halstead, editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. Hon. Sam. W. Stoughton will preside.

The New-York City Auxiliary of the National Reform League, which has branches in all of the Assembly districts of the City, and is composed largely of influential independent citizens, met on Saturday evening last, and a provisional committee was empowered to act as a conference committee to consult with other organizations with a view to securing the nomination of the best available candidates for the various Municipal offices, without respect to their party connection.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association met in its head-quarters, at No. 453 Fourth avenue, last evening, and the members, after receiving their equipments, paraded through the district. Over five hundred men were in line, wearing caps and capes of red, white, and blue colors, and carrying torches and transparencies. A fine band of music marched in front of the procession and enlivened the celebration with some patriotic and other popular airs. Col. Thomas B. Odell was in command of the organization, and proved very efficient. Great enthusiasm was manifested along the route of the procession.

A very enthusiastic meeting was held at Crawford, N. J., on Monday evening, in the new Republican Wigwam. The principal speaker was Capt. A. J. Ricks, of Ohio, for many years a resident of Tennessee, during which time he was the well remembered correspondent "Omega" of THE TIMES. He explained fully the danger to the country, from the restoration of the Democratic Party to power, and demonstrated that the Southern Democracy was the controlling element in the Democratic Party, and if that party obtained control of the Government, the Democrats of the South would insist upon the payment of claims amounting to over two thousand millions of dollars.

NEW-JERSEY ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

John Egan was yesterday renominated for the Assembly at Elizabeth, N. J., by the First District Democratic Convention, which met there. In the Second Assembly District Democratic Convention, Charles Leo Abry, of Crawford, was nominated. The Democrats of the Third District, in Jersey City, have nominated Charles L. Krugler for Assembly.

CAMPAIGN OF THE GREENBACK PARTY.

The Greenback County Convention met in Science Hall last evening, and was called to order and presided over by William A. A. Carsey, President of the Independent Labor Party. Mr. Carsey was called out, and said that the Greenback Party was "the working man's party, and that if it did not succeed now it would four years hence. It was time now that the working men made their numerical power felt, and he believed they intended now to be counted for the right." [Applause.] Jacob Cohen, ex-candidate for Supervisor, ascended the platform to make a "few introductory remarks," but was greeted with such overwhelming applause that he gave up the attempt, and, in lieu of a speech, he distributed a $2 bill on "The Bank of Bread" to each of the delegates. John W. Crump nominated James Gordon Bennett for Mayor, and a discussion ensued, showing that a large minority of the Convention were in favor of placing a full county ticket in the field and nominating Mr. Bennett as its head, but it was finally resolved to appoint a committee to confer with all organizations opposed to Tammany Hall in maturing an organization against the Kelly ticket.

Peter Cooper and Gen. Samuel F. Cary, the Greenback candidates for President and Vice President, had a consultation yesterday with the Greenback leaders in this City and vicinity, at No. 162 Broadway. Both candidates seemed to be in excellent spirits, and said that all things considered, they were very well satisfied with the progress of the campaign thus far.

SPEAKING ON LONG ISLAND.

GREAT MEETINGS IN SUFFOLK COUNTY—STEWART L. WOODFORD ANNIHILATES EX-REBEL FELLOWS.

RIVERHEAD, Oct. 24.—Hon. Stewart L. Woodford spoke to an audience of 1,500 people at the Court-house this evening, making one of his best oratorical efforts. His answer to the Democratic cry of "Federal interference" in South Carolina was admirable and carried the audience by storm. Gen. Woodford spoke at Southold in the afternoon, and was literally forced from there and taken by his comrades in arms to Riverhead, in order to reply to the speech of Col. John R. Fellows, the ex-rebel, last evening. The Union soldier answered the Confederate completely. The meeting was called upon a few hours' notice, and was the greatest political gathering held in Suffolk County for years. Look out for a good report from Suffolk County in November, for the Republicans are thoroughly alive to the magnitude of the struggle before them.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE BY COUNTIES COMPARED WITH THE RESULT FOR GOVERNOR IN 1875.

The following is an abstract by counties of the vote of Ohio for Secretary of State, compared with the result for Governor in 1875:

Counties	1876. Barnes, Rep.	1876. Bell, Dem.	1875. Hayes, Rep.	1875. Allen, Dem.
Adams	2,494	2,271	1,853	2,249
Allen	2,337	3,235	2,151	2,920
Ashland	2,257	2,864	2,250	2,600
Ashtabula	6,474	2,332	6,092	1,962
Athens	3,240	2,152	3,192	2,410
Auglaize	1,242	3,045	1,101	2,851
Belmont	4,806	4,644	4,514	4,588
Brown	2,894	2,634	2,353	3,677
Butler	3,943	5,763	2,935	5,200
Carroll	1,972	1,479	1,890	1,453
Champaign	3,411	2,738	3,102	2,620
Clarke	5,007	3,495	4,389	3,329
Clermont	3,645	4,093	3,480	4,036
Clinton	3,391	1,910	3,154	1,938
Columbiana	5,160	3,941	4,940	3,974
Coshocton	2,401	3,048	2,329	2,913
Crawford	2,233	4,146	2,064	3,834
Cuyahoga	17,906	14,560	17,012	10,966
Darke	3,550	4,531	2,929	4,233
Defiance	1,421	2,720	1,218	2,483
Delaware	3,140	2,793	2,835	2,708
Erie	3,175	3,149	2,891	2,657
Fairfield	2,714	4,447	2,630	4,183
Fayette	2,304	1,853	2,246	1,871
Franklin	7,391	9,215	6,842	7,951
Fulton	2,567	1,531	2,303	1,312
Gallia	3,068	2,226	2,908	2,388
Geauga	2,851	773	2,666	736
Greene	4,283	2,417	4,141	2,208
Guernsey	3,007	2,300	2,824	2,431
Hamilton	27,553	23,495	24,916	23,621
Hancock	3,778	3,151	2,559	3,233
Hardin	2,747	2,690	2,527	2,608
Harrison	2,457	1,949	2,324	2,039
Henry	1,448	2,324	1,333	2,005
Highland	3,278	3,113	3,169	3,215
Hocking	1,305	2,175	1,394	2,089
Holmes	1,164	2,956	1,059	2,838
Huron	4,421	2,947	3,873	2,687
Jackson	2,490	2,017	2,494	2,207
Jefferson	3,898	3,573	3,723	2,896
Knox	3,010	3,256	2,885	3,182
Lake	2,852	1,138	2,678	1,120
Lawrence	3,773	2,998	3,736	3,099
Licking	3,851	5,334	3,617	5,142
Logan	3,115	2,139	2,896	2,102
Lorain	5,159	2,600	4,767	2,097
Lucas	6,426	4,532	5,865	4,481
Madison	2,137	2,084	2,113	2,028
Mahoning	3,790	3,512	3,788	3,947
Marion	4,788	2,467	1,554	2,306
Medina	2,986	2,116	2,859	1,960
Meigs	3,804	2,633	3,433	2,843
Mercer	1,014	2,545	1,000	2,560
Miami	4,219	3,486	4,006	3,239
Monroe	1,217	3,259	1,016	3,129
Montgomery	7,773	7,992	6,914	6,014
Morgan	2,272	1,991	2,204	2,004
Morrow	2,386	2,032	2,136	2,006
Muskingum	5,079	5,288	4,888	5,218
Noble	2,088	1,923	2,104	2,037
Ottawa	1,300	2,163	1,062	1,781
Paulding	1,185	1,120	1,144	1,130
Perry	2,072	2,799	1,853	2,798
Pickaway	3,217	3,197	2,397	3,444
Pike	1,406	1,964	1,330	1,940
Portage	3,633	2,919	3,402	2,859
Preble	2,914	2,501	2,611	2,359
Putnam	1,403	2,938	1,304	2,746
Richland	3,525	4,253	3,285	4,050
Ross	4,042	4,256	3,990	4,216
Sandusky	2,914	3,530	2,669	3,353
Scioto	3,244	3,101	3,279	3,020
Seneca	3,827	4,493	3,321	4,015
Shelby	1,857	3,784	1,757	2,701
Stark	6,142	6 624	6,085	6,340
Summit	4,839	3,727	4,623	3,523
Trumbull	5,950	3,144	5,653	3,301
Tuscarawas	3,352	4,324	3,259	4,048
Union	2,784	2,007	2,596	1,952
Van Wert	2,201	2,247	2,108	2,233
Vinton	1,417	1,810	1,497	1,906
Warren	4,069	2,337	3,688	2,513
Washington	4,090	4,218	4,144	4,230
Wayne	3,888	4,449	3,847	4,301
Williams	2,618	2,467	2,399	2,262
Wood	3,864	2,933	3,531	2,808
Wyandot	1,902	2,483	1,735	2,305
Total	317,856	311,220	297,817	292,273

At the late election 1,863 votes were cast for E. S. Chapman, Prohibitionist. Republican majority, 4,773; plurality, 6,636. In 1875 the Temperance candidate for Governor received 2,593 votes. The Republican majority was 2,951 votes; Republican plurality, 5,544.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, Washington W. Boynton, Republican, had 318,772; William E. Finck, Democrat, 309,033; D. W. Gage, Prohibitionist, 2,065; Republican plurality, 8,839; majority, 6,774.

A Democratic paper in Ohio prints the following, describing it as a very important private circular being sent out from Republican head-quarters in Columbus:

STATE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE ROOMS, Oct. 16, 1876.

DEAR SIR: Through you we desire to congratulate the Republicans of your neighborhood on the result of the recent election in Ohio. The entire Republican State ticket has been elected by majorities ranging from 6,500 to 9,000, and there has been a gain of five members of Congress in this State. We must not, however, slacken our efforts for the November election, for our majority is small when the large vote polled is considered. A change of but three votes in each township and ward from the Republican Party to Tilden would lose us the State. We do not expect that this will occur, but you will easily see how important it is that every effort possible should be made by the Republicans. We, therefore, ask that you consult with the Republicans of your township or ward, go to the polls early with them on the 7th of November, stay with them all day and poll every vote that you can get for Hayes and Wheeler. If we all do our duty Ohio will turn up 40,000 majority for Gov. Hayes. Thankful for your past efforts in behalf of our party, we are, sincerely yours,

A. T. WIKOFF, Chairman.
J. C. DONALDSON, Secretary.

A TILDENITE RETRACTS.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says that the following correspondence "explains itself." For once we can agree with it:

AIKEN, S. C., Oct. 21, 1876.

To the Editor Augusta Constitutionalist, Augusta, Ga:

SIR: I have the honor to request, that the enclosed copy of a letter, received this day from St. Julian Yates, your correspondent, be inserted in the columns of your paper. Mr. Yates, in a letter from Aiken, S. C., Oct. 17, 1876, made statements for which he apologized in the enclosed. The insertion of the within is but doing justice to myself and your correspondence. I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, CHARLES B. HINTON,
First Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry.

(Copy)
AIKEN, S. C., Oct. 21, 1876.

Lieut. C. B. Hinton, Eighteenth United States Regiment of Infantry:

SIR: Acting hastily upon information which I received from others, I sent a dispatch to a journal, which reflected somewhat harshly upon your conduct as a United States officer while in command of a detachment sent there for the purpose of preventing disturbances at the Radical meeting. I am satisfied now that my information was erroneous, and that I have done you injustice, and I take this, the earliest opportunity, of expressing to you my regrets trusting that the friendly relations which heretofore existed between you and our people, will not be altered by my individual error.

I am, sir, yours very respectfully,
(Signed.) ST. JULIAN YATES.
A true copy: L. S. AYRES, First Lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry.

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN.

The Columbus (Miss.) *Index* in a recent issue says: "As we mentioned in a former issue, our State is to be overrun with radical speakers, exciting the passions of the negroes and urging them to acts of violence. We urge upon our people to attend their meetings, and if they will not divide the time with our speakers, let them be denounced as they deserve to be. We are willing to listen to a fair and candid discussion of any and all questions, but when a speaker departs from the line of argument, and enters the field of abuse and vilification, it is asking too much of a people to submit to it."

The above may well be supplemented with the following from the Holly Springs (Miss.) *South* of the 12th inst.:

"An excellent plan for making the campaign more effective has been suggested by Maj. W. M. Strickland, and seems to meet with much favor. It consists in the organization of a body of a hundred or more mounted men to canvass the county thoroughly ten days just preceding the election, visiting every precinct with music and artillery, and holding at least one meeting every day. On plan could be better devised to arouse enthusiasm, and precautions could be taken to prevent any disorderly conduct."

GOV. MORGAN.

THE ABSURD CHARGE THAT HE OWNED SLAVES IN CUBA.

From the Auburn Advertiser, Oct. 23.

The following letters, which we have procured, will explain themselves, and be found valuable information upon a much-misstated subject:

AURORA, Oct. 21, 1876.

Editors Daily Advertiser:

Statements have been industriously circulated by the malicious, and to some extent believed, that Gov. Morgan had at some period purchased a mortgage in the Island of Cuba, and purchased an estate and 150 slaves. Knowing Gov. Morgan's abhorrence of slavery, against which for more than a quarter of a century I have known him to labor earnestly and for its abolishment, I thought the absurd charges were not worth the trouble of denying—until now. No man in the City of New York has a more enviable reputation, standing as a merchant and gentlemen of the strictest integrity, than Mr. Terry. His statements will not be challenged.

EDWIN B. MORGAN.

NOS. 54 AND 56 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1876.

Hon. E. B. Morgan, Aurora, N. Y.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of Oct. 13 is before me, stating that the story about slaves in Cuba is producing some prejudice among the denomination of Friends and other opponents of slavery. I have been a partner of Gov. Morgan for thirty-two years, comprising all the time that he has transacted business with Cuba. Neither he nor the firm has ever owned a slave, or ever advanced money upon any plantation or slaves there, or held either as security for any purpose whatever. The Mr. Morgan alluded to in some of the western papers as having transacted business for the Government is not Gov. E. D. Morgan. Neither he nor his firm ever purchased or sold, or were ever interested in the purchase or sale of, any vessel for or to the United States Government. I would also add that the numerous political attacks made upon Gov. Morgan's business career during this campaign, all of which I have probably read, are as void of truth as those here referred to. I write you this without Gov. Morgan's knowledge. Very truly yours,

JOHN F. TERRY.

TRENOR W. PARK'S TESTIMONY.

THE $25,000 IN DISPUTE WERE FOR ADVANCES MADE FOR LEGISLATION—AND TILDEN AND HIS BROTHER CONTRIBUTED.

The following testimony is that of Trenor W. Park, in the case of Oliver W. Barnes against George H. Brown and others. It indicates that the $25,600 in dispute were for advances made to influence legislation, and Mr. Tilden and his brother contributed:

Q.—Had you ever made any advance to the New-York Central Underground Railway Company?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When and where?

A.—When I was absent; when I returned from Europe after this legislation; after this contract was made; I don't know anything about the contract in suit; *I was told by my associates that these advances were necessary to procure certain legislation at Albany;* I never was informed of the amount expended, but that we had contributed so much of this fund by Mr. Duncan; it was done in my absence; it was said it was a claim against the New-York City Central Underground Railway, and they recognized it as such.

Q.—Was Mr. Duncan interested in the New-York City Central Underground Railway at all?

A.—He was only interested in that as he was interested in the New-York, Boston, and Montreal Railway, Harlem Extension.

Q.—Was Mr. Duncan interested in the New-York City Central Underground Railway?

A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Had you paid any money to the Underground Railway Company?

A.—I understood that this money was to—

Q.—Had you paid any money to the Underground Railway Company?

A.—No, Sir, except it was paid from this fund.

Q.—What fund?

A.—The fund that was held by Mr. Duncan.

Q.—*That fund was furnished by whom?*

A.—*Six-tenths* by me, I think; one-tenth by Mr. Seligman; one-twentieth by Mr. Duncan; *one-tenth by Samuel J. Tilden; one-tenth by Mr. Tilden's two brothers;* one-twentieth by Mr. Baxter, and one-tenth by Oliver Charles.

Q.—All these men were interested in a line of railroad that was to be constructed to run to Canada?

A.—No, Sir; they were interested in a line of railroad that was constructed from Chatham Four Corners to Rutland, Vt.; this fund belonged to that road.

Q.—That was to be part of a consolidated road?

A.—Yes.

Q.—The Tildens were interested in that?

A.—The same road from Chatham Four Corners to Rutland that was built—120 miles; we owned all that road; I think we owned all the stock.

Q.—This fund that was put in Mr. Duncan's hands, was that the fund of the railway company?

A.—No, Sir; it was a fund that belonged to the owners of the railroad company in that proportion, and I think we held—owned—the rolling stock; we owned it individually, and it was from this fund that this advance was made to the Underground Railway Company.

Q.—Was there any resolution of the Board of Directors of the Underground Railway that they had the money?

A.—No, Sir,

Q.—Did you ever pay any of it?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't know that they ever had it?

A.—They admitted that they had it.

Q.—Do you know that they had any parties—who were paid out of that sum, as you understood it, which went to Albany to procure amendments to the charter?

A.—I didn't understand that our parties had anything to do with Albany at all. They paid the money to the Underground Railway Company. The purpose for which it was used, as I understood it, was to pay Legislative expenses for procuring amendments to the charter.

Q.—When that fund was raised you had the same understanding?

A.—I was not here, and had no understanding about it. I was in Europe.

Q.—When the fund was originally put in Mr. Duncan's hands, as you heard?

A.—Yes. The fund had been there for years.

By Mr. Miles—Had nothing whatever to do with the Underground Railway Company?

A.—No, sir.

By Judge Nelson—When you got back from Europe you were informed of what had been done with that fund?

A.—I was informed that Mr. Duncan had advanced $25,000 from the fund owned by these parties, in which I had a six-tenths interest—that the purpose of that was to secure to the Underground Railroad an interest in New-York, a connection with the New-York, Boston and Montreal line, in which we had an interest, to get an inlet into the City of New-York from Vermont.

Q.—Then the only claim you had against that company was for your interest in that money?

A.—They had made a bill to represent services; at their request I made each one. I changed it afterward. I changed it from "services" to make it read "for advances"—either I did, or some one else did for me.

Q.—You announced at that time that this money was to come back from the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad Company?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chittenden: Q.—Were you called at any time for what purposes this $25,000 had been paid?

A.—I was told, among other things, $10,000 was paid to Judge Hilton for going to Albany to see about this matter. I don't think any other specific name was mentioned to me.

Q.—I understand that you held this $25,000 as a proper claim against the Underground Railway Company?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For which they issued stock, and for that stock you were paid $25,000 by the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad Company.

A.—Yes, Sir.

Re-direct by Judge Nelson: Q.—Do you mean that you sold this stock to the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad Company?

A.—I should like to explain the—

Q.—Do you mean that you sold this stock to the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad Company? Answer yes or no.

A.—Well, it you want such an answer, I say no.

Q.—State now how you did it.

A.—Why I did it was—I was to receive stock—receipt the bill. They delivered me stock with the assurance that I could get the money, and I did get the money. I didn't lose anything, and I didn't make anything by it, and the claim was an honest one.

Cross-examined by Judge Fullerton: Q.—When you took this bill as you have stated, and received the stock, you receipted the bill against the New-York City Underground Railway Company?

A.—I think I did; I would not accept the bill for services I had not rendered—never claimed that I had.

By Judge Nelson: Q.—"Services" were left in the bill?

A.—No, Sir; they were erased and marked "for advances."

HOW THEY FIGURED IT.

The Denver (Col.) *Tribune* says: "The Democratic tables of election returns that have been made up from Colorado were made to show the desired result by a very simple device. The size of the Democratic majority that it was desired to show—whether it should be 100, 200, 500, or 1,000—was first determined. The Republican majority in Boulder was reduced, the Democratic majorities in Las Animas and Huerfano were increased, and Lake, Grand, and the San Juan counties put down for whatever Democratic majority was necessary, and the computation was made, and the required majority was produced every time, with all the certainty and exactness of one of Samuel J. Tilden's income returns showing the amount of his net receipts for the year. Sometimes the method would be varied by serenely placing Conejos with 150 majority in the Democratic column. But the estimated Democratic majorities in the San Juan country have been the great reliance of the Democratic mathematicians."

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS.

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN AT OTTAWA.

RESULTS OF HIS VISIT TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION—HIS GRATIFICATION WITH HIS RECEPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

OTTAWA, Oct. 24, 1876.

To the address of welcome presented to the Governor General by the Corporation of Ottawa, his Excellency replied, that it was with no ordinary emotion he accepted the kind welcome tendered by the people of the capital. His visit to British Columbia had been both agreeable and instructive, and, although he could scarcely hope that his presence in that Province had done much toward allaying the controversy which, as they were aware, existed between the Government of the Dominion and the local administration, he could not help thinking, however, that his visit might be regarded as an undoubted pledge of good will and affection felt by the people of the Dominion toward British Columbia—a feeling that could not but prove beneficial in its effect. He was glad to say, that from the moment he landed in that Province to the time of his departure the people vied with one another in expressions of loyalty.

His Excellency then proceeded to congratulate the people of Canada on the satisfactory part they had taken in the Centennial Exhibition, and assured them that the effect produced was most marked, Canada's pre-eminence in many cases being universally acknowledged. There was a greater satisfaction when awards were declared by the Judges, and the Canadian exhibitors were found victorious in so many departments. Apart from the pride they might take in their exhibition we had reason to be proud also of the part taken by Great Britain and her colonies, in fact, the empire at large. It was a pleasure to see the magnificent display of her native treasures, surrounded as they were by those of her colonies. To that display the Americans attribute the success, in many respects, of their Exhibition. The generous feeling which prompted England to take so prominent a part, would draw more closely the bonds of friendship and unity, on which the peace and prosperity of the two countries depend. Any one, while taking a walk through the length of the Exhibition building, whether he was a Canadian, an Englishman, an Australian, or an American, must have felt proud to think that he belonged to the great Anglo-Saxon race, whose language is spoken by one-third of the human race, and who have been able to found

ENGLISH SPIRITUALISTS.

PROSECUTION OF HENRY SLADE IN LONDON.

AN AMERICAN IN THE BOW STREET POLICE COURT—THE PROSECUTING WITNESS UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION—EXHIBITION OF SLATE WRITING BY A NOTED CONJUROR—SUPERNATURAL AGENCY MUST BE PROVED.

The trial of Henry Slade, and Jeffray Simmons, the Spiritualists, previously summoned on a charge of being rogues and vagabonds, and also on a charge of conspiracy to obtain money by false pretences, was resumed at the London Bow Street Police Court on Tuesday, the 10th inst., before Mr. Flowers, Magistrate. Mr. George Lewis appeared to conduct the prosecution, and Mr. Moulton for the defense. There was a great attendance of mediums and believers in Spiritualism. A full report of the day's testimony would fill a page of THE TIMES, hence only the following abstracts from the proceedings can be given: Prof. E. Ray Lankester was the first witness on the stand, and his cross-examination was resumed.

* * * * * * * *

You stated in the letter that the first message you got upon the slate was written by Dr. Slade underneath the slate?—I wrote something more than that. I said I had the strongest reason to believe that it was the case.

Did you not distinctly say in your letter that the message was written underneath (the slate?—I stated that I believed so.

Now do you say that that "believe" [a word contained in the letter,] has anything to do with it?—It qualifies the statement.

Mr. Lewis asked that the detached sentences of the letter should not be read, and said to Mr. Munton—If you were to treat this gentleman with a little more courtesy it would be better. [Applause.]

Mr. Munton—I don't want any lessons in courtesy from you, Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis here read the chief portions of Mr. Lankester's letter.

Mr. Munton read from the letter the allusions to the delay in producing the writing, which said, *inter alia*, "This delay did not occur when Slade wrote with the finger of the hand by which he held the slate." Now, do you venture to assert that that "I believe" had anything to do with it?

Witness—I had the intention of qualifying a statement. I am not certain, but I believe it was done in that way.

What do you mean by having said on the last occasion that you would not pledge yourself that the writing occurred underneath the slate—had you changed your opinion since you wrote the letter?—I told you upon the last occasion that I had reason, from conversations I had had with another person, to suppose that the first message might have been written in a different way.

Do you assume that you had fallen into an error?—I might have fallen into an error.

Do you venture now to say that the writing was underneath the slate? I have told you I cannot say definitely; I think it is extremely probable that it was underneath the slate; it is perfectly true that I cannot tell which side of the slate the writing was on.

Mr. Munton, reading: "The slate is so closely applied to the table that no hand or finger could possibly get between them or write"—you will pledge yourself therefore that the writing was not between the slate and the table?

Witness—I say that no hand or finger could have got between to effect the writing. * * *

You state it was impossible for a hand or finger to get between the slate and the table. If you are in doubt that the writing was on the under surface, is not that an answer to your assertion of imposture? No; because there are other means of writing by a pencil though a finger could not get between the slate and the table. Two means occur to me at this moment; one is that of a piece of pencil held in the under side of the table, and the other having a small piece of pencil on a long nolder inserted between the table and the slate. * * *

I ask you whether you now say that the parenthesis "I believe" had anything to do with the general statement that the message was written on the underneath side of the slate? I think it qualifies what I wrote. "I believe" shows that one was as liable as to the exact method.

Notwithstanding that you were in doubt, did you instruct your solicitor to state here on the last occasion positively that that was how the message was produced? You have the letters before you.

You stated on the last occasion that it did not follow because a pencil was placed on the upper surface that the message was actually written with such a piece of pencil. Has any one before you think any experienced conjurer, as Dr. Slade has been called, would do such a trick as that—to put a piece of pencil on the top and produce writing at the bottom? I do.

Would not that excite suspicion? Not necessarily.

To a "skilled observer?" I am not here to appear as a "skilled observer." The slate is turned round by sleight of hand, and it is difficult to say upon which side of the slate it was written.

Did you observe the sleight of hand in connection with the slate? The nature of sleight of hand—if there is sleight of hand—prevents you observing. [Laughter.]

* * * * * * * *

When Dr. Slade placed the slate in position, was he holding it with the right or with the left hand? With the right hand.

Then with which hand do you say he wrote the message? He wrote the message with the right hand.

While he had the slate in that hand? Possibly he may have done so; he may have written on his knee.

While he was holding the slate? While balancing it on his knee; I think he was balancing it on his knee and yes still writing.

You have said that the message was brought slowly up and that you soon saw words on the upper surface. When the slate was placed in position did you hear on this occasion what you have said you heard on other occasions—a scratching similar to writing? Yes, I heard the writing upon the knee.

Now, having heard the writing on the knee, did you hear the simulated writing or "scratching" when the slate was placed in position? Yes.

Well, why not say so in your evidence in chief? It don't know that I did not say so.

Mr. Lewis—He did say so; he even took a slate and scratched it with his finger by way of illustration.

The Clerk of the Court referred to the evidence, from which it appeared that the witness had stated that he heard a "scratching on the slate. * * *

Were both his hands under the table together? Both his hands would be hidden by the table.

Do you think the writing at any time occurred when both his hands were on the table? Yes.

How long do you think the longest message took to write? Three or four seconds.

And that sometimes he wrote with one hand under and sometimes with both hands under the table? Yes.

Would not that be the most absurd imposture? It was most absurd.

Do you think that is the way he has been deceiving people for fifteen years? No, I don't think it is the only way. There are many other ways. * * * The table was produced in court, amid much amusement. It appeared to be an ordinary kitchen table, with four legs and two flaps, and, when extended, was about four feet square. It had the ordinary framework around the central portion of the table or legs to the depth of some six or eight inches. When the flaps were extended it would appear to an ordinary sitter to be devoid of any framework.

Have you any reason to suppose that was not the table you saw? I have no reason to suppose that it is.

Be kind enough to look at the table.—Witness having carefully examined and measured the table said, "I could not swear it was or was not. The flaps are the parts at which we were sitting, and their supports are extraordinary.

Mr. Flowers.—Are the flaps supported in the usual way?

Mr. Munton.—They are not exactly, and I will explain that presently.

The Magistrate.—It is certainly an extraordinary table. I never saw a table the flaps of which were supported in this way.

The table was turned over and examined, when it appeared that a single bracket, working on a pivot, opened out from the inner frame-work of the table for the support of each flap.

Mr. Maskelyne was also allowed to examine the table, and at the close of his inspection he said, with a tone and manner which excited much merriment in court, "It is a very remarkable table."

Mr. Munton—I vowed that gentleman to some over and look at the table, but I must protest against his making any observation of that kind.

* * * * * * * *

Have you heard that the sound of writing on the knee has frequently been heard by inquirers into this subject at times when no writing was subsequently discovered?—I have not.

Mr. Lewis objected to questions of that nature as irrelevant to the issue.

Mr. Flowers said that the defendant professed that the writing was done by the deceased Mrs. Slade. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lewis.—And farther, that from the position and the acts of the defendant that he did it himself.

Mr. Munton.—I am not called upon to show that this was done by supernatural agency.

Mr. Flowers.—I think you are. [Laughter.]

Mr. Munton.—If the defendant saw the writing of Mrs. Slade, I don't know that I am bound to show that it was not. I think the defendant believed it, and that is enough for me.

Mr. Flowers—The question is simply did the defendant fraudulently induce people to come by pretending to do a thing which he did not. I do not wish to say too much on the matter, for this matter may be called almost a new religion, and I do not want to hurt the feelings of any one who believes in it.

Mr. Munton.—I am sure, Sir, you will appreciate the position in which I am placed.

Mr. Flowers.—I never knew an advocate in a more difficult position. [Laughter.]

* * * * * * * *

Mr. Munton.—Now, when you snatched the slate away from Dr. Slade said to you, "We will try again," then he got the slate under the table and said, "The spirits are a long time coming;" that you said, "Yes," and he said, "If you held the slate perhaps they will write more distinctly." Was the slate before that in position under the table? No, it was not in position on that occasion.

Then how do you explain his remark "that the spirits were a long time coming?" I am not called upon to explain that, but my explanation is that he does not put the slate in position until he is aware that the spirits are present.

Did you hold the plate? I met it as he placed it in position at the corner of the table, and snatched it away.

Was that not, according to your evidence, after it had been there the fraction of a second? As it came to the corner of the table I met it and snatched it away.

That was not after it was assumed that writing had commenced?—No. I mean it was in the position where he ordinarily places it, and that it had not been there the fraction of a second.

I ask you whether the slate was not in position for some space of time?—No, it was not. * * *

Mr. Flowers.—Do you admit, Mr. Munton, that there was no writing or message on that slate before it touched the table?

Mr. Munton—No; I do not admit that (Laughter). It may be that writing was produced—

Mr. Flowers—The course of your cross-examination would seem to indicate that the slate was perfectly clean when it went under the table; but that in the short time which elapsed before it was seized, a message was produced by the spirits, who, of course, can do a great deal when they do come. (Laughter). I should like to know whether that is the case for the defendant. I should like to know whether I am going to try a question of spirits or not (laughter).

Mr. Munton—I understand the contention to be that the writing occurred on this occasion between the time when Dr. Slade commenced to move the slate toward the table and the time when it was snatched away from him by Mr. Lankester. The question by which the court has really to decide is whether this is an imposture or not.

Mr. Flowers—That is the point; that is the proper way to put it.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Lewis called attention to a number of hats which had been placed on Mr. Slade's table, and said, "Gentlemen had better remove their hats." The gentlemen in question, who did not see the joke, at once removed their hats.

Mr. Flowers—"The spirits are very quiet here." [Loud laughter.] * * *

Do you say that in visiting Slade you parted with your money without representation?—If there had not been a representation I should not have gone to the performance.

What representations?—That the thing was done by spiritual agency.

By whom was that representation made?—Made by Slade, as reported to me. I did not consider when I got into Slade's apartments that I was bound to pay him the séance fee. I should not have considered the message from "Allie" worth a sovereign. [Laughter.] I went to Slade's on the representation that the writing was effected by spiritual agency. That representation was not made to me by either Slade or Simmons. I know that among Spiritualists the untrustworthiness of spirit messages is recognized. I know that to be a fact which they cannot deny.

Do you know that there are many people who admit the phenomena, but don't attribute them to spiritual agency?—No. I never knew precisely the difference between the two classes of persons. Putting aside the hypothesis of trickery, I do not consider the subject of these phenomena worthy of investigation.

You say you were not at all prejudiced?—Prejudiced is an uncertain word. I had arrived at no conclusion, having had no opportunity of testing the matter.

Throughout that séance you were on a sharp look out for any indication? Yes. * * *

Mr. John N. Maskelyne was then called and examined by Mr. Lewis. You carry on a business at Egyptian Hall, I believe? Witness—Yes.

What do you call yourself? I am a jeweler, a watch-maker, and a conjuror. [Laughter.]

How long have you been a conjuror?—For something like fourteen years—professionally, I mean. I have been an amateur conjuror from eight years of age.

Have you visited either of the defendants?—I have not.

Have you observed the table which has been produced here to-day?—I have glanced at it.

Is there anything peculiar about it?—I should say it is a very convenient table for "business." [Laughter.] It appears to me, from my knowledge of how the trick is managed, that the table has been slightly altered since Mr. Slade used it, and before it was brought into court. Mr. Maskelyne here left the witness box and went forward to the table for the purpose of pointing out some peculiarities in its construction. Upon his commencing to do so, however, Mr. Munton said he objected altogether to Mr. Maskelyne doing so. The witness had said he had never seen Dr. Slade's performance, and yet he came forward to tell them how it was done.

Mr. Maskelyne—I am going to show you how I can do it, if you will allow me. [Laughter.]

Mr. Munton—The question is not whether you can do it, but how Dr. Slade did it. Mr. Maskelyne proceeded to direct special attention to the long moveable bracket beneath the table by which, he said, almost any size of slate could be supported. He suggested that the end of this bracket had been recessed to support the slate, but that the recess had been cut off before the table was brought into court. He never saw an ordinary table made in that way. Witness added: With the exception of this special feature in the manufacture of the table for supporting the slate, there is nothing extraordinary in the table. [Slate produced.] I should say that Slade would use a larger slate than this. Tricks may be performed by a slate—they are useful in a variety of ways to a conjuror. I have had experience in slate-writing ten or twelve years ago. I practiced a little slate-writing.

Is it possible for writing to be on the slate and yet be invisible? Quite possible.

Have you a slate there? Witness produced a slate, upon which Mr. Flowers expressed a doubt whether this was the right sort of thing to introduce into a court of justice.

Mr. Lewis said he was going to show that what Slade professed has been done by spirits, could be done by any conjuror. Experiments are permitted day after day in courts of law to demonstrate facts, and that was all he proposed to do. The whole of the cross-examination has been to show that Dr. Slade was in a position which would render it impossible for him to do it, and his object was to show that it could be done.

Mr. Flowers—What you want to show is that it can be done in one place as well as another?

Mr. Massey—Unless Mr. Maskelyne has been there to see Dr. Slade how can he explain these things? We have no means of testing the applicability of these experiments.

Mr. Flowers—It won't take long.

Mr. Lewis—It won't take two minutes.

Mr. Maskelyne, who was in the witness box with a slate before him, said: It is a very good trick [laughter], and the point is this. It seems impossible that a man with a heavy slate can hold it and produce writing with the same finger beneath the slate. It is, however, very easy, especially if there is a slight projection or peg beneath the table, or cross piece, as in the table in court, to push the slate against and to help to support it. The slate can then be supported by the thumb, and the whole of the fingers left at liberty. The best way, however, of holding the pencil is—not under a finger-nail, for that is impracticable—by an apparatus like this (producing a little thimble with attached pencil fastened by elastic beneath his sleeve, which disappeared of itself when let go.) With this instantaneously fixed on the end of his finger he held the slate before him with the left hand and resting the thumb of the right hand on one side, and having the fingers loose on the other side, rapidly wrote a few words, which, when the slate was handed up to the bench, Mr. Flowers read, amid great laughter, to be "The spirits are present." The peculiarity of writing in this way is that the lines are necessarily somewhat curved. In producing such writing under a table the operator would, of course, say, rubbing it out, would say, "Now we will try again." Then he would place the other side of the slate against the table and say to his visitor, "You hold the corner." Of course the point of the thing is that he turns the slate over beneath the table, and then after it has been held close against the table, the writing appears again on the upper surface of the slate.

Mr. Lewis—Is it difficult for a clever conjuror to change the side of a slate in the way you suggest?—There is no difficulty at all.

Mr. Maskelyne proceeded to write upon the slate the words "The spirits are present," and then to rub them out with a damp sponge. He then carefully dried the slate, which appeared free from any writing whatever; but in the course of a few minutes the message which he had apparently obliterated distinctly reappeared. In performing this trick, Mr. Maskelyne explained that he had not written upon the slate with a common slate pencil, but with what some of the comic journals would call a "Slade pencil." [Laughter.] The defendant, Simmons, seemed desirous of examining the slate, when the message, which had been for a few minutes invisible, reappeared, but Mr. Maskelyne quietly remarked to him, "Oh, you know all about it, Sir, surely." [Laughter.]

Mr. Munton expressed the hope that some restraint should be put upon Mr. Maskelyne performing in public. [Laughter.]

Mr. Maskelyne went on to mention the case of a "medium" who, a few years ago at a séance, although both hands were held by others present, produced a long message by means of a small piece of pencil which had been concealed in the mouth by bending his head down to the slate and writing with a pencil which was held between his teeth. [Laughter.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Massey—Supposing I brought two slates to the Egyptian Hall and never let them go out of my sight, and kept my hands upon them all the time—[laughter]—under these conditions, both sides of the slate are found to be filled with writing, what would you say? Would you say that any practical conjuror would be unable to do that?—Yes, unless somebody else did it for him.

What would you say if Dr. Slade did it?—I should say that it is a very great pity that he does not always do it, [Laughter.]

Would you say that it would be impossible for him to do it?—I say it would be impossible to do it in the way you describe. I believe that any man must be deceived who fancies he sees it done in that way.

Cross-examined by Mr. Munton—After I was subpœnaed to give evidence in this case my manager inserted an advertisement in the newspapers stating that until Slade's case was disposed of I should not perform his tricks.

Did you think that a decent proceeding?—I should not have thought it decent to perform them during the time that proceedings were pending.

Re-examination by Mr. Lewis—I advertised that I would do Slade's tricks, and then when I found that proceedings were pending, I advertised that I would not perform the tricks while legal proceedings were pending. If, under the conditions described by Mr. Massey, there was any sleight of hand performed which the visitor did not perceive, that would account for the results stated.

ENGLAND AND DAHOMEY.

THEIR MILITARY RELATIONS—A PEOPLE WHO IMAGINE THEMSELVES ALL-POWERFUL.

From the London Standard.

Our military relations with the Kings of Dahomey do not stand in a very favorable light. In 1727 King Agajah made war on Savi, then a powerful kingdom, as kingdoms go in Africa, and captured forty white men, whom he imprisoned in Alladah, the Winchester of Dahomey. Again, the same King, in 1730, Testesolo, the Governor of the English fort, having offended, attacked the English town at Whydah, and put the Governor to a cruel death; and in 1732, the Jakin people having revolted and received the support of Hartog, the Dutch Governor, the Gaow or military commander in the Dahoman Army made a descent upon them, and compelled the white men to accompany him to Alladah. Mpengala, too, in 1786, made war on Porto Novo, and carried away a number of Europeans to Abomey, where they were subject to every indignity, if not murdered. Again, in Abomey there is a tree which bears as ghastly fruit the bones of a missionary, who was butchered by orders of the late King Geza, in defiance of the threats held out to him by the commander on the station. These events are daily chanted in the ears of the King and cabooceers by the national bards or Pani-gashuntoh, and under the influence of their minstrelsy, which is of course flattering to Dahoman prowess in the extreme, the excitement of the monarch and his courtiers becomes so rampant that they really believe the servile adulations of the bards, and imagine themselves the most powerful people upon earth. The English, according to their creed, ontdo them in the manufacture of guns, powder, cloth, &c.; but the Dahomans being able to purchase them are their equals, while in the field no living army could for a moment withstand the mighty Dahoman warriors and their far-famed Amazons. The defeat of the Invincibles at Abeokouta is attributed to the fact that they fought behind their walls, and that in the open field they would have been driven like chaff before the wind had they attempted to resist the Dahomans. In cabooceer surrounded by his bodyguard and mailed hand, while his soldiers gyrate around him in their war dances, believes himself to be an object of envy and terror to his enemies and of respectful admiration to Europeans. Besides this, the universal opinion that our rapid march from Coomassie was entirely owing to fear lest the Ashanti army should rally and annihilate our forces, has had its influence with the Dahomans, and, knowing that some time must necessarily elapse before any force could be brought against him, Galele sits upon his blood-stained, skull-adorned stool in the Jegbeh Palace and hurls defiance at our threats. Let us therefore hope that some means may present themselves by which our honor may be vindicated without incurring the forfeiture of the lives of the hostages now in the hands of the King. A rescue is as difficult as to appear impossible, for the King's orders are carried out with such secrecy, and such means are adopted for deceiving outsiders, that it is a question whether any but their janitors would have a precise knowledge of their whereabouts. Then, again, they are so closely guarded that, unless an unforeseen opportunity presents itself, escape is beyond possibility. Lucky, indeed, were the Frenchmen who lately escaped from Jakin assisted by their Kroomen, but we fear that for those under the custody of the Whydah cabooseers such a chance is very remote indeed. Again, if they are taken up the country it would be impossible to follow them with any hope of saving their lives, as many are the opportunities afforded for escapement, and such is the character of the Dahoman, from the monarch to the menial, that if the pursuit were growing too hot they would remorselessly decapitate every prisoner rather than give him up, especially if such were the orders of the King. By Dahoman custom no person of royal blood is allowed to obtain a glimpse of the sea, such a thing having fatal tendency, both in Prince and people, according to the traditions of the fetiche priests. Seated, therefore, in his palace at Abomey, with drinking-cups and ornaments composed of the skulls of conquered Kings spread out before him, his ears constantly filled with sycophantic laudations of his mighty power from the Amazons of the "inside" and officers of the "outside," it is no wonder that Gelele has brought himself to believe in his own invincibility.

THE BIG GUNS OF ENGLAND.

From the London Telegraph.

Yesterday morning the Heavy Gun Committee visited Shoeburyness for the purpose of witnessing the powers of penetration of the thirty-eight-ton gun. A target, specially constructed by Messrs. John Brown & Co., of Sheffield, was put up by the Royal Engineers on the Marsh, and the gun was with great difficulty and labor carted from from its landing-place to within seventy yards of the target. This consists of three rolled iron plates, ten feet by eight feet, of six and a half inches thickness, between which were placed two layers of teak of five inches each in thickness, which were supported by piles of fourteen by fifteen inches, bolted together with three-inch bolts. Some five feet in rear was an old ten-inch target riddled with shot. Capt. Fairfax Ellis, as usual, had charge of the experimental party, and operations commenced shortly before 12 by a trial shot against a 10-inch target, with a second in the rear of four inches in thickness, with a backing of fourteen inches of teak. The charge consisted of 130 pounds of powder, and the weight of the shot was 800 pounds. It went clean through the old target, and then broke up, after striking the 4-inch one, between which there was a fairway of six feet, thus tending to uphold the theory that there should be an open space always between the outer and inner skin of a vessel. Immediately after the discharge the wound was examined by the officers present, few of whom anticipated the effect would have been so tremendous. It was ascertained that the Palliser chilled shell had cut completely through the target, and had broken up within a couple of yards of the further side, and not within the gun itself. The gas-check which was one of Lieut. Gould Adam's, lodged in the hole, and the friction was so great that it set fire to the teak backing. Portions of the base of the shell also remained, but the greater part of it was found within twenty yards of its striking object. The target itself, although well shorn up, was driven back seven inches, and the huge piles in the rear were cut through. A 12-inch target which was behind was scored all over with fragments of the shell, and pieces of the target itself were hurled fully 200 yards away from its base. The striking velocity was estimated at 1,920 feet. The wound made by the shell was exactly 12½ inches by 13 inches, and the depth to which the gas-check sank in it was 22 inches. After this trial some experiments with a new 7-pounder field gun for use in Kaffraria were conducted by Capt. O'Callaghan. The rain, however, descended so heavily that great difficulty was experienced in ascertaining the results.

INTERVIEW WITH THE GRAND VIZIER.

The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* sends the following notes of a conversation recently held by him with the Grand Vizier, in which the Turkish Prime Minister appears to have expressed himself freely as to the conduct of the powers toward the Porte: "We have (he said) more than three hundred thousand men under arms, who live I know not how. We have been deceived by the powers, who assured us that since Servia and Montenegro had refused to follow their advice they would leave them to extricate themselves from their difficulties alone. We believed that in two weeks we should have been able to bring matters to a peaceful conclusion. But we are now fighting, not against the Principalities, but against Russia and all the Slav population of Austria. We have been as conciliatory as possible, but we we are asked to create autonomies which will simply perpetuate the insurrection. Observe that Servia will not accept the armistice, and has renewed hostilities at all points. You probably know of the propositions of the powers. They were thus conceived: 1. *Status quo ante bellum* for Servia and Montenegro. 2. No indemnity or augmentation of the Servian tribute. 3. Administrative autoonmy for Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria. The Porte has accepted the two former. This is its reply to the third: 'The old order of the insurrection is a question apart. We feel assured that these provinces would not have revolted without pressure from without; but we admit that it is our misgovernment which has obliged them to rise.' As these provinces have been governed in the same manner as all the rest of the empire, the reforms ought to be extended to all our subjects indiscriminately, and to grant to special privileges to Bosnia and the Herzegovina would be to offer a premium to insurrection, and to excite the other provinces to behave in the same way. We promise and undertake to extend the reforms indicated in the Andrassy Note to all our provinces, and further, to establish a general council, one half of the members of which shall be elected for the purpose of supervising the application of the reforms."

A CHINESE MANDARIN SWINDLED.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Court Circular* writes: "The Chinese Mandarin, a very extraordinary envoy, Mung, has arrived on his mission to Paris. He traveled from Marseilles with his Secretaries and suite in a carriage which had been reserved for him as Ambassador. He was somewhat surprised to see a gentleman enter and bow politely to the Mandarin, explaining that he was the proprietor of the train. The Mandarin made signs, he understood no French. The only foreign tongue that he possessed was English, and that but slightly. His new friend spoke English fluently. The Chinaman, who had none of the 'cuteness of the Heathen Chinee informed his new friend that this was his first journey on a railway. He was astonished. His friend asked him whether he would like to buy the carriage in which they were riding, as well as the engine and tender. They will be extremely useful to you to drive about Paris; you will be obliged to procure such a vehicle. I will sell you this, locomotive and all, for 10,000f. The Mandarin joyfully accepted the offer, plumed himself on his 'cuteness in having made so excellent a bargain, and did not discover that he had been 'done' until he reached Paris and claimed his carriage. His friend took leave of him at the station hoping they should meet again."

FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

AN AMUSING MATRIMONIAL HOAX.

HOW A GLASGOW MERCHANT WAS IMPOSED UPON—SEARCHING AFTER A WIFE IN MANCHESTER.

From the Liverpool Post.

In spite of the many exposures of applicants for the marriage state through advertisements, and the hoax which is so often played upon them, another dupe has been found in Manchester in the person of a Glasgow merchant. It appears that some few weeks ago an advertisement appeared in the columns of the *Manchester Examiner and Times* of a certain "middle-aged gentleman who would like to correspond with a lady of highly respectable parentage, with a view to matrimony. A photo required, which would be honorably returned." So read the advertisement of the wife-seeker, and in connection with it a number of young "gentlemen" met at one of the Manchester hotels, and they decided to engage the services of several amateur actors and actresses to carry the hoax into effect. A Miss Sherbourne, of London, was employed to carry on the correspondence, and in answer to her letter the advertiser forwarded the following:

GLASGOW, Oct. 2, 1876.

MY DEAR: I am pleased to note in your letter that you trust this affair is not a hoax. I pledge my word as a gentleman of the most honorable Scottish birth, and holding one of the highest positions in commercial circles as a merchant in this city, that I shall treat your correspondence honorably, hoping the day is not far distant when I may claim you as my wife. I have had twenty-three applications to my advertisement, but I fear many of them were jokes, and your wish is no greater than my own that this shall be a bona fide 'transaction,' if such can be said of our correspondence." The letter went on to state the large amount of money the writer was worth. "His independency had been gained, and he only waited for a wife to crown his joys." Several letters passed on each side, which were always addressed to the Postoffice, and eventually, the merchant being convinced of the earnestness of Miss Sherbourne in the matter, proposed to meet her in Manchester, and after a week's stay in the city he suggested that they should get married. The young lady replied that she and her father would be most happy to meet him, and arranged that his visit should be on Saturday last. An amateur actor, Mr. J. Stoddart, of Manchester, had been engaged to personate old Mr. Sherbourne, and on Saturday last the pair awaited at the Victoria Railway Station the arrival of the Glasgow merchant. A signal of recognition having been previously given, the parties were soon together and safely seated in a waggonette, which was waiting outside the station gates. The would-be husband appeared to be a gentleman of about forty-six, of highly respectable appearance, and was accompanied by a confidential valet, who seemed to look with great suspicion upon the "venerable old gentleman and his lovely daughter," as the merchant styled them. An adjournment was made to the Queen's Hotel, and after a few of the sights of the city had been seen, it was suggested that they should "homeward fly," which was accordingly done. In a short time the merchant was safely deposited at the supposed residence of the Sherbournes, in Plymouth Grove, near Longsight. Here the gay party received a cordial welcome from some twenty "guests," who had assembled to meet them, and everything passed on very smoothly until after dinner. The entertainer proposed the health of Mr. Sherbourne in a very flattering manner; but as it had been arranged that the fun of the evening should commence at this juncture, Mr. Sherbourne, instead of replying, threw off his disguise, much to the intense amusement of the company and the dismay of the merchant, who accused those present of being totally unfit to move in the circles of life which they seemed to belong. If it was money they wanted he would give it to them, and threw on the table some $80. He then made for the door, but this was found to be fast, and as he stood near uttering vengeance against all, a string was pulled, overbalancing a large quantity of flour from off a shelf on the top of the door, and which completely covered the unfortunate Scotchman. He picked up his hat—into which had previously been poured some paraffine oil—and as he placed it upon his head the oil streamed down his face and neck. While meditating over the best mode of escape a bag of flour sulphur was emptied over his head, which changed his appearance considerably. In this state he was allowed to leave the house, but was greeted outside by a number of young men with small parcels of soot, and rotten eggs were not forgotten. Before being permitted to escape, his face was rubbed with treacle, which, when combined with the flour, sulphur, and paraffine, made his features present a novel appearance. The valet came in for a share of the treacle, soot, &c., and as they made their exit from the grove both looked more like members of the "Christy Minstrels" in evening dress than a merchant and valet."

FAIR HAIR AND BLUE EYES IN GERMANY.

For a long time the idea of a German, more particularly of a German lady, was that he or she had blue eyes and fair hair. The Germans themselves have frequently protested against this sweeping assertion, and a careful examination of a German regiment or of a German school would have sufficed to show the strong admixture of black hair and brown eyes. But anthropologists went on asserting their own views, formed on what they called their own long experience, till at last the public insisted on having the matter settled by a regular census. Government agreed, and on a certain day every school in Prussia had to make a return of the black and blue and brown color of the children's eyes. Many of the pupils came home on that day, telling their parents, with a mysterious air, that their eyes and hair and skin had been examined at school. Some of the parents thought it an undue interference with their rights, but the thing was done, and angry protests against what the Government commands or allows to be done are of little avail in Germany. After a short time, the results of this anthropological commission have been published, and they are, at all events, curious, though, perhaps, not of much scientific value. The number of persons examined in Prussia amounted to 4,127,766. Out of that number, 4,070,923 were under fourteen years of age. With regard to the color of their eyes, 43·97 per cent. had blue, 24·31 per cent. brown eyes. With regard to the color of the hair, 72 per cent. had blonde, 26 per cent. brown, and 1·21 per cent. black hair. With regard to the color of the skin, Prussia has only 6·53 per cent. of brunette complexion. In Bavaria the brunette complexion claims 15 per cent., the black hair 5 per cent., the brown hair 41 per cent., the fair hair 54 per cent.; and it is argued from this that the darker complexion in Germany came from the South—rather a bold generalization, if one considers the mixture of tribes in Germany, even at so late a time as the invasion of the barbarians into the Roman Empire. The report contains a number of curious observations; for instance, that nearly one-third of the Jewish school-children are fair, which would certainly not be the impression left upon a casual spectator by the ordinary run of the Jewish population."

CRABS AND LOBSTER FISHERIES.

The London *Telegraph* says: "Oysters have recently been the subject of the gravest deliberations of a Parliamentary Committee, from whose report, based as it was on a really valuable mass of evidence, a satisfactory legislative outcome may ere long be expected. Meanwhile, the time of the *crustacea* to be overhauled has come; and on Thursday last Messrs. Frank Buckland, Spencer Walpole, and Archibald Young, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Crab and Lobster Fisheries of Scotland, held their first sitting for the purpose of taking evidence in Edinburg. The principal witnesses examined were fishmongers, fishermen, and lessees of fisheries; and their testimony was generally to the effect that, as respects crabs, there was at present a great decrease in their number and size, owing to over-fishing. The demand was much greater than the supply. Forty years ago a dozen crabs might be purchased "in the trade" for tenpence; but the price would now be three shillings. Lobsters, likewise, during the last twenty years, had fallen off wonfully in Scottish waters, and fish formerly worth only a shilling now fetched two shillings or half a crown. There was a general consensus that both crabs and lobsters were taken when of too small a size, and in the breeding season; but opinion varied as to the best remedies for stopping an acknowledged evil. One witness thought that there should be a gauge for crabs and lobsters, and that none of the former under six inches along the back, or of the latter none less than eight inches in length, should be taken out of the water. Another witness thought that a close time during the month of June, to be enforced for three or four years, would do a great deal of good; a third subject suggested the gauge without the close time, and some a close time and a gauge to boot. It might, perhaps, be difficult to draw a hard-and-fast line as to measurement, unless the naturalists are prepared to prove conclusively that a little crab left to itself is sure to grow into a big one; and, again, when the Commissioners have finished their inquiries, some other authorities, such as epicures and medical men, might be allowed to say a word or two on the subject. The gastronomes will point out that monstrous crabs and lobsters are apt to be tough and devoid of flavor; whereas the doctors may opine that a big shell-fish is, under any circumstances, a great evil, and that a huge crab, especially when dressed in the unscientific manner in which Britons delight, is often a fatally unwholesome delicacy. We usually eat our shell-fish at the wrong time—late at night. We use too much vinegar and mustard and too little oil in dressing them; and the poorer classes, at least, wash down their dressed crab with precisely the wrong kind of beverage—heavy beer. At the same time—albeit the doctors may shake their heads at the article altogether—it is expedient that this most popular item of food should be abundant in quantity and cheap in price; and, if the Scottish fisheries have really fallen off to an appreciable extent, it would be certainly beneficial to entorce a close time, and to adopt some reasonable gauge of measurement."

THE PRIME MINISTER AND HIS VOTE.

At the revision of the votersʼ lists for the County of Somerset, at Bath, recently, the attention of the Revising Barrister was called to the fact that Lord Beaconsfield, who was on the register as an owner of property in Bath, was no longer entitled to vote, having become a peer. The entry on the register was as follows: "Benjamin Disraeli, of Grosvenor-gate, Park lane, London; freehold house, 8 Brock street, Bath." In expunging the vote, the Revising Barrister (Mr. Lucius H. Fitzgerald) remarked that it was not every Revising Barrister who could remove a Prime Minister from a voting list by a mere stroke of the pen.

THE KEY OF THE GATE OF INDIA.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE BLACK SEA—THE BOSPHORUS AND THE DARDANELLES—ENGLISH INTERESTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

There is a cardinal physical fact which may control the intercourse between Great Britain and India, and which seems to have been left out of sight by most writers in this country. It is a fact of which Russian statesmen are fully aware, and it is one deserving of the quiet attention of Englishmen. We are accustomed to regard Constantinople as a position the master of which holds the key of the Mediterranean, and thus, in case of need, can give passage to the fleets of the Black Sea, and arrest, or at least very greatly imperil, our maritime intercourse with India. This, however, is not exactly the truth. That the master of the Bosphorus holds the key of the southern entrance of the Black Sea is, of course, a matter beyond dispute. The powers directly interested in that fact are those which are dependent on the navigation of the Black Sea. In the present state of Europe it is those States and districts which find an outlet for their produce by the Danube, to whom it is of the first moment that the Bosphorus should be practically neutralized, or held by a non-aggressive power. The occupation of Constantinople by a first-class power, of possibly aggressive disposition, would be a checkmate to the Empire of Austria. It is thus a matter which chiefly concerns Austria, and not to be tolerated by that State, unless as the result of a disastrous war. But while the master of the Bosphorus can prevent a single vessel from escaping through the southern entrance of the Black Sea, he cannot send a single vessel of his own into the Mediterranean without the permission of the master of the Dardanelles. To show that this is not a mere rhetorical assertion, it is worth while to devote a few minutes' attention to the physical condition of the two intercoeanic communications in question.

The Bosphorus is a strait, the length of which the irregularities of shore makes something over forty marine miles. Narrow throughout, it is chiefly constricted at two points. At the northern entrance, opposite Fil Burnu, the width narrows to about one thousand four hundred yards. The channel is of regular form, though shelving more precipitously (under water) on the Asiatic than on the European coast. The depth, mid-channel in the Bosphorus the total width is 1,800 yards. From Seraglio Point to Leander's Tower it is only 1,620 yards. For the greatest part of this width the depth does not exceed twenty fathoms; but a depth of thirty-four fathoms is found to run through at about four hundred yards east of Seraglio Point. It is evident, therefore, that the entrance of the Bosphorus can be readily defended by torpedoes, and the northern entrance by artillery, by any power commanding the shore. At a distance of 150 marine miles southwest of Seraglio Point, a vessel navigating the Sea of Marmora arrives at the first constriction of Galipoli Strait, opposite Tchersdak. The width from Europe to Asia at this point is 3,300 yards. The greatest depth of the channel, about the middle, is forty-six fathoms. About five and one-third miles southwest of Tchersdak, we arrive at a point called the Narrows, between Kilia Bahron the European and Chanak Kalehsi on the Asiatic Coast. The extreme width at this point is 1,460 yards. The bottom of the channel declines, at first rapidly, and then more gradually, to a depth of 111 fathoms, and then more gradually, to a depth of 111 fathoms, and then more gradually, to such a depth of 111 fathoms, and then more gradually, to such a depth of 111 fathoms, and then more gradually, to such

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—La Fille de Madame Angot—Mlle. Marie Aimée. Matinee.—La Jolie Parfumeuse.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Life—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Fawcitt, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Forbidden Fruit—Mr. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Baba—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss Minnelli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Sardanapalus—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—The Two Orphans—Mr. C. Therne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings. Day and evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. Barnum's Museum, Circus, and Menagerie.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL—Annual Exhibition of Art, Science, and Mechanics.

EAGLE THEATRE—Minstrelsy, Comedy, Burlesque.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Grand Novelty and Variety Entertainment.

PARK THEATRE.—Sweet Hearts and Tom Cobb.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—Minstrelsy and Comicalities.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Variety Entertainment.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Minstrelsy, Farces, and Negro Comicalities.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Concert—Mr. H. A. Bischoff, Mr. Frank Remmerts.

SIXTEENTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Lecture by Mr. Frederick Douglass—"Self-made Men."

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Republican rally at the Cooper Institute to-night will form the occasion of two of the most remarkable speeches of the campaign. Attorney-General Taft is able to speak with authority and force on the recent measures taken to insure a free election in the South, and Mr. Murat Halstead, editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, will address himself to the vital question of how Democratic success would affect rebel war claims. It is unnecessary to bespeak the attendance of Republicans at to-night's meeting. Members of both parties are certain to crowd the Cooper Institute to its utmost capacity, to listen to men who in their respective spheres so worthily represent some of the highest political thought of the country.

We publish to-day a transcript from the stenographer's notes of the evidence of Mr. Trenor W. Park in regard to the fund subscribed for lobbying purposes in connection with the New-York Underground Railway Company. It will be observed that this fund, which was distinctly understood to be intended to influence legislation at Albany, was obtained to the amount of $2,500 from Mr. Tilden, and to a similar amount from his two brothers. The vague and rambling disclaimer published in the *World* by Mr. W. W. Niles will hardly meet the positive statements of Mr. Park, unless, indeed, it be assumed that Mr. Park, like Mr. Tilden, is not above the suspicion of perjury.

Our special correspondent who has been reporting upon the political situation in the interior of the State gives a very suggestive illustration of the sensitiveness of capital to the issue of the pending campaign. He found that in a village of Cattaraugus County $175,000 was lying idle awaiting the result of the Presidential election. In the event of a Republican victory the money was to be invested in a new industry in the village, but Democratic success would keep it still lying idle. Our correspondent finds that in the large cities a similar view of the situation is pretty generally taken by capitalists, and he very justly remarks that "there is no class of people in this country so deeply interested in the success of the Republican ticket as the mechanics and laborers who are asked to vote for Tilden and Hendricks on account of the hard times.

If our friends in the country will read our account of the measures which have been taken under Mr. Davenport's supervision to prevent fraudulent voting in this City, they will probably feel reassured about the prospect of getting a fair representation for the Republican sentiment of the State. The verification of the registry will be very searching and thorough, and it is hardly possible that any but a small portion of illegal votes will be allowed to be recorded. The chief difficulty will probably be found in detecting young men not of full age, who have been admitted to the ranks of citizenship. Some cases of the kind have already been communicated to us, and the question of age is obviously one which the United States Marshals may find it hard to test. Private citizens can render very effective aid in this part of the work, and it is obvious that the detection and arrest of a few such offenders would deter a good many others from going to the polls.

Gen. Crook has been obliged to make a sudden and somewhat unusual intervention in the domestic politics of the Indians at the Red Cloud Agency. The band at that post have lately manifested a hostile disposition; they withdrew from the agency, but took good care to send in their squaws for rations, some part of which were probably sent to the fighting Indians in the North. Gen. Crook cut off communications between Red Cloud's band and the "hostiles," as they are called, and finally brought the former back to camp, where they were disarmed and deprived of their ponies. This unexpected stroke was followed by the deposition of Red Cloud and the designation of Spotted Tail as Chief of this particular subdivision of the Sioux. Spotted Tail has uniformly manifested a friendliness to the whites, and his promised cooperation in the movement which is now preparing against Sitting Bull will be invaluable. How far he will be able to control the tribe to whose chieftainship he succeeds is not certain, but he has much influence with the Sioux. The Red Cloud Indians have been uneasy for several months, and nothing but the presence of the military has restrained them from going on the war-path.

MR. TILDEN AND THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

Mr. Tilden wears his quill "with a difference." Touching matters which he alone can explain, and which the public anxiously wishes to be informed about, he is obstinately silent. Touching matters of general policy, where intelligent observers can make up their minds what is likely to happen quite as well as Mr. Tilden can, he is very free with his views and promises. He has just written a letter to his faithful apologist, A. S. Hewitt, on the subject of Southern claims. It is important mainly as a concession on his part that the subject needed attention, and that he and his party cannot afford to ignore it; as a reassurance to the country, should it have the misfortune to see Mr. Tilden President, it is of very doubtful value

Mr. Tilden declares that payment of the rebel debt and of losses by emancipation is prohibited by the fourteenth amendment, and in that he is correct. He also says that this amendment has been "repeatedly approved and agreed to by Democratic State Conventions of the South." "Repeatedly" is a vague word. Our own impression is that the number of conventions that have taken such action is small. But if it had been never so large, it would be of little consequence. The Democratic Party in many of the Southern States, as we have time and again pointed out, is a party of bad faith. It has repudiated the debts of the States in which it has been in power without scruple. If Mr. Tilden wishes us to suppose that he himself thinks that the professions of a political platform would stand in the way of the South one instant, should there be any hope of getting from the National Government reimbursement for its losses by the rebellion, we must decline to do so. He is too old a politician, and he knows his men too well to seriously entertain any such opinion.

The same remarks apply to the declarations of the National Democratic Convention. Mr. Tilden says that the fourteenth amendment "was unanimously adopted as a part of the platform of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis on the 28th of June, and was declared by that platform to be '*universally accepted* as a *final settlement* of the controversies that engendered civil war.'" The italics are Mr. Tilden's. They are unfortunate. The fourteenth amendment was not adopted as a part of the platform at St. Louis. On the contrary, the platform was ambiguous. Its language was, "We reaffirm our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments universally accepted," &c. It is quite open to the Southern Democrats to say that this is a pledge of devotion to the Constitution with such of its amendments only as are universally accepted, and that the fourteenth is not one of these. Such an interpretation is by no means impossible, or without plausibility; and with a vast sum of money depending on the reading of the phrase, any one can see how it would be twisted. Again, Mr. Tilden emphasizes the declaration that the amendment is declared "a final settlement." But of what? Of the "controversies which engendered civil war." This does not cover the Southern claims. The controversy regarding them did not engender civil war. Civil war engendered it. By the language of the platform, therefore, the prohibition of the payment of the rebel debt and of rebel losses by emancipation is *not* accepted by the Democratic Party.

What Mr. Tilden says of his intention toward the Southern claims is explicit, and is worth as much as any of his promises. But how much are they worth? A few months since Mr. Tilden gave the country, in the avowals of his Messages and in his official action on the bill compelling payments in specie in this State after Jan. 1, 1879 a pledge as solemn as any could be that he would maintain the Resumption act of 1875. But in his letter of acceptance he consented to the repudiation of that act, and his party friends did thereupon, so far as the action of the House could do it, repudiate the act. Here was a case precisely parallel to that of the Southern claims. On the one side was the good faith of the nation and the distinct commitment of Mr. Tilden by his official utterances and acts. On the other side was the pressure of his party, inspired by greed and passion, and threatening him with loss of political power unless he conceded its demands. The situation was altogether too trying for Mr. Tilden's virtue. He yielded almost without a struggle, and when he says that he shall "deem it his duty to veto" bills for Southern claims, we cannot help asking, "Will he do what he deems his duty?" Of course he will not. He could not have more imperative motives for observing his obligation than he had in the matter of the Resumption law, and then he utterly failed to respond to it. With a Confederate Congress howling at his heels, and with threats from the leaders who would hold in their hands the success or failure of his administration, he would no more stand by the promise which he now makes than he would tell the truth about his income tax. His declarations are but "sprunges to catch woodcock withal."

DEMOCRATS AS REFORMERS.

The Democratic Party has singular methods of exemplifying and vindicating its "reform" pretensions. Its candidate for the Presidency stands convicted, morally, of offenses for which less notable persons have been sent to the penitentiary. The evidence which has been adduced to fasten upon him the charges of perjury and fraud may, as yet, lack the technical conclusiveness that would be required in a court of law, but, for all the purposes of moral proof, it leaves nothing to be desired. There has been no attempt to answer the general charges, which remain absolutely untouched and unshaken. It is absurd to suppose that a man who swore falsely to save his pocket, and who availed himself of a legal quibble to cheat the Government, for a series of years, of lawful dues, can be regarded, on any ground of right or propriety, as fit to be the chief executive officer of the Republic. He is, moreover, evidently out of place as the nominee of a party intent upon purifying the Government and elevating the standard of political life. The fact is acknowledged by candid members of the party. They speak of him, in ordinary conversation, as a "fraud." They declare that they have neither respect for nor confidence in him. And yet this reforming party retains him as its candidate, publicly swears by him, and, without even attempting to purge him of very base offenses, will vote for him as though no such offenses had been imputed to him. Not one member of the party has raised his voice in condemnation of the man whose nomination, in the circumstances, is a scandal to the country, or has called upon the party to examine the accusations and to rid itself of responsibility.

The same absence of moral principle is apparent in the attitude of the Democratic Party on the financial question. No sincere hard-money Democrat will venture to declare himself satisfied with the position of the party or the manner in which Mr. Tilden has adapted himself to it. The younger Charles Francis Adams, in the *North American Review*, is obliged to confess that Mr. Tilden humiliated himself, and sacrificed cherished convictions, in order to commend himself to the inflationist portion of the party. Mr. Adams is not alone in the opinion. There is not an earnest Democratic friend of resumption who does not feel that the alliance of Tilden and Hendricks is, as a matter of principle, anomalous and wrong, and that Tilden has succumbed to Hendricks in shaping the financial policy of the party for this canvass. Where, however, is the Democrat with manliness enough to declare that the compromise is disgraceful and disastrous, and that in consequence of it he will withhold his vote from Mr. Tilden? Mr. Adams, as a reformer of the first water, might have been expected to repudiate what he admits to have been a sacrifice of principle. But he does not. He supports the candidate who entered into a corrupt bargain, and all the time shouts "reform" as lustily as though he were consistent and sincere. As with him, so it is with other hard-money Democrats. They are dumb dogs in the service of the party, and go with it, though the course in which it moves is exactly the opposite of what they know to be right.

A third illustration of this characteristic occurs in relation to proceedings in South Carolina. Whatever be the merits of the measures adopted by the President in compliance with the call of the Governor, there is a clear question of right and wrong at the bottom of the controversy. A conscientious Democrat having peculiar ideas with regard to the limitations imposed by the Constitution upon Federal authority, may object to the action taken in the present instance. We differ from him, but at least we must respect his opinion. But even the ingrained opponent of Federalism cannot pretend that the tactics of Wade Hampton and his party are lawful or expedient. He cannot justify the attempt to drive out of the State white Republicans, and to coerce and intimidate colored Republicans. He must concede that if the South Carolina Democrats carry out their programme, there will be an end to all semblance of political liberty in the State, and to all chance of giving effect to the constitutional amendments. But what Democrat has dared to remonstrate with his party upon the subject? Orators and editors of the Democratic school have had a great deal to say about "Federal outrages," but with regard to the outrages perpetrated in the interest of their own party they are silent. Not one of them has suggested that colored people have rights that should be respected, or that the Democratic Party subjects itself to censure when it tolerates the violence and cruelty that have been resorted to in its name.

Is all this exactly what should be looked for at the hands of reformers? Is it befitting members of a party which professes to be engaged in a "reform" campaign? The question suggests a contrast between Republicans and Democrats which detracts largely from the pretensions of the latter. There is in the Republican Party a powerful element which has never shrunk from denouncing wrong done by Republican leaders, or from protesting against the multiplication of corrupting influences in the party organization. This element asserted itself long ago with a fearlessness that was productive of beneficial results. It has been a potent, cumulative force ever since. It appealed to the moral principle of the party, and by open, persistent effort gradually gained for that principle the influence it wields. We need not depict the occasions on which it has assailed demoralizing influences and established for itself the mastery. These occasions are too recent in national and State politics to be misunderstood. They have abundantly proved that moral forces are at work within the Republican Party which may be relied upon to counteract injurious individual influence, and to hold the party to a proper use of its opportunities.

The trouble with the Democratic Party is, that its evil influences are in the ascendant, and that its reformers are powerless in its ranks. Its discipline is exacting, and fatal to the moral individuality which must reveal itself in reform movements. There are worthy, honest Democrats, of course. But they are cowed and helpless. They have no chance within the party of beating down the dishonesty which rules its councils, and they have lost heart and strength in consequence. The spirit which dominates is as indifferent to personal character in candidates as to the means by which their election may be secured. It is a degraded and degrading spirit, and one with which genuine reformers can have no sympathy.

GUMBLETON'S FRIEND.

Mr. Henry A. Gumbleton is John Kelly's nominee for County Clerk. He is now Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, and we must suppose that Mr. Kelly considers him "one of the Creator's noblest works," as well as Deputy Commissioner of Public Works. But Gumbleton was also Deputy Commissioner while Gen. Fitz John Porter was Commissioner of Public Works, and the *Post*, commenting upon that fact, accurately remarked that Gumbleton was really the principal of the non-resident Porter, and that the charges then made against the department—and there were many—were substantially charges against Gumbleton. All of which seems a truthful presentation of the case as regards Gumbleton, who probably felt much mortified when he saw this paragraph. For it should be borne in mind that Gumbleton is a candidate for office.

But it happens that Gumbleton has a friend. He is at present confined in the *World* office, where he is condemned, for dreadful crimes, to write articles about Earl Dufferin and other lords of high degree, and compose a dinner bill of fare for every day in the year. This wretched man flew to the rescue of his friend Gumbleton. Temporarily leaving his *Burke's Peerage au gratin*, he sat down and wrote one of those charming editorial paragraphs which are the delight and envy of mankind. For once he excluded all reference to the Dukes of Braganza, and sauce *à la Hollandaise*, and said that the only charge ever made against the Department of Public Works was a reduction of City laborers' wages from $2 to $1 60 per day. Therefore, so far as Gumbleton was responsible for the Department of Public Works, this stroke of policy entitled him to the support of all who favor a fair adjustment of rates of wages paid to City laborers. To say that Gumbleton, when he read his friend's paragraph, was horrified would faintly describe his emotion. The copy of the *World* (gratuitously circulated by the National Democratic Committee) dropped from his nerveless grasp, and he sought his friend in the editorial rooms of that journal.

Gumbleton found his friend dividing his attention between Debrett's instructive work on the genealogy of the English nobility and the preparation of an *omelette aux champignons*. The Tammany candidate for County Clerk dashed his hat on the table and shrieked, "Call you this backing of your friend?" or words to that effect. The mild-eyed, melancholy tuft-hunter replied: "A capital paragraph, and couched in superb English." Gumbleton was aghast for a moment. Then he cried in wonder, "But don't you see that these confounded laborers will all refuse to vote for me if they knew that I was the man who reduced their wages? Oh, idiot! this is too, too much!" It was in vain that Gumbleton's friend reminded Gumbleton that John Kelly had kicked John Morrissey out of Tammany Hall for protesting against the reduction of the laborer's wages. The instant rejoinder of the candidate for County Clerk was: "Oh, you don't know anything about politics! Didn't Kelly afterward declare that he strongly disapproved of the reduction? And here you have gone and recommended me as the man who was really responsible for that reduction." Then Gumbleton put his head in his hands and groaned in agony of spirit.

The result was that Gumbleton's friend published a card for him in the *World* next day, and the Sunday bill of fare in the kitchen column showed signs of mental distress. In his card, Gumbleton was made to declare that he was not in favor of paying City laborers the same wages which were paid to other laborers. He was not that kind of a man. He was not responsible for the action of the Department of Public Works, for opposing which Kelly had put Morrissey out of Tammany Hall. Gumbleton was not in favor of saving money in any way, nor in favor of breaking down the distinction between men who worked on a City job and men who did not. In short, Gumbleton was in favor of getting votes, and it was a frightful blunder for his friend to urge, above all other things, that he had lent himself to any schemes of retrenchment in office. The *World* printed this appeal to a generous and day-laboring public, and has not dared to say "Gumbleton" from that day to this.

"The pity of it," as the *World* would say, is that Gumbleton, while he was about it, did not elucidate that great riddle in Democratic local politics—the reduction of the laborers' wages. When the reduction was made, John Kelly justified it as a stroke of statemanship. When Morrissey protested against it, he was excommunicated from Tammany Hall, and the *World* and *Tribune* said "served him right." Afterward, when the laborers withheld their votes, Kelly threw the blame—for it was no longer a credit—on Mayor Wickham, and that functionary shouldered the burden over to the Department of Public Works, of which Porter was then the figure-head and Gumbleton was the principal. Now, on the eve of an election, the *World* blandly compliments Gumbleton as the author of the reduction of wages—an act of which these eminent statesmen have all washed their hands, one after another. Gumbleton's friend thought he knew all about it when he gave that anxious candidate due credit for the performance. But Gumbleton swears that he wants no such indorsement as this from his friends. He is not in favor of economy, nor retrenchment, nor reform, nor anything else but the votes of—well, everybody.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

Some months ago a woman in New-Jersey became the astonished mother of a novel and intricate infant. Ostensibly the infant was a girl, but it was fitted up with a double set of arms, and an extra leg. It would naturally be supposed that the mother of a child so unique and interesting would have been extremely proud of her acquisition, and would have promptly made arrangements to place it in Barnum's circus, or in some other exhibition where it would do the most good. Nevertheless the woman was greatly dissatisfied, and took the ground that inasmuch as she had not ordered a four-armed and three-legged infant, she was under no obligation to receive it. After a few weeks spent in bewailing her fate and upbraiding her innocent and dismayed husband, she finally announced that she had decided to send the child to a surgeon in order to have it made over so as to resemble the usual style of child. It was generally supposed that she had carried out this resolution, but as time went on and the infant was not returned, the neighbors began to suspect that either the surgeon had an uncommon number of children on hand waiting to be repaired, or that he had met with some unexpected difficulty in remodeling so complicated an infant, and had, in fact, irretrievably damaged it. As it subsequently appeared, the surgeon was free from all blame, and had never even seen the child; for the accidental discovery of its remains in a well adjoining its mother's house made it reasonably certain that the captious and dissatisfied woman had actually thrown her child away. Such was the view taken of the matter by a local Grand Jury, and at the present moment the unhappy mother is on trial for the crime of infanticide.

It is very unfortunate that this remarkable girl was not suffered to grow up in the full enjoyment of her numerous arms and legs. Of course, being a girl she could not have utilized her wealth of limbs by becoming the rival of Mr. Talmage, but nevertheless she would have possessed great advantages over other girls in various strictly feminine paths. Her fitness for the duties of the front gate would have been wholly unrivaled, since she could have clung to the pickets with one pair of arms, and thus left the other pair free for any amiable contingencies. As a wife, she would have elicited the utmost respect on the part of her husband, since she could have held him with two hands and wielded the poker and the stove-lid with the other two. She would not have needed the services of a maid, for she could have sat perfectly passive while her extra hands performed the whole duties of her toilet, and her ability to hold four hand-mirrors in four different positions at the same time would have made her the envy of her sex. In muddy weather how daintily would the four-handed young lady have trailed up her skirts, and what a stumbling-block would she have been to the discomfited pickpocket who should have fancied that because two of her hands were buried in her muff he could snatch her purse without fear of the avenging umbrella wielded by the extra hands.

While such a girl would have had a great advantage over others of her sex in point of arms, it is doubtful whether her third leg would have proved a real blessing. In fact it would probably have been an embarrassment of riches. There is no doubt that the extra leg would be very useful to a croquet player, since it would enable her to stand firmly on two feet when pressing the third foot on her ball. With this exception, however, a third leg would be a manifest superfluity, since whatever can be done with three legs can be done equally well with two. The possession of the third leg would moreover have led to unknown complications in the purchase of shoes and shocking. These articles can only be bought in pairs, and the owner of an extra leg would suffer the anguish of having a handful of odd shoes and stockings which could neither be worn nor given away, save in rare cases when fortune might send a one-legged tramp of the proper sex and size. Of course, it would necessarily be costly to dress a four-armed girl, since she would require double the quantity of gloves, rings, and bracelets which other girls can absorb, but the purveyor of those articles would at least have the satisfaction of knowing that they would not be wasted; whereas the frightful waste entailed by the effort to keep three legs properly equipped with shoes and stockings would depress the spirits of the most liberal father or husband. Whether a third leg could be conveniently stowed away when the proprietor should undertake to put herself on a sofa, is a question with which the unruly masculine mind is incapable of grappling. We know that when a lady, made after the usual pattern, ensconces herself in the corner of a sofa, there is an instant and utterly mysterious disappearance of one foot. The ingenious theory as to the cause and character of this disappearance, which has been so ably maintained by Prof. Huxley, may or may not be true, but if it is true, it seems quite impossible that the alleged law under which the disappearance of one foot takes place would prevent the disappearance of two. However, this is undoubtedly a branch of the subject concerning which it is in the highest degree rash to formulate new theories, or to attack any theories that have hitherto been put forth, and all that we are justified in doing is to invite the attention of thoughtful women to the matter.

But of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these: We might have had a girl with four arms and three legs, but it is now too late. The wasteful and extravagant mother who deliberately threw away so unparalleled a child as the one which was found in the New-Jersey well cannot escape the censure of all who are interested in the improvement of the human race. It is all very well for her to say that she did not want such a child, but she ought to have thought of others as well as herself. The world is full of ordinary children, and there is every reason to suppose that in the future, as in the past, the volume of children will be made and kept commensurate with the capacities of nurseries. Children with extra arms and legs are, on the other hand, wonderfully rare, and hence they possess an exceptional value in the eyes of all intelligent people. If the New-Jersey mother is found guilty and punished, she will probably perceive, when it is too late, the mistake which she has made, and will bitterly bewail the moment when a mere caprice, or a weak unwillingness to incur unusual expenses in shoes and hosiery, led her to deprive the world of a child which might have furnished the pattern of a new and improved race of human beings.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Tilden's "reform non-partisan Canal Commission" was disposed of this wise: First Commissioner, made Secretary of State; second Commissioner, made State Engineer and Surveyor; third Commissioner, employed as Tilden's election agent; fourth Commissioner, retired.

Search the whole State of New York, and you cannot find any appointee of Governor Tilden who is not a personal adherent and political worker for him. Under the governorship of the administrative reformer, the one qualification for office is, that the office holder shall be "a good Tilden man."

Ex-Gov. Morgan rendered most valuable services to the nation as Major General, and refused to take any of the emoluments pertaining to that office. About the same time Gov. Tilden, being in the receipt of a princely income, was swearing to false tax returns, and cheating the Treasury out of the money.

Had everybody exercised the same "great financial wisdom" during the years of the war which Mr. Tilden did, the Government would have collected just about one-tenth of the total sum of taxes. But everybody cannot make out a tax return so that $60,000 and over appear as $7,118; and it takes a "great reformer" to declare under oath that such a return is correct.

The *Herald's* list of possible members of Gov. Hayes' Cabinet contains just five names that are possibilities—Curtis, Bristow, Morgan, Evarts, and Judge Hoar. In the same journal's list of possible members of Tilden's Cabinet, we find the names of Hewitt, Hubbard, Morrison, Palmer, and Gordon. Which sample of Cabinet timber does the independent and non-partisan voter prefer?

The coolest specimen of Tilden horn-blowing was the claim made by the great advocate of administrative reform that he had reduced the State debt by several millions and the taxes in like proportion. The whole of the work in this direction was done by Legislatures before Tilden became Governor. The provisions they made for annually extinguishing portions of the State debt were claimed by the great reformer as *his* work.

When the Democratic candidate for the Presidency was in the receipt of an almost princely income he escaped payment of taxes upon it by making out false returns and taking oath that they were correct. This man who for years has by perjury and fraud evaded the requirements of the law, now seeks the office of Chief Magistrate of the nation. Of what value would be Mr. Tilden's oath to faithfully observe the laws when for years past he has been making false oaths in order to evade them?

The last Democratic candidate for the Presidency publicly said to the present Democratic candidate for the Presidency: "You are as deeply implicated," in the stuffed-ous election frauds of 1868, as though your name were Tweed, O'Brien, or Oakey Hall." This Mr. Greeley publicly declared over his own signature on Oct. 20, 1869. Did or did not Horace Greeley lie? The bright and shining *Sun* may cast the radiance of its light on this question.

The Mr. Tilden who publishes manifestoes about the "organization of the official class into a body of political mercenaries" to run caucuses and dictate nominations, is the same Mr. Tilden who, as Governor of New-York, has filled every office in his gift with his friends and personal adherents. When the great advocate of administrative reform was laboring to secure the Democratic nomination he had half the State officers at work in various parts of the country looking after the delegations. No one ever dictated nominations in this State more authoritatively than "Dan" Magone.

The present champion of reform and honest government, when engaged in his notorious Peninsula "consolidation" scheme, made an agreement with Mr. Charles T. Harvey, the projector of the Peninsula Railroad, to pay him $50,000 for his share in the road. The agreement concluded with the following pledge: "I hereby pledge to you my sacred honor for its faithful performance.—Samuel J. Tilden." Mr. Tilden's sacred honor does not appear to be worth much, since Harvey has not been paid to this day, and the lawyer he employed to press his claim on Mr. Tilden gave the latter the written agreement and was shortly afterward appointed to a valuable office on Mr. Tilden's railroad.

Ex-Speaker McGuire, in his speech at Syracuse in June last, made the most thorough and unsparing exposure of Mr. Tilden's robbery of the people living along the line of the Chicago and Galena Railroad which has been made in this canvass. Everybody knows the ex-Speaker to be one of the hardest Democrats in the State, but he could not swallow Tilden. He said he had been associated in politics with "the great reformer" ever since the latter had crawled into the councils of the Democratic Party, and he knew him to be a thoroughpaced humbug, canting, cowardly, full of mean tricks, and above all, constitutionally treacherous. He had been false to every pledge and every friend it was to his interest to violate or betray.

It would look well for the country to have its President appearing in a law court as defendant in a suit for the recovery of railroad bonds which he is charged with unlawfully appropriating. Mr. Tilden has shrewdly contrived, by all the methods of delay known to the law, to stave off the trial of this suit against him by the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, and now he asks that the people suspend their judgment until the case is disposed of. This is too much. He protected his pocket at the expense of his reputation, while reputation seemed of little account compared with dollars; now that he finds a good name of more value than money, he asks to be considered honest because he has not been legally convicted of dishonesty.

It is fitting that the action of the Government to guarantee full suffrage in South Carolina should be commended by a resolution offered by a son of Alexander Hamilton. He who was peerless as a financier and peerless as a statesman has left us an example of his methods of dealing with domestic violence in a State. When the whisky insurrection broke out in Western Pennsylvania, upon the advice of Hamilton, Washington himself marched at the head of the Army as far as Carlisle, then leaving the most trusted member of his Cabinet to complete the work of pacification. It was Alexander Hamilton who said that "the first duty of a Government was to control the governed." If this wisest of our long line of statesmen were alive today, he would bring the whole power of our Army and Navy to bear to secure to American citizens in South Carolina and everywhere the right of suffrage and all constitutional rights.

If any one feels curious to know wherein consists Mr. Tilden's "great financial wisdom," as applied to railroads, one evidence of it will be found in this: when a railroad is hopelessly bankrupt, and its managers call upon Mr. Tilden to reorganize the concern, that gentleman finds some neighboring railroad which is in a solvent and healthy condition. The two are then "consolidated" by means of proxy voting. Mr. Tilden and his partners, having gone "long" on the one stock and "short" on the other, the fall in the price of the good stock, and the rise in the price of the worthless stock, which is the immediate result of the operation, makes equally their gain. The whole thing is wound up by Mr. Tilden's bill of $20,000 for professional services, and the ruin of those whose savings were invested in the solvent road—say, for instance, the Galena and Chicago.

A few months ago when a prize-fight was in progress on the soil of Kentucky, between Tom Allen and Goss, a Democratic Sheriff, with the authority of a Democratic Governor of Kentucky, called out a military company, which marched under the command of its Captain, as a military organization, to put an end to the fight. Why was not this military interference with the proper functions of the civil authorities appropriately denounced? When, however, the Government of the United States places military companies within reach of United States Marshals in South Carolina, so that they may be employed as a *posse comitatus* by such civil officers in cases of resistance to their authority, there is a canine chorus of Democratic howls over military interference! How is it right to use the military to enforce the laws against prize-fighting, and wrong to employ the same force to execute the laws against maiming and murdering American citizens?

A LETTER FROM GEN. MARCY.

HE ADDRESSES GEN. SHERMAN UPON HIS RELATIONS TO THE MOTH EXTERMINATOR—HE USED NO INFLUENCE AND WAS NOT HIMSELF INFLUENCED IN ANY WAY.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Oct. 23, 1876.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am informed that during our absence in California several articles appeared in your paper reflecting on the Inspector General of the Army, R. B. Marcy, in regard to his action about the somewhat famous process of protecting Army clothing against moth, mildew, &c., by the Messrs. Cowles & Co.

Officers of the Army are naturally sensitive to public and partial statements of their official action, and Gen. Marcy has appealed to me in a letter of Oct. 16, a copy of which I inclose, which letter recites the only action he was ever compelled to take in the premises, and I beg of you to give it the same publicity already given to the articles of which he justly complains.

Gen. Marcy has been in the military service for forty-four years, and now fills one of the most trusted and confidential positions in our Army. To him are daily intrusted the most delicate questions affecting the official and personal relations of our officers. The least shadow of doubt cast on his honor or integrity would impair his usefulness, and I beg of you to do him this simple act of fairness and courtesy.

His son-in-law, Gen. McClellan, is abundantly able to defend his own honor and integrity, and I venture to express the opinion that, no matter what interest Gen. McClellan may have had in the Cowles process, it would not have swerved Gen. Marcy's opinion a hairs breadth. W. T. SHERMAN, General.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16, 1876.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Army:

GENERAL: The articles that have recently appeared in certain journals respecting the process of Cowles & Co., for the preservation of Army clothing, and which have reflected upon the integrity of my official action, may have a tendency not only to injure me personally, but to bring discredit upon the good reputation of the Army, and as this is the first instance, during a continuous service of over forty years in the United States Army, that my official probity has been questioned, it seems to be due to you as the head of the Army and my commanding officer, as well as to the service generally, that I should vindicate myself from the damaging allegations and innuendos mentioned by placing upon record a true statement of the affair.

I therefore beg your indulgence for trespassing upon your time while submitting the following narration of facts:

In December, 1872, learning that, without any previous solicitation or knowledge on my part, I had been detailed, as a member of a board to examine Cowles & Co.'s process, I at once called upon the Secretary of War, and stated to him, that as I had understood Gen. McClellan was engaged in aiding the company to get their process introduced in Europe, I requested him to relieve me from the detail, which he declined to do, remarking that his confidence in me was such that he did not feel disposed to change the order, and I was obliged to serve upon the board, which convened at Schuylkill Arsenal, and made a careful and scrutinizing investigation of the matter, and our report was favorable to the efficacy of the process, but we recommended that further trials should be made by subjecting the prepared clothing to the test of more time and the action of the atmosphere in various warm climates.

After our suggestions had been carried out another board was convened, in Sept. 1874, to re-examine the subject and report results, and among other instructions to this board from the Quartermaster General I find the following:

"You will also examine into the results of trials recommended by the board of which Col. R. B. Marcy, Inspector General, was President."

The conclusions of the board upon this point are set forth in the last paragraph of their report, which is as follows:

"The proceedings of the Marcy board were full and explicit to the date of its final adjournment. This board has no occasion to differ in opinion with it, but confirm and indorse all its recommendations."

In one of the newspaper articles referred to is what purports to be a copy of a letter from George W. Brega to me, which I have no recollection of having received, but I may have done so; at all events I could not have complied with the request it contains for me to "try and see the Secretary and tell him that as an old friend I send you all our case," &c., for I never spoke to the Secretary of War upon the subject save at the time I applied to be relieved from the board.

Another erroneous assertion in the same newspaper article is this:

"Had the board of which Gen. Marcy was President summoned Capt. Alligood to testify in reference to the properties of the moth exterminator it is probable the Treasury would have been protected against this wholesale pillage."

Now, Capt. Alligood was one of the first witnesses called and critically examined by the board, and although he did not think the process rendered clothing entirely proof against the attacks of moths, yet he swore that he believed it rendered it water repellent and prevented it from becoming mildewed; whereas it is stated in the same article:

"The army officers at the Schuylkill Arsenal (of which Capt. Alligood was one) were divided as to the worth of the process for repelling moths, but all agreeing that it was *not* water repellent."

The asseverations or insinuations contained in the articles alluded to, that I may have been influenced in my official action by pecuniary considerations, or that I made any endeavors to obtain appropriations for the company from Congress, have no foundation in fact, as neither I nor any member of my family, either directly or otherwise, have ever received one dollar from the Cowles Company's process, and I have never spoken or written a word to a member of Congress or to any one else asking, suggesting, or intimating that I or any of my friends desired an appropriation for the application of the process. All that I have ever said or done in the interest of the company is contained in the report of the board of which I was a member, and which embraces such a mass of sworn testimony in favor of the process that I am unable to conceive how any one who reads the evidence can arrive at a different conclusion from that of the board, and I have seen no sound reasons since for changing my opinions upon the subject.

May I request the General, after he has read this communication, to transmit it to the Secretary of War for perusal and for file with the records of the War Department? Respectfully submitted.

R. B. MARCY, Inspector General.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THREATENED FINANCIAL CRISIS.

A CRASH OF THE MOST SERIOUS NATURE FEARED IN RUSSIA—THE BANKS POWERLESS—A RUSH TO SELL SECURITIES—PROFOUND PEACE AND GREAT REVIVAL IN TRADE INDISPENSABLE TO PREVENT CATASTROPHE IN AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A *Times* dispatch from Berlin states that a financial crash of the most serious character is threatening in Russia. The public besiege the banking offices to sell Russian Government and company stocks, but as a rule offers are declined. On the 18th and 19th inst. nothing was salable at any price, and worse will happen should Gen. Ignatieff's mission take a warlike character. The crisis is worst in the southwestern provinces contiguous to the possible seat of war. A conference of bank Directors a few days ago at the office of the Governor of the National Bank decided that they could do nothing to stay the crisis. Accordingly fresh issues of inconvertible paper assignats, already more plentiful than at the time of the Crimean war, are expected.

The *Times* to day in its financial article says only profound peace and a great revival of trade can prevent a financial catastrophe in Austria. Even with these, we doubt if the hopes of the Austrian Finance Minister can be realized—that by 1878 the end of the period of deficits will be reached.

THE TURKISH CONSPIRACY.

CONTINUED ARRESTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE—OBJECT OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* reports that arrests continue to be made in Constantinople on account of the last conspiracy. It is alleged that the purpose of the conspirators was to forcibly depose the reforming government. The former Grand Vizier, Mahmoud Pasha, is implicated. The members of the Cabinet were to have been seized at the moment when Gen. Ignatieff arrived at the Palace, and the Beys in Bosnia were at the same time to have made demonstrations of revolt.

SIGNS OF EUROPEAN FEELING.

ENGLISH INTERESTS IN THE EAST NOT TO BE ASSAILED—AUSTRIAN NEUTRALITY DIFFICULT TO MAINTAIN — THE GREEKS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Nothing more is heard of the mission of the Czarewitch to the courts at Vienna, Berlin, and London. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Russian Imperial Court will return to St. Petersburg on the 17th of November. The same journal, in a leading article, says, we have reason to believe that Russia has no longer any illusions about the way her tendencies are viewed here, nor doubts that the first step which threatens our interests in the East will be answered by another for their protection.

A special dispatch from Pesth to the *Daily News* represents that there is intense excitement there and strong hostility to Russia. In case Russia commences war, it will be difficult for Austria to preserve neutrality.

A dispatch from Pesth says: "The Hungarian Minister of War has informed the Finance Committee that in case of need 217 000 Honved Militia could be completely equipped and mobilized within eight days."

The discussion of Eastern affairs in the Greek Chamber of Deputies has been postponed until the 30th inst., awaiting the King's return home.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Vienna reports that the mobilization of troops in Roumania proceeds very slowly. At Jassy hardly a third of the inhabitants liable to military duty have appeared. The people seem to be utterly indifferent. The same dispatch says the resignation of the Hungarian Premier, Tisza, is mentioned as imminent, in consequence of his dissent from Count Andrassy's Eastern policy.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Belgrade says Prince Milan has received positive and formal assurance of Austria's non-intervention.

THE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

RUSSIA SAID TO BE WILLING TO AGREE TO A PROLONGATION OF A SIX WEEKS' TRUCE—WHAT MONTENEGRO DESIRES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople, says it is stated that Russia has already indicated her willingness to a six weeks' prolongation, if necessary, of a six weeks' armistice. It is hoped that an agreement will be reached on the basis of Turkey's acceptance of such an armistice, as announced in the semi-official statement in this morning's *Post*.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Bucharest says: "Intelligence has been received here that at a meeting of the foreign Ambassador at Constantinople, Gen. Ignatieff declared that an armistice must be conceded immediately, and that the other Russian demands would devolve for settlement upon a conference of the powers, at which Turkey would not be represented, the conference to define the meaning of the words 'autonomy' and 'guarantees.'"

A Ragusa dispatch says: "It is reported that the Prince of Montenegro has declared his willingness to accept the six weeks' armistice, but only on condition that Mostar be surrendered by the Turks."

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The *Times'* dispatch from Vienna says Turkey has declared her readiness to accept the six weeks' armistice, provided it is recommended by all the powers. It is reassuring to hear from Constantinople that hopes of a more peaceful turn in affairs have considerably increased. This feeling is caused by the unexpectedly conciliatory attitude of Gen. Ignatieff. There has not been any trace hitherto of Russia's offering provocation with the view of bringing about a collision. On the contrary, any such intention has been distinctly and decidedly disclaimed. While affairs thus look better in Constantinople, one can trace all around Turkey the iron ring prepared by Russia, which is closing and tightening rapidly and firmly. The friendly relations between Servia and Montenegro, which had become embroiled, have been restored. Prince Nikita has promised Servia that he would in no case accept an armistice extending beyond the present year. On the Roumanian side matters have not gone so fairly. Prince John Ghika is going on a special mission to the European Courts. This seems to indicate an earnest desire on the part of Roumania to avoid, if possible, making common cause with Russia. She probably wishes to ascertain whether she may reckon on the protection of the Treaty of Paris, by which her neutrality was guaranteed. If she finds she is left to herself she will come to an understanding with Russia.

The *Post's* Berlin special states that the report of the Czarewitch's intended mission is declared on trustworthy authority to be entirely groundless.

SAVAGE INTOLERANCE IN TURKEY.

RENEWAL OF THE BULGARIAN MASSACRES FEARED—THE PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIMINALS A FARCE—GROWING EXCITEMENT AMONG THE MOHAMMEDANS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Therapia announces that Mr. Baring, Secretary of the British Legation, is about to return from Philippopolis, being convinced that the Commission for the punishment of the perpetrators of the Bulgarian atrocities is a delusion and mockery. The worst criminals are regarded as humane, and moderate men are in disgrace. The old panic is renewed, and a most trustworthy gentleman has traveled with the utmost haste to Constantinople to inform Mr. Elliott, the British Ambassador, that the Turks threaten new massacres, and have even appointed a day for beginning the slaughter.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says not only from Constantinople, but from all the Provinces of European Turkey, is there news of growing excitement among the Mohammedans, of conventicles held in mosques, and of armaments. The Ministry is divided against itself, and the Sultan is too inexperienced to take the leadership of affairs. Thus the position is more favorable for Russia's diplomatic action. Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, may carry everything before him, or if he fails, may induce such an outbreak of Mohammedan feeling as might justify almost any step on the part of Russia.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

OFFICIAL DENUNCIATION, BY THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES, OF THE ZORILLA-SALMERON CIRCULAR—PROTESTANT WORSHIP IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 24.—An official note has been published here denouncing the social conspiracy and attempted insurrection organized by Senors Ruiz Zorilla and N. Salmeron. The note says four Generals, namely, Merelo, Arevro, Patino, and Acosta, have been arrested, and will be punished according to military law.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A Reuter dispatch from San Sebastian says the Government note alluded to in the above dispatch has created excitement there, and numerous arrests of Republicans have been made at Saragossa, Logrono, Bilbao, and Santander. It is rumored that Ruiz Zorilla has entered Spain on the Arragon frontier.

The official *Gazette* of Madrid, publishes a circular strictly limiting non-conformist worship to the inferior chapels and cemeteries. The circular is especially strict in its provisions regarding Protestant schools. It prescribes that such schools shall remain subject to the direct interference of the Government, and that the schoolmasters must be Spaniards with the proper academical degrees.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Reuter's telegram from The Hague states that the Dutch Government has modified its projects of coinage reform. It now proposes, pending an international settlement of the monetary system, the maintenance of the gold and silver standard for Holland, and the suspension of the coinage of silver.

The *Post* reports that the master cotton spinners of North and North-eastern Lancashire met at Manchester yesterday and agreed to urge all the masters to enforce a general lock-out, as they consider the terms of the resolution adopted by the operatives on Oct. 22 unsatisfactory.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

CAPTURE OF TWO IMPORTANT POSITIONS BY THE TURKS—DJUNIS IN THEIR HANDS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A dispatch from Belgrade to Reuter's Telegram Company, dated noon to-day, says: "It is reported here that the Turks have taken Djunis and Laint Nestor. If this is true, Gen. Tchernayeff's army will be in great danger."

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The special correspondent of the *Times* with the Turkish Army in Servia, reports that the Turks took Djunis, on Monday, after a determined fight which lasted ten hours. More than half the intrenchments on the banks of the river, near Djunis, also fell into their hands.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* reports that the iron-clad Peter the Great was recalled at the moment it was leaving Cronstadt for the Mediterranean. It is believed that even now Russia prefers to effect the semi-independence of Bulgaria by negotiations rather than by declaring war; or that, at all events, she will endeavor to defer war until Winter.

THE WEST INDIES.

BLOODLESS REVOLUTION IN SAN DOMINGO—ESPAILLAT DEPOSED AND GONZALES CHOSEN TO SUCCEED HIM—CONSPIRACIES AGAINST CANAL IN HAYTI.

HAVANA, Oct. 24.—The English mail steamer has arrived from St. Thomas, and brings Santo Domingo dates to the 9th. A pronunciamento took place in the Capitol on the 5th inst., in favor of ex-President Gonzales. President Espaillat made no resistance. He was accompanied from his residence by the British Consul to the French Consulate, passing through the armed multitude, and not one shot was fired.

The war schooner Caporillo sailed on the 7th for Mayagnez, in the island of Porto Rico, where ex-President Gonzalez is staying, to bring him to Santo Domingo. In the meantime a provisional Government of six persons has been formed. The District of Samana and the Province of Seibo joined the movement in the city in favor of Gonzales. In the north matters continue complicated. Porto Plata is still in possession of the adherents of President Espaillat, and it is feared some disaster will occur before Gen. Luperon, commanding the place, will surrender to the new Government.

Advices from Jacmel to Oct. 10 have been received. President Boisrond Canal has publicly declared that he is aware conspiracies exist against him, and a high treasonable movement in the north was easily suppressed. The gathering of the coffee crop has been commenced.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Legislature of Vermont is to consider this afternoon a resolution approving the President's course in sending troops to South Carolina.

The Republicans of the Fourteenth Congressional District of New-York have unanimously nominated Halstead Sweet, of Orange County.

The Republican students of Yale, four hundred strong, held an enthusiastic meeting Monday night to form a Hayes and Wheeler regiment.

The Tennessee Democratic State Committee has issued an address complaining that there is too much indifference and apathy, and that the Democrats must go to work.

The Boston *Transcript* contends that the Massachusetts Republican nominees for Congress have been grossly misrepresented as to their opinions upon Bullerism.

Gov. Tilden is credited with uttering a threat to leave this State if he is not elected. He must not go to Georgia. People cannot vote there who have not paid their taxes.

The Orange County Republicans have made their nominations as follows: Sheriff, Charles B. Gray; County Clerk, Jesse S. Maples; Coroners, John M. H. Little and Andrew Johnson; Sessions, John E. Duryea.

The Norwich *Bulletin* calls upon the Republicans to emulate the activity of the Democrats in Connecticut, especially in making a thorough canvass of the State, and says that if they will do so victory is certain.

Hon. S. S. Rogers has lately been deterred from speaking by severe hoarseness, but will resume his engagements at once. To-morrow he will speak at Ogdensburg, with Hon. William A. Wheeler and Senator Edmunds.

Senator Booth was welcomed back to California with enthusiasm. He is hopeful of the results of the canvass, and as soon as he has recovered from the fatigue of the journey will take the stump for Hayes and Wheeler.

The Rochester *Express* urges vigorous personal work at once on the part of the Republicans of this State, especially in the country districts. Its advice is good and needed, and if it is followed, and the full Republican vote is brought out, the issue cannot be doubtful.

The Republican ticket in Putnam County is thus composed: For Member of Assembly, Hamilton Fish, Jr.; Sheriff, William A. Haight; District Attorney, William Wood, Jr.; County Treasurer, Hillyer Ryder; Justice of Sessions, John O. Bailey; Coroners, Joseph G. Cole and W. S. Crosby.

The Republicans of Essex County are to hold several meetings next week. Hon. Robert S. Hale will speak at Elizabethtown on the 28th inst., at Lower Jay Nov. 1, at Keesevile on the 2d, at Essex on the 3d, at Lewis on the 4th, and at Ticonderoga on the 6th. Francis A. Smith will speak at Scarboro Lake Nov. 2, at Pottersville on the 3d, and at Schroon River on the 4th.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—After a good deal of vexatious litigation and delay, the United States Circuit Court has made an order that upon the payment of $50,000 cash and the execution of a properly signed bond for $550,000, the Missouri Pacific Railroad be turned over to James Baker, as Trustee for Cornelius K. Garrison, and that a deed for the property be given to him by L. D. Thompson, Master in Chancery.

JUDGMENTS IN ALABAMA CLAIMS CASES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Court of Commissions of Alabama Claims announce the following judgments: In case No. 1,397, for $190; No. 1,399, $485; No. 1,400, $250; No. 1,402, $300; No. 1,403, $629; No. 1,404, $500; No. 1,405, $275; No. 1,406, $195; No. 1,407, $140; No. 1,408, $2.0; No. 1,409, $1,000; No. 1,410, $275; No. 1,311, $245; No. 1 412, $225; No. 1,416, $500; No. 1,417, $275; No. 1,418, Thomas W. Manchester, $495; No. 1,421, $300; No. 1,421, $215; No. 1,422, $343; No. 1,424, Thomas Silva, $400; No. 1,425, $275; No. 1,426, $260; No. 1,428, $215; No. 1,430, $210; No. 1,433, $275; No. 1,434, $275; No. 1,436, $275; No. 1,437, $275. Cases Nos. 1,423, 1,427, 1 431, 1,432, and 1,438 are dismissed. The second call of the calendar progressed yesterday as far as No. 2,028 which will be the first case called to-day.

NEW-ENGLAND COLLEGE OARSMEN.

A CONFERENCE IN BOSTON TO ORGANIZE AN ASSOCIATION OF NEW-ENGLAND COLLEGE CLUBS—A CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT WORCESTER IN NOVEMBER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTAN, Oct. 24.—A conference of representatives from New-England colleges was held here to-day, for the purpose of preparing the way for withdrawal from the Rowing Association of American Colleges. Neither Harvard nor Yale was represented, but it is understood that they will come in at the proper time. It was decided to call a Delegate Convention at Worcester on the 22d of November, and to this end an address to New-England College boat clubs was adopted. This sets forth the arguments against the continuation of the existing association and against Saratoga as the place for holding the college regattas. "It is eminently desirable," the address states, "that the place of holding a regatta should be convenient of access to the members of the colleges whose crews participate. While the regatta was held at Saratoga the majority of the members of the New England Colleges were unable to attend, and after a year's preparation of their respective crews, they were debarred by distance from witnessing the race, and were necessitated to depend upon the press for their knowledge of it. Regarding the existing association, it is argued in the address that it is composed of too many colleges. It is unwieldy, and much difficulty is experienced in managing and starting the crews.

The address is signed by E. C. Carrigan, representing Dartmouth; S. W. Nickerson, representing Brown; P. L. Parrie, Bowdoin, and Sydney D. Hooker, Trinity. In the convention at Worcester each college will have one vote. In the conference the Wesleyan was not present, but telegraphed concurrence in its objects. It is the desire of the majority of those signing the address that New-London be chosen as the place for the regatta. There seems to be no doubt that all the New-England college crews will join enthusiastically in the movement, and that a New-England college regatta will be the result.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

AN EXCURSION TRAIN ON THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND RUN INTO—NARROW ESCAPE FROM A TERRIBLE CRASH—OTHER DISASTERS.

MIDDLETOWN, Oct. 24.—An accident to a Centennial excursion train on the Midland Division of the New-York Midland Railroad, at Sandburgh, about twenty-three miles west of Middletown, at 8 o'clock last night, resulted in the death of one man and the quite serious wounding of six other passengers. The excursion train of twenty-eight cars, running in five sections, left Norwich at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, with 1,500 passengers. Section one passed Sandburgh all right. Section two, conducted by T. C. Purdy, Superintendent of the Midland Division, followed about fifteen minutes behind. For some reason unknown, Mr. Purdy stopped his train at Sandburg, and soon after gave the signal to start, but when the engineer had called the flagman in, and before the train got under headway, he again got the signal to stop, and at once called for brakes, but even before the train could be stopped, section No. 3, H. B. Tinsman, conductor, coming round a curve at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, from behind, ran into train No. 2. The fireman of train No. 3, M. Stoehr, jumped off and was unhurt. The engineer, E. McNiff, stuck to his post, and singularly escaped uninjured. The engine was totally wrecked, and the rear car of section 2 badly damaged. Two cars of section 3 were thrown from the track over an embankment sixty feet in height by the sudden stoppage of the train. Manford W. Bonner, of Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., who was standing on the bumper of the rear end of section 2 was instantly killed; Superintendent Purdy was slightly injured. No other persons on this section was seriously hurt. On section 3 the following named persons were injured: J. A. Youngclove, of Hamilton, Madison County, seriously injured across the hips; — Limb, of Hamilton, slightly on the breast; — White, a lawyer, of Hamilton, and Mrs. Morgan, his sister-in-law, the former not severely, the latter seriously; J. W. Overton, of Adams, Jefferson County, badly cut; Mrs. F. M. Darrow and Mrs. Eaton, of the same place, not seriously. The wounded were carried to the nearest farm house, and physicians were summoned from this place. The body of Mr. Bonner was brought here, and will be conveyed, with the friends of the deceased, in a special car to Adams to-day. The wreck was cleared away by daylight this morning, and trains passed as usual. Railroad men unite in saying that they never saw a more "genuine" accident where more apparent and less real damage. The immediate cause of the accident was the ringing of the bell on the engine of section 2. By whom this was done is not known.

POTTSVILLE, Oct. 24.—This morning Edward Keany was killed on the railroad at Mount Carbon, Penn. He stepped from one track to another to get out of the way of an approaching train, and was struck by an engine coming in the opposite direction.

WAVERLY, Oct. 24.—T. Sartwell, of Randolph, N. Y., aged about fifty years, fell from the Erie train No. 12 through the road bridge at this place last night. His body was found this morning. He was on his way to the Centennial Exhibition. Money and a New-York draft for a moderate amount and a gold watch were found on his person.

THE ELECTION LAW IN MISSOURI.

APPOINTING SUPERVISORS UNDER THE UNITED STATES LAWS—DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—A few days ago a petition, signed by Hon. J. K. Henderson, Ex-Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher, Emil Praetorius, editor of the *Westeliche Post*; James Wirbrow, Chairman of the Republican County Committee; Ex-District Attorney Dyer, and several other prominent citizens, was sent to Judge Dillon, United States Judge of this circuit, asking that Supervisors of Election be appointed under the United States statute for the Eastern District of Missouri. Yesterday the petition was received by Judge Treat, with instructions from Judge Dillon to make the appointments asked by the petitioners. Judge Treat called into court a number of members of the Bar, among them the several signers of the petition, with the view to hearing suggestions from them. Gen. Henderson said he was convinced the elective franchise was at the mercy of ballot-box stuffers, and as the law provided for a Supervisor from each party, he favored it as a means of preserving the expression of the will of the people in freedom and security from lawlessness. He was satisfied, however, that the frauds were confined to neither party. Col. Broadhead opposed the petition on the ground that there was no law permitting the course proposed. The law was certainly an invasion of the rights guaranteed to every State by the Constitution, and he would like to see them dare to enforce it in Boston. After considerable discussion and various suggestions from different persons present, Judge Treat appointed Edmund F. Allen, one of the Commissioners of the Court, as Chief Supervisor for this District, who will report to the court the names of Supervisors for the respective districts. The matter has been the cause of a good deal of comment here, and will probably continue to be so until the close of election day.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—1 A. M.—*For the lower lake regions and Middle States, rising barometer, fresh and brisk westerly or north-west winds, colder, clear or partly cloudy weather followed by light rains in the former.*

SUPPOSED BURGLARS ARRESTED.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The Police this morning noticed a man on Canal street whose movements seemed suspicious, and on searching the vicinity found Thomas Cole's stable-door open, and on entering, a wagon-load of dry goods and two men preparing to ship them to Nova Scotia. The goods were recovered, and Maurice Riley and James C. Cornell arrested. This morning the owner of the team and another man were arrested and held for trial.

MAIL STEAMERS TO CALL AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Oct. 24.—The subject of making Halifax the Winter port of call for the mail steamers is agitated here. It is understood that the Dominion Line of steamers will probably run between Liverpool and Halifax this Winter, commencing on the 12th of November.

A RIFLE TARGET MARKER SHOT.

WORCESTER, Oct. 24.—George Miller, twenty years of age, employed as rifle target marker for the Worcester (Mass.) Sportsman's Club, was killed while attending a target this afternoon. He mistook the report of a shot-gun in the woods near for that of a rifle, and stepped in front of the target in time to receive a bullet through the left breast. Death resulted in about ten minutes.

"CORTICELLI" CONQUERS.

WHAT THE CENTENNIAL JUDGES HAVE TO SAY OF THE NONOTUCK'S CELEBRATED SEWING SILK AND MACHINE TWIST.

THE AWARDS OF THE CENTENNIAL Judges and Commissioners are now officially made known. Their opinion of the Nonotuck Company's famous "Corticelli" and silk-making machinery is an excellent specimen of how their most eulogistic reports are phrased. The report is appended in full.

(Official Copy.)

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876. PHILADELPHIA.—The United States Centennial Commission announce the following report as the basis of an award to the Nonotuck Silk Company, Florence, Mass., for Sewing Silks and Silk Machinery:

REPORT.

For a splendid exhibit of a variety of Sewing Silks and Machine Twist of *great superiority* as to strength and regularity, having extreme care in the manufacture.

Also for a fine collection of Silk Manufacturing Machinery, embracing winding, doubling, spinning, reeling-machines, and spool-priming machines, the latter of a very ingenious construction.

[SEAL.] A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.
J. R. HAWLEY, President.
Attest: ALEX. R. BOTELER, Secretary.

—Chicago Times.

THE CURIOUS PUBLIC, when they read of B. T. BABBITT'S BABY SOAP, need not suppose that this is exclusively designed for babies. It may be assumed that what's best for babies is best for all. No toilet soap in the world can compare with this for all the advantages of purity and pleasantness in use. It only needs to be tried.—*Advertisement.*

A SORE THROAT, or a distressing cough, is speedily cured by Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial Exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS CO. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway. —*Advertisement*

THE CHAMPION DRESS SHIELD is decidedly the best. You can get them at MACY'S or LOSSER'S.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE SHOT-GUN CANVASS IN THE SOUTH.
PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL AND STATE CAMPAIGNS.
POLITICAL SPEECHES.
FURTHER EXPOSURES OF GOV. TILDEN'S RECORD.
LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD.
EDITORIAL ARTICLES UPON CURRENT TOPICS.
AGRICULTURAL MATTER; NO. 1 FARMING; POTATOES AT THE CENTENNIAL; PUBLIC FAIRS; ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK AND FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Dr. Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening Coughs—COD-LIVER OIL, as prepared by Dr. WILBOR it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the health qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. For sale by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and should be kept in every family for instant use on the first appearance of coughs or irritation of the Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Experience demonstrates that Parker's GINGER TONIC is a matchless remedy for coughs, colds, and sore throat, and by reason of its tertiary influence upon the blood, through the medium of improved digestion, most serviceable to the feeble consumptive. Ask your druggist for it. HISCOX & Co., Pharmaceutical and Manufacturing Chemists, No. 163 William st., New-York.

Appropriate and inexpensive Souvenirs of a visit to New-York, in the form of BOXES OF PERFUMERY and FINE TOILET SOAP, can be found at COLGATE & Co.'s retail store, No. 1,155 Broadway, near the leading hotels.

When Refractory, the juvenile stomach may be disciplined with MILK OF MAGNESIA, which always conquers indigestion.

A $3 Felt Hat $1 90. Silk Hats $3 80, worth $6. No. 10 New Church st., up stairs.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have R. B. on each drop.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

MULLINEAUX—ABINGHAN.—In New-York, Feb. 2, 1876 by Rev. Thomas Lodge Pastor of West Twenty-fourth-street M. E. Church, RICHARD H. MULLINEAUX to MARIA CARNIGHAN, both of New-Rochelle, N. Y.

STIVERS—VAN DYKE.—At Caterson, N. J., Oct. 23, by Rev. W. N. SEARLES, JAMES STIVERS to ELLA VAN DYKE. No cards.

SKINNER—RUNNIMAN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., DR. THOMAS H. SKINNER, formerly of Raleigh, N. C., to GERTRUDE L., daughter of the late Edward L. Runniman, of New-York.

DIED.

BACON.—At Riverdale-on-Hudson, Oct. 23, MARGARET ROGERS, wife of Francis A. Bacon, and daughter of the late Gen. Frederick CRAY, of Boston.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Riverdale, Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Trains leave Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th st., 9 A. M. and Grand Central Depot, 9:10 A. M. Carriages in attendance on arrival of trains at Riverdale.

BALDWIN.—On Monday, Oct. 23, 1876, TIMOTHY BALDWIN, in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, 83d st., West of Boulevard, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, at 3 P. M. Relations and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BARNABY.—CHARLES E. BARNEY, at Homestead, Long Island, Oct. 20, aged two years and six months.

BENNET.—At her residence, No. 93 Columbia st., Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Oct. 23, ISABEL IMLAY, wife of Ludovic Bennet, and daughter of the late William L. Imlay, of Baltimore, Md.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on this day, the 25th inst., at 2:30 o'clock, P. M. Relatives at residence at 2 P. M.

Of Hartford and Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

COTHEAL.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 22, CHARLES W., son of the late Henry Cotheal, in his 57th year.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Alexander I. Cotheal, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 West 36th st., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock.

CUTTER.—At East Lyme, Conn., Oct. 23, of peritonitis, DR. JAMES B. CUTTER, of New-York.

Funeral on Thursday at 10 A. M. Norwich and New-London boat from New-York.

HAZELTINE.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, Oct. 23, 1876, HENRIETTA B., wife of Robert H. Hazeltine, and daughter of the late William Menck.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 32 Strong place, Brooklyn.

HAFF.—On the 24th inst., at Hempstead, Long Island, SHENEZER HAFF, in the 81st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Hempstead, Long Island, Thursday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOPKINS.—At Auburn, N. Y., on 23d inst., of bronchial consumption, SARA L. ("Sadie") wife of Jerome Hopkins, of New-York.

Funeral at Auburndale, Vt.

KETTELLE.—At Scituate, Mass., Monday, Oct. 23, FIDELIA KETTELLE, of Dauversport, Mass.

[N. Y. and Brooklyn papers please copy.

LANE.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1876, of pneumonia, NATHAN LANE, aged 61 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend funeral services from his late residence, No. 125 Pierrepont st., on Thursday, Oct. 26, at 4:30 P. M., without further notice.

PRIOR.—On the morning of Tuesday, Oct. 24, KATHARINE MITCHELL, wife of James W. Pryor, in the 60th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 25 Gramercy park, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

SAWARD.—The funeral services over the remains of GRACE FRANCES, infant child of Frederick E. and Frances Seward, will be held at St. Paul's Church, Trumbull, New-York City, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 12:30 P. M.

SHAW.—On Monday evening, 23d inst., ROBERT LUDLOW SHAW, in the 62d year of his age, son of the late James W. Shaw.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence No. 30 West 46th st.

SLOANE.—Oct. 23, HANNAH, wife of Edward Sloane, a native of Drumcondhill, parish of Ridesshandra, County Cavan, Ireland, in her 72d year.

Funeral at St. Ann's Church, near 5th av., Thursday, 26th inst., at 2 P. M.

SMITH.—At Jersey City Heights, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., ALEXANDER SMITH, in the 84th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, the 26th inst., from the First Presbyterian Church, Emory st., Jersey City Heights, at 1 o'clock. No flowers. Montcello avenue cars from Jersey City Ferry cross Emory st.

WALKER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 24, at his residence, No. 3 Van Ness place, CHARLTON WALKER, M. D.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITLOCK.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 24, THADDEUS H. WHITLOCK, of the firm of Whitlock Brothers, Canton, Pa., aged 41 years.

Funeral from the house, Thursday, 26th inst., at 12 M., and at the M. E. Church, Purdy's Station, 1 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.—LADIES AFflicted with superfluous hair on the lip, cheek, chin, neck, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIA with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. JULIAN has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 218 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

TREES.—NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO PLANT. Silver Maples $20; Apple-trees $20 per 100; large stock. P. H. FOSTER, Babylon, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNDERSHIRTS

AND

DRAWERS,

WARD'S,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, OCTOBER 26 AND 27.

At eight o'clock, prompt, each day, at Clinton Hall.

WITHOUT LIMIT OR PROTECTION OF ANY KIND WHATEVER, AS PER CATALOGUE.

THE GREAT MODERN MASTERS OF EUROPE.

"The Collection of Paintings to be sold by the Messrs. Leavitt next Thursday and Friday evenings, is probably the most remarkable which has ever been offered for sale in this country. It comprises 122 works by the most distinguished modern masters of Europe."—*N. Y. Times, Oct. 23.*

Agrasot, Andre, Bakalowicz, Baumet, E. Blin, Bertrand, Boldini, Bruneri, Burgers, Campotosto, Casanova, Clays, Commans, Cortazzo, De Jonghe, Detti, Escosura, Fanelli, Feyen, Gonzli, Gallait, Guillemin, Inamo, Jacque, Jacets, Koekkoek, B. C., Leroy, Levy, Madrazo, Meissonier, Mouchet, Pascutti, Perrault, Piot, Plachart, Rougeron, Saintin, Schlesinger, Schreyer, Seignac, Sorol, Toulouche, Troyer, Troyon, Van Luppen, Verboeckhoven, Willems, Zamacois, and very many others.

These choice Paintings are now on exhibition, day and evening, free, at the Art Rooms, 817 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE,

in partition, by order of Supreme Court, of the lands known as the PETER A. COVERDEY estate, consisting of over 100 acres in

YONKERS,

in two parcels of over fifty acres each. The Palmer Road from Yonkers to Bronxville, and the road from Mile Square Road to Tuckahoe Road, pass through the property.

Sale to be Oct. 28, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Getty House, Yonkers, by Robert Cochran, Referee.

The property has a number of fine building sites commanding extensive views.

MITCHELL & MITCHELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 62 Wall st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1876.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 28, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 7 A. M. for Europe per steam-ship Montana via Queenstown, on WEDNESDAY, at 7:30 A. M. for Europe per steam-ship Russia via Queenstown. On THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M. for Europe per steam-ship Cimbria via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. On ATURDAY, at 10 A. M. for an open per steam-ship City of Chester via Queenstown. Correspondence for Scotland, Germany, and France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed. And at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct per steam-ship California via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M. for France direct per steam-ship Pereire via Havre; and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Mosel via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Montana, Russia, and City of Chester do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies via Bermuda and St. Thomas will leave New-York Oct. 26. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 8, 1876.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

MESSRS. WRIGHT & MANSFIELD,

NO. 104 NEW BOND ST., LONDON,

Exhibitors of furniture and decorations of the eighteenth century, have been awarded them two medals and diplomas for superior design, workmanship, and finish.

Mr. MANSFIELD will be in Philadelphia in a few days to attend to those who may honor him with their favors.

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS,

VALISES, AND BAGS.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD'S

BAZAAR DU VOYAGE,

556 BROADWAY AND 1 MAIDEN LANE.

RESTUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, notary Public, No. 152 Broadway, room No. 4, New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates" conveyancing, and other law matters.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,

NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,

Opposite Herald Office.

KEMP'S PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.—The very best, six for $6; can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief. No. 671

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman to wait on an invalid lady and make herself useful; good City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAIR-WOMAN.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with good reference, would go out to work by the day or week; is a good laundress; would take family washing at home. Apply No. at 636 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone; first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 107 West 49th st., third door off 6th av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer; four years' reference from last place. Call or address for two days at No. 205 West 32nd st., corner Broadway. Ring Mrs. Metzgar's bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Norwegian Protestant girl, thoroughly competent, in a private family; best City reference. Address M. R., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A reliable young woman; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Address L. M., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 319 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a competent young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; high references. Call at No. 32 West 28th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid or parlor-maid in a private family; is thoroughly competent; first-class City reference. Call at No. 226 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid or laundress; can do fluting; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 124 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid or waitress, or would go as laundress; first class reference. Call at No. 261 6th av., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl to do chamber-work and fine ironing or sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 733 2d av., between 39th and 40th sts., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do up-stairs work, or take care of children and make herself generally useful. Call at No. 6 East 33d st., south side.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a competent young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF eighteen years; understands chamber-work and plain waiting, or would be willing to care children. Call two days at No. 445 West 50th st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GIRL TO DO chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; best City reference from last place, where she has lived many years. Call at No. 70 Charles st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A TIDY WOMAN AS chamber-maid or kitchen-work or pantry-work; wages no object; good reference. Call at 620 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, OR to take care of children. Can be seen between 10 and 1 at No. 31 East 38th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A lady for a reliable, competent girl; would take charge of children and sew. Apply at 39 East 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 70 West 43d st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A small private family; five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 35 West 17th st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO SISTERS, ONE competent cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can take entire charge of kitchen and marketing; other as waitress; understands her business thoroughly; best City references. Address T. S., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two young girls, sisters, in a private family; one as good cook, and would assist with the washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; would take separate places; three years' reference from their last place. Call at No. 208 East 45th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two respectable girls, one as good plain cook and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have no objection to the washing between them; have the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 131 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; understands bread and pastry; excellent laundress; or to do general house-work; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 113 West 27th st., basement.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young girls, sisters, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress or to assist in washing and ironing family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 23 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTant; five years' City reference from last place; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; meats, soups, games, and jellies; is a first-class baker. Call at No. 211 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of the kitchen; has the best of City references. Call at No. 409 3d av., one door from 29th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young woman as experienced cook; good baker; good washer and ironer; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 256 West 41st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young girl as good cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A GOOD COOK and bread and biscuit maker; understands all kinds of meats, soups, and jellies; will assist with the plain washing if required. Call at No. 234 East 41st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A girl; cook, wash, and iron; good baker of bread, desserts; fine washer; City reference. Call at No. 228 West 16th st., rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent young woman to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 130 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; WILL DO washing if family is small; good baker; best City reference. Call at former employer's, No. 114 West 16th st., near 8th av., basement door.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH GIRL AS cook; would assist with the washing; City reference. Call at No. 325 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; BEST CITY reference. Call at No. 120 West 40th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young girl, or do general house-work in a small family; best City reference. Address K., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A FIRST-CLASS private family; understands her duties in all branches; first-class City and country references. Address M., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHERE A kitchen-maid is kept; has good City references from present and former employers. Call between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. at No. 39 5th av., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; UNDERstands all kinds of family baking; willing and obliging; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 134 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; UNDERSTANDS French and English cooking, also bread and pastry; best City references. Call or address for two days No. 218 West 27th st., Room No. 18.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT AN EXCELLENT COOK; will do coarse washing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 150 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK AND BAKER; is willing to assist with the washing; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 213 East 20th st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK AND ASSIST WITH the washing in a private family; good City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; A real Cordon Bleu; with City references. Address French Cook, Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; has best of City reference. Call or address No. 140 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; UNDERstands her business; would do coarse washing; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 254 West 18th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman as experienced cook; good baker; good washer and ironer; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 256 West 41st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young girl as good cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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COOK.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH GIRL AS cook; would assist with the washing; City reference. Call at No. 325 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; BEST CITY reference. Call at No. 120 West 40th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESp

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

THE TIMES AND DR. TALMAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

THE TIMES devotes so much space to Dr. Talmage; its references are so distinct in their substance and in their spirit; they have extended over so long a period of time; they are so unjust in their statements, so satisfactory to the basest classes, so distressing in their consequences to many suffering and estimable women and men, and so different from the course of the paper toward most other subjects, that I solicit the insertion of some words upon the wrong, as I regard it, which is being done your journal and the clergyman of whom, without his knowledge, I am writing. Dr. Talmage is the Pastor of and preacher to a direct congregation of 5,000 persons. They represent, by the ordinary rates of one to four or five—20,000 persons resident in Brooklyn, New-York, and Jersey City. His sermons are printed verbatim every week in journals in the United States which have an aggregate circulation of half a million copies, and in journals in Great Britain which have an aggregate circulation of over thirteen hundred thousand copies. One is thus within bounds in stating that at least 2,500,000 persons are regularly reached by his words. The figures used are those which represent the lowest claims made on behalf of the circulation of the papers, and which grow out of the minimum proportion of subscribers to readers. He is now forty-two years old, and has been in Brooklyn seven years, in which time two churches have been virtually rebuilt, by enlargement, to meet the demands for sittings created by his preaching, and two great edifices have been erected outright, the last the largest Protestant church in the Union, succeeding one destroyed by fire, and which was itself larger than any that had been in this country before it.

During these years the net gains in membership have been as remarkable as the increase in attendance. The number of members signing the call seven years ago was nine hundred. The present membership is over twelve hundred, and the average of accessions since a permanent church home was secured has been over four hundred a year. Deaths and changes of residences constantly depolete all church-rolls. The depletion is rarely inferior to the accessions. There are forty churches in Brooklyn which have no more members than they had sixteen years ago; there are not a few which have less. The number annually received into the Tabernacle has in different years considerably exceeded the aggregate accessions to all the other churches of the Presbytery of Brooklyn. Along with the Tabernacle has grown its Lay College, from which more than one thousand trained laymen have gone out for evangelical work, a large number of whom have entered the regular ministry of every orthodox denomination.

These facts prove the possession and exercise of unusual qualities; the ability to gather and impress great numbers; the ability to incite them to great works; an unequaled amount and progress of results. Time enough has elapsed, too, to show that the influences rest on a permanent foundation. I know that these facts are such as entitle themselves to the notice of any student of events. I believe their nature and effects merit the respectable consideration of respectable newspapers. They are embodied in this communication, that THE TIMES readers may discover that considerable development of things they approve of has occurred in a quarter, which has suffered much misinterpretation at your hands. The measure of the work thus outlined, the manifold details of it which have not been suggested, but which suggest themselves to all church-going readers, can be let stand as all the answer necessary to be made to much of a criticism which is more kind and favorable toward frivolous, evanescent, and even vicious forces than just to a Protestant church and a Protestant preacher.

As to the *Christian at Work* matter and Dr. Talmage, every stricture of THE TIMES has been the product of an adoption of the statements made against him, and nothing in the news or opinions columns of your paper has indicated that Dr. Talmage's statements have been considered at all. They were in no degree printed as news. In brevier you have assumed that everything charged against him was true, and that everything he has rejoined is not. The facts are just these: Dr. Talmage and the proprietors were formally to part company Nov. 6. After this agreement the proprietors conveyed their property to another secretly, and with the presumable intent of dropping Dr. Talmage out, without notice, suddenly, before the time agreed on, and in a way that would have injuriously and unjustly affected him. He learned of this conspiracy, as I do not hesitate to call it, and dropped himself out on the very last day in which the proprietors he was serving were the proprietors! He was to edit their paper, not another's. They made it over to another, and did not mean he should knew that he had been sold out of his place before the time mutually agreed on for his retirement. He retired by his own act simultaneously with those who had designed to precede him, just long enough to leave him in the lurch. He was quick enough to counteract an unfriendly and covert movement against him. That is his offense. On ceasing to be editor he printed a valedictory statement that he had ceased to be editor. That is his crime. That is all he did, and as to the advertisement of the *Advance* he neither put it in nor knew that it was put in. This is not assertion merely. I know, in all that the word implies, that what I say is true concerning the advertisement. THE TIMES can doubtless keep on commenting upon a version of the occurrences different from this, but this is the complete and solely truthful version.

The change of name business is just as simple. The proposition of last March was this: In case the *Christian at Work* Company failed, and that paper stopped, to get out a duplicate without the loss of a week, the duplicate to be called *Christian Work*, leaving out the "at," as being an awkward word in an imprimature. This proposition was made entirely contingent, and for the purpose of securing subscribers to the *Christian at Work* from the loss of the papers for which they had paid a year in advance, on the strength of the fact that Dr. Talmage was the editor of the paper. It was designed to proceed to the full consent of the *Christian at Work* people to the modification of that name and to settle with them for the subscriptions, turning over to them all the moneys that had come in before the change should have taken place, and arranging to assume all the expenses and receipts after the proposed change. The mailing list was only mentioned, and it was openly mentioned, as a means to secure every subscriber from a stoppage of the paper in March would injure could be assuredly guaranteed a paper of the kind he had paid for for the rest of the year. My knowledge on this matter is also personal and complete, because my counsel was solicited at the time and upon the facts just as I here give them. I may also add that Mr. Hallock, who seems so shocked at the proposition of a change of name, six months after he entertained it, has been in friendly relations with Dr. Talmage ever since; but I err in this; he ceased friendly relations the day after the Doctor left the *Christian at Work*, and to be precise as to time, it was the evening of the day after, and, to fix the date by an event, it was just after he offered Dr. Talmage, and the latter declined, a contract guaranteeing him $5,000 a year if he would resume his relations to the *Christian at Work* under Mr. Hallock's provisional proprietorship. In that interview, on learning the causes impelling Dr. Talmage to his retirement, Mr. Hallock approved of it and of the manner of it, and he was also made the bearer of this offer from Dr. Talmage to Mr. Remington: Mr. Remington to select any five evangelical ministers he pleased, as a board, to consider the facts in the case of the retirement; Dr. Talmage to justify his action to the minds of every one of these five ministers, or failing to satisfy any one of them, to make apology and reparation all round, in such a one might prescribe. A franker, and I will add more verdant and more ingenuous offer I never heard of, but it has not been accepted, for reasons only known to the Remingtonian mind.

I have written more than I meant to write, but see nothing that I can shorten. I have given the facts of Dr. Talmage's work and of his relations to the paper in the matters as to which he has been criticised. These facts must be relied upon to portray a very earnest, very peculiar, and a very square man in his true lights and proportions. The ultimate verdict of his own age upon the genius, courage, and Christian consideration of the man is not doubtful, but from the very quality and pace of his gifts the opinions of the day are divided. He must grow up to justice through misinterpretation and caricature, in themselves a proof of the vigor of the man, for they are less vigorous who escape them. It is absolutely true that all who know him and are not in themselves mean or crooked, like him. THE TIMES is neither, but it does not know him. I hope what I have stated will make a great journal and a great man better friends or "better strangers."

ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY.

NO. 400 CLAREMONT AVENUE, BROOKLYN, Monday, Oct. 23, 1876.

WASTE OF WATER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A waste of Croton is wicked at any time, and when we are on the verge of a water famine, as we are now, it is criminal. At the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Twelfth avenue, opposite the market, stands a hydrant, and for three weeks, to my personal knowledge, it has been so that boys and men could unscrew the faucet and set the water to running, and the most of the time it is left running. Police are ordered to stop the waste, which they can only do by standing over an open hydrant with a club. Why on earth the hydrants are not secured so that they can't be opened by any one desiring to do so is a mystery. There are several on the line of the North River in the same way. One more I can locate corner of Thirteenth avenue and Bogart street. Mr. Campbell Commissioner of Public Works, has been notified of this twice, but he chooses to build a new reservoir at an expense of $20,000,000 to supply this waste rather than have the hydrants secured against it.

HAYES & WHEELER.

NEW YORK, Sunday, Oct. 22d, 1876.

THE BROOKLYN RING TICKET.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The cowardice of the so-called "independent press" of this ring-ridden city obliges me to ask leave to address a few words of warning to my fellow-citizens of Brooklyn through the medium of your able, honest, and anti-ring paper, THE TIMES. The following is a list of the Ring candidates, misnamed "Democrats," of whom I desire to express myself in brief, not with any personal feeling, but solely from their record in the past:

CONGRESSIONAL.

Fourth District—A. M. Bliss.

COUNTY.

Register—William Barre.
County Clerk—John Delmar.
Surrogate—A. H. Dailey.
Commissioner of Charities—Bernard Midas.
Justice of Sessions—Andrew McKibben.

CITY.

Controller—William H. Burrell.
City Auditor—William S. Searing.

ASSEMBLY.

Third District—John J. Shanley.
Seventh District—C. L. Lyon.
Ninth District—John McGroarty.

How oddly must the howlers of "third termism" feel in view of this ticket, where there is not even the plea of acceptable service from the many-term and much-impugned men on this list?

A. M. Bliss, a renegade Republican, better-known as Archi. an unworthy time server and sycophant. A. H. Daily, ditto, William Barre, originally Barry, is liberal if nothing else, since his friends assert that he divides the salary and spoils of the office he inherits from Boss McLaughlin with that worthy statesman, John Delmar—some sixteen years since this worthy Judge drove a milk wagon and ran with the machine, in which latter position he was intrusted with some funds, the property of fellows, and which ill-natured parties assert, he did not deposit in the right place. Some eighteen months since the Grand Jury of this county did indict, foolishly, perhaps, the Judge, for sequestring or retaining the fines and penalties collected in his court (Frst District Justice of the Peace) but a very inconvenient District Attorney never gave the poor Judge an opportunity to establish his innocence—something happened to the indictment. Again, an unreasonable contractor, whose pay clerk was perhaps more artful than honest, had the latter arrested with a sum of money on his person, which the good Judge very properly took into his keeping for safety, and such was his anxiety to further the ends of justice "and all that," that he (to his own great inconvenience, no doubt,) retained the money for over two years, and only parted with it after the importunate owner had brought suit in a much Superior court, which, strange to say, strongly reflected on the conduct of the good Judge: while deciding against him, and ordered the money paid with what lawyers call a threat.

E. Midas looks somewhat like a son of the Flowery Kingdom, and though he was a Charity Commissioner for some years, he never needed that he should be impressed with the idea that charity begins at home, for it is now admitted by those opposed that he has bestowed more care in that direction than strict justice demanded.

Andy McKibben's virtues and judicial abilities are best known in the suburbs where his knowledge of the law has been exemplified in the trial and happy disposal of causes appertaining to the trespassing rights of hog and goat; and, on the whole, all the nominees may, without much sarcasm or exaggeration be called Reiserm, and are no doubt for the Tilden, Tweed, and Hendricks ticket.

R. B.

REV. E. W. FLOWERS AND GOV. TILDEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of last Saturday, 14th inst., you published a letter from Rev. E. W. Flowers, of Detroit, relative to his interview with the then Chairman of the Democratic Committee, the present Gov. Tilden. The name of the author of that letter instantly revived in my mind many recollections of the past, among which were the incidents narrated in the communication alluded to. I was well acquainted with Mr. Flower while in New York, and with the facts published, except that I know of the conversation between himself and Gov. Tilden only by the statement he made of it to me immediately after it took place. When he found there was little opportunity at the time to be employed in any other department, he informed me of his purpose to leave New York, and return to his home in the West to put into execution his cherished intention of entering the ministry of the Episcopal Church, to which he belonged.

For nearly three years during the war I had frequent intercourse with the patients in the Central Park Hospital, (formerly St. Vincent's Seminary, and now the restaurant at the upper end of the Park,) and among them remember with admiration and high regard the young and intelligent soldier from Lansing, Mich. I preserved three volumes of *Autograph Sketches* of the "Boys in Blue," and on turning to one of them I find the following entry made by Mr. Flower:

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL,
CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

* * * * * * *

E. W. Flowers, of Company E, Eighth Regiment, Michigan Volunteers, residence, Lansing, Ingham County, Mich., was wounded near Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 21, 1864. Had my right leg amputated below knee at North Anna River, Va., May 24, 1864. Was transferred thence to Port Royal, Va., and from there to Washington, D. C.; was confined in Finley United States General Hospital for two months; received a furlough and was subsequently transferred to this hospital, and at this date am, through the mercy of a merciful God, in a fair way of recovery. [I have omitted from the entry a kind, personal allusion, not necessary to be quoted.]

Mr. Flowers, after his wound was entirely healed and his artificial limb was supplied, was discharged, and found employment, as stated in his letter. The refusal to continue him in his clerkship by the Chairman of the Democratic Committee deprived the Government of a worthy and noble young servant, who preferred to maintain his principles and his convictions rather than to seek his temporary interest; but it was probably the instrument of giving to the Church a consistent and honored standard-bearer in the conflict with sin and corruption, political as well as moral.

I feel it a privilege to add this slight testimony to the history of Mr. Flowers' patriotism and unswerving fidelity to duty, and trust that his future will be as bright as has been the past.

WILLIAM OLAND BOURNE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 16, 1876.

HONEST POLITICIANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The 7th of November is drawing near and America, like England at Trafalgar, expects every man to do his duty. Every man should feel that he has a duty, and conscientiously, and as under oath, should vote for the man he deems best fitted to fill the post of President. Don't let us content ourselves with "shirking," and, neither of the candidates perhaps, being to our mind, think the best way to get out of the muddle will be to vote for neither party. No one pretends to think that either of them is perfect, but one may be better than the other. I was much amused at a question asked the other day by a little child, "Is Grant as good as Washington?" "Nothing like as good," was the reply. "Why," said he, with an innocent, surprised face, "did he ever tell a lie?" His ignorance was not much greater than that of some men—pity his innocence does not go with it. Some men really seem neither to know nor to care who the Presidential candidates are, or what becomes of the country; that is, they know, for they can't help knowing, but they don't care, and thus leave a clear field and plenty of favor to needy politicians who rush in where honest men fear to tread. Many men in their knowledge of the subject and interest in it resemble the ancient worthy who thought that because he had the disease of which Washington died he must needs have the Constitution of the United States. It is a marvel to me that our American men take so little interest in politics. They can discuss the questions of the day over their walnuts and their wine, but they don't get beyond discussing them. No honest man, no gentleman, seems to care enough for his country to be willing to put his own hand to the plow. Fools and knaves, patriotically the knaves, throng our public places, and are willing enough to partake of the loaves and the fishes. "Every man has his price," is their motto, and they hang together, knowing that they deserve to hang separately. Far away seems the time when a celebrated political party took its name from the initial letters of its motto, "We hope in God." Nowadays politicians in general neither "hope in God," fear God, nor keep his commandments. And to think that it should be so now, at a time like the present, when in the mighty pressure of our country onward, talent and integrity, strong minds and honest hearts, are more than ever needed to serve and shield her. Very fitting, very well deserved is the Greek *idiotes*, from which the English word idiot is derived, signifying a man who takes no interest in politics. For there are honest men to be found among us without Diogenes and without his lantern—men uniting the gentleman, the scholar, and the Christian; able, if they were only willing, to come up to the help of the nation, and to make America a name and a praise in the whole earth. But they will not come because politician has become a by-word and a reproach synonymous with every kind of low dishonesty. So much the more are they needed, like Herculss, to clean the Augean stables, and to prove to the world that a man can be a politician and yet keep his integrity; that he can be a politician and yet, like Bayard, be "without fear and without reproach;" a pure patriot, an incorruptible statesman, an earnest, resolute, whole-souled Christian. Oh, what a glorious future might be before us! CUMÆA.

A HINT TO JUSTICES GOEPP AND SINNOTT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice that Justices Charles Goepp and James P. Sinnott, both of the Marine Court of this City, seem to employ most of their time in writing political pamphlets in the interest of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Without commenting at all upon the indecency of judges coming down from the bench to trail the ermin in the "dirty pool of politics," I must say that these gentlemen could be much better employed in performing a duty to the public for which they are paid the handsome salary of $10,000 per annum. What, with writing long-winded political essays and pedantic decisions upon questions of little or no importance, and having only in view the frequent appearance of his name in the Law Register, with a problematical J attached thereto, Mr. Justice Goepp manages to fritter away time which should be devoted to clearing off the over-burdened calendars of the Marine Court. Yet Justice Goepp cannot plead ignorance of the fact that his court, which is valuable only to the public because it has heretofore been speedier in granting trials to litigants than the other courts, is shamelessly behind in its work, since it is but a few months since he said in deciding against a motion to advance a cause on the calendar, that there are several thousand causes on the calendar which will never be reached. We hope the next Legislature will help this court to reach these hopeless causes, but in the meantime, I submit that it is the duty of the Justices of the court to devote their time to grant all possible relief, rather than to waste it on political pamphlets.

A VICTIM OF TARDY JUSTICE.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 23, 1876.

JAMES LICK'S ECCENTRICITIES.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says: "When John Lick, the son of the great philanthropist, came to this city some time in the last decade, he entered into many of his father's plans, and intended to remain here. James took the young man to his agent's office, E. W. Leonard, and introduced him as his son. John had grown up in Pennsylvania with his mother, and not many persons at that time knew that Mr. Lick had a son. The fact was, therefore, one of considerable amazement to Mr. Lick's friends. How much of John was consigned by his father to pick several bushels of quinces and apples from an orchard that Mr. Lick then owned on the outskirts of the city, but was particularly instructed not to sell the fruit. John did as directed, and harvested the quinces and apples. Four weeks afterward Mr. Lick found the fruit in his store-house complete ruined by decay. He then escorted John for not disposing of it, and a fierce quarrel ensued. This was one of the petty quarrels that finally separated Mr. Lick and his son, and sent the latter back to Lebanon in anger. In his later years he was possessed of a very querulous and irritable disposition, and as he used the emphatic words of the English language very freely, his personal attendants' positions were not easy ones to fill. It is stated that he has employed and discharged as many as a dozen persons in a week. His female nurse, Mrs. Messiter, was one who, perhaps, better than any one else, knew how to humor him, and even she was discharged and reengaged several times.

EFFECTS OF THE ARCTIC DISASTER.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury* of Monday says: "The disaster to the Arctic whaling fleet, though very great, does not nearly approach in magnitude that of 1871, when nineteen vessels belonging to this port were abandoned, with eleven from other ports. The valuation of the New-Bedford vessels lost at that time was reported at $1,090,000. The probability is now that, as a rule, the vessels are better insured than they were at that time. As to the effects of this disaster, the opinions of the best judges are somewhat divided. It is clear enough, however, that the prices of whalebone must advance. The stock now in the country is about thirty thousand pounds, and as the price has of late been slowly advancing, it cannot fail to go still higher. It is not expected that the prices of oil will be so much affected. Sperm-oil can hardly feel it, and while a small advance may be looked for in whale-oil, there are so many substitutes for it which can be used on a pinch that the rise in this would not be great. The bone now on hand amounts to about ten thousand barrels. The prices of menhaden and other fish-oils may also be slightly affected. It must be remembered, however, that in the natural course of trade the oil taken by these lost vessels would not reach the market for some months yet. Another result will probably be a material rise in the value of whale-ships. These vessels can hardly be replaced by purchase, and new ones cannot be built for the amount at which they are valued. Some of the captains of these whalers evidently anticipated the possibility of having to spend the Winter in the ice, from the fact that they asked for extra fares of bread and molasses, and an extra quantity of coal. This was given them by their agents, and the owners of some of the ships inform us that enough has been put on board to keep all those left with the ships till Spring."

BREAKING A PROBATED WILL.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says that there is under argument in that city before the Judges of the Orphans' Court, in banc, a curious will case. Joseph Chambers died in 1875, and his will, drawn in 1873, was presented to the Register by his executors and his heir-at-law, and was admitted to probate. This will provided a legacy of $1,000 to a relative, his gold watch to a friend, and the balance of his estate, probably $1,000 in value, to a Mrs. Clark. The executors went on with their duties, and filed their first account, when there were some receipts presented to the auditor for payments on which the testator had advanced to a gentleman. The executors rejected the receipts on the ground that the signatures to them were forged. It was demanded that the will, which was and had been a paper of record for more than a year, should be produced to demonstrate the genuineness of the signature to the receipts, but when produced there was an entire dissimilarity in the name of "Joseph Chambers," as appended to both. The parties holding the receipts, after demonstration were the next-of-kin, commenced a contest of the will as a forgery; but as it had already been admitted to probate, the burden of proof was laid on them. They brought oral and documentary evidence to support the charge that the signature to the will was not in the handwriting of the deceased. The executors, represented by J. B. Colohan, produced an equal, if not greater, quantity of testimony of relative business men, documents, &c., to prove its genuineness. Unfortunately, the subscribing witnesses, who saw the will signed, cannot be found.

HOW THE WAR MIGHT HAVE BEEN AVERTED.

A gentlemen, recently returned to Washington from a trip through the New-England States, relates to the *Chronicle* the following:

"Stopping over night at a hotel in a New-Hampshire town he found the usual political discussion being waged warmly between a Democrat and a Republican in the reading-room, the former a Wall street broker from New-York, and the latter an Englishman, who had served through the war. Words ran high, and the debate became lively. Every issue was discussed, from Calhoun's first speech to Tilden's income-tax, and among others the hanging of John Brown at Harper's Ferry. As they warmed up things became very personal, the broker declaring that the Englishman had no right to meddle anyhow, and he had better go back to his Queen, the latter retorting that he had gained a right by raising his arm in defense of the country, and would soon be citizen in England and come here to be a true citizen than born here and be a traitor. Here the Democrat ventilated himself of the opinion that every Republican ought to have been treated just as John Brown was, and then rushed off to his room, his antagonist following a few minutes later. A goodly number of the town lawyers had been attentive listeners, and a few minutes after the gladiators had departed an old fellow, evidently the spokesman of the party, raised his voice: 'Now, them fellows is purely too one-sided. I'm a Demyerat, but I takes a mod'rit view of the question. This is my opinion, and I've said it more'n a thousand times: It was right and proper that John Brown should've been hung; but there's Harper's Ferry just as guilty; he should'a been hung too, and then we wouldn't 'a had no war.'"

OREGON SALMON.

The Portland *Oregonian* says that during the present fishing season there have been eighteen salmon canneries on the Lower Columbia River, and that they have put up 423,730 cans. Of these, over 400,000 cases contained four dozen one-pound tins, and the remainder consisted of two-pound and two-and-a-half-pound tins. The season opened at about $1 30 for one-pound tins, and the same are now held at $1. 80. Last March it was estimated that from 500,000 to 600,000 cases would be packed. Over 100,000 cases have been shipped direct from Astoria to England in the past three months. Receipts at San Francisco since Jan. 1 aggregate 289,200 cases, most of which has come to hand in the past few months, and nearly all of which has been reshipped.

THE PATHWAY TO THE POLE

THE ARCTIC FLOOD GATE OF THE GULF STREAM.

GERMAN EXPEDITIONS—GRAND PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED—IMPASSABLE BARRIERS OF FROZEN WATER—ICEBERGS OF HUGE PROPORTIONS—THE GULF-STREAM CURRENTS—HOW THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA AFFECTS THE INHABITANTS OF EUROPE.

From the London Spectator.

Mr. Van Campen deserves the thanks not only of his own countrymen, but of all those interested in Arctic research, for the wise efforts he is making to draw fresh attention to the subject. The immediate object of the pages before us [*The Dutch in the Arctic Seas*: By Samuel Richard Van Campen,] is to rekindle Dutch enthusiasm concerning one field of heroic adventure in which in bygone days no one surpassed them, and then to use the enthusiasm so kindled to stir up the Dutch Government to undertake the sending out on a voyage of discovery an Arctic expedition similar to our own. Of course, with regard to the whole question of Government expeditions of this kind, there is a good deal to be said for and against. On the one hand, we have men like Lamont, with surely no small amount of practical and hardly-acquired wisdom to bring to bear on the question, asserting that if the Pole is to be reached it will probably be by men who in small vessels and for private ends are content year after year to go on pounding away at the ice. Dutch whalers as early as 1655 and 1676, if their records may be looked upon as reliable, sighted higher points of latitude than the second German expedition. Collinson, Ommanney, McClintock have all declared, on the other side, for the necessity that such expeditions, if they are to be successful, should be under naval discipline and Government control. Yet the late Admiral Osborn, whose opinion must be allowed all weight, while stating very distinctly that "an exploration of the Polar area should always be sent under naval auspices and naval discipline," and adding, "I have no faith in purely private expeditions on such a service as this I advocate," is compelled elsewhere by his sense of justice to admit that "Columbus would never have reached the new continent, the immortal Cook could never have made his voyages round the world, the illustrious names of Franklin, Ross, and Parry would not have been added to the rolls of fame, if past Admiralities had been wanted for to organize scientific research and geographical exploration." The fact is there is room enough and to spare for both kinds of enterprize. It is a generous rivalry, and we are glad to see the question become one of rivalry between nations; and, though inclined to indorse Mr. Van Campen's opinion that England having undertaken to go to the North Pole, she will do it, we should be well content to see by half a boat's length only. Meanwhile, the question before us, of what Holland can and will do in the matter, is one full of interest. We shall endeavor as briefly as possible to give a resumé of the leading suggestions in the work before us.

To force a passage to the east by the northward, and thus obtain greater facilities for trade with China and Central Asia, was following the example of the early Dutch adventurers. Men like Barents, martyrs for this idea, did not die altogether in vain. It is nearly three hundred years since Barents discovered Spitzbergen, with its 30,000 square miles of earth, in which there is not sustenance enough for one human being, and succeeded in rounding the north-east point of bleak Novaya Zemlya, a feat which was not again accomplished till 1871. But the object of all former Dutch expeditions was a purely commercial one, and nature rarely renders up her secrets thus. Suddenly the magnitude of the question from another point of view has burst upon the world. Here are 2,500,000 square miles of the earth's surface to be explored, and locked among its mysteries the shortest route from Europe to Asia, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but holding also other problems in solution, as the equatorial and polar currents, the influence of the atmospheric condition of the polar area on the climate of Europe, the exact configuration of our globe, with many a difficult secret in the phenomena of magnetism, not even possibly in the science of ethnology. Here, then, is a field where the heroes of science of every race may go in and win, and here the indomitable race to whom difficulty and hardship are but new incentives to action may well claim a place. The nation which does not only dream of draining the Zuyder Zee, but makes that project a feasible one, which she is forthwith to take in hand, adding thereby six per cent. in productive acreage to her national area, is not to be daunted by difficulties when she has an enterprise in hand. The question of the existence of an open sea at the pole, and "the question as to the presence at the northern axis of our globe of those mighty currents"—"the warm rivers of the sea"—which are known to exert so marked an influence on climate in other parts of the world, are certainly among the grand problems to be solved by the minute investigation to be looked for from future Arctic exploration. And in pursuance of this thought, Mr. Van Campen taxes next into consideration what special route it will conduce most to the interests of science that a Dutch expedition should follow. And clearly one of the objects he himself has most at heart is to test the practicability of a passage to the Pole, borne, as it were, on the current of the Gulf Stream; and this suggestion alone opens up a question which we commend to our readers, but with which it is very difficult in our limited space adequately to deal. Whence comes the current our British expedition is gone to meet? How does it reach the circumpolar region in such a state that it carries before it, on its return circuit, such enormous masses of ice? The answer Mr. Van Campen returns to that question is this: "The Gulf Stream that washes the coast of Britain, saving us from the rigors of a Labrador Winter, passes up between Novaya Zemlya and Spitzbergen, bearing driftwood, the marine plants which only grow in mild temperatures, and innumerable other of its treasure-stores, and deposits some of these on far northern coasts; while other tribute is found more to the west, thus pointing out to all theoretical appearance a channel poleward." "A learned American reviewer" is quoted by our author as noticing that a branch of the Gulf Stream turned to the Arctic regions by way of Spitzbergen, "thus indicating to the explorer the true way to the Pole as unerringly as the wild buffalo of the West points out to the hunter by its beaten paths the easiest and best routes through the Rocky Mountains; yet strange to say, all the Polar navigators, from Parry to Dr. Kane, have ignored this fact, and sought passages to the Pole in vain far to the westward, by way of Davis Strait and Baffin's Bay. While nature has been beckoning them on to the true thermal gateway to the pole, they have cast their eyes in a different direction, and wandered about in *culs-de-sac*, only to be baffled and wearied and driven back by impassable barriers of ice." We give this suggestion as Mr. Van Campen gives it, for what it may be worth, but we are inclined, with him, to add Lieut. Maury's testimony to the fact that from the Gulf issues a ceaseless and mighty flow of water to the tropics, carrying with it icebergs of huge proportions—proportions so huge as to defy computation. The figures given seem absurd. Take the one instance he gives of the berg which bore the Resolute and cast it 1,200 miles to the south, and which was computed to be 300,000 square miles in area, (an area about equal to a Prussia and a half,) which surely can have never been explored and its extent determined by the crew of a single vessel.) Evidently we try in vain to estimate what must be the flow of water from the south which, "wedging itself into this space around the Pole, ejects such masses out of this space as easily as the steam-driven piston of the engine throws its *jet d'eau*." Surely, says Mr. Van Campen, the current that is equal in its power to the accomplishment of these stupendous mechanical operations can bear any vessel that will take advantage of its existence as near the Pole as a ship can approach, when steaming against the volume of its returning waters, by that

examination adjourned with costs. See memorandum.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Chief Justice Shea.

Dumont vs. Westcott.—Ordered that plaintiff file security for costs.

Motions Granted.—Corlis vs. Worl, Strange vs. Fisher.

Blake vs. Duff.—Report and account of Receiver, with order of his discharge.

Stackpoole vs Vernan.—Motion granted.

Orders Granted.—Harris vs. Tilton; Morton vs. Rossi; Gannon vs. Kidd; Whaley vs. Gregory; Epstein vs. Samuells; La Cour vs. Farrell; Johnson vs. Jackson; Brown vs. Farley; Petters vs. Noah; Brinck vs. Fay; Petters vs. Thompson; Moore vs. Cassin; Salomon vs. Perry.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
87—Brewster vs. Cole.	235—Nosser vs. Buenkel.
88—Bell vs. Conover.	249—Perault vs. Turner.
155—Wormser vs. Hoffman	250—Kidd vs. Bristow.
172—Parker vs. Dumas.	255—Arthur vs. Kennedy.
190—Tarbell, &c., vs. Britton.	261—Hoagland vs. Waring.
196—Bryan vs. The Paoli Belt Co.	269—Hill vs. Keith.
201—Platt vs. Degraauw.	273—Faye vs. Oehlers.
220—Allen vs. Chamberlain.	279—Spaulding vs. Martin.
234—Kidd vs. Bristow.	281—Molonghney vs. Kerwin.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
210—Clusman vs. The Long Island Railroad Co.	138—The People ex rel. Smith Rankin vs. Tax Commissioners.
211—Alexander et al. vs. Brown et al.	139—Byrnes vs. The Tax Commissioners.
212—Littauer vs. Goldman.	140—The People ex rel. Kenworth vs. The Tax Commissioners
153—The Mayor vs. The North Shore and S'n Island Ferry Co.	141—The People ex rel. Corning et al. vs. The Tax Commissioners.
175—Weeks vs. The N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.	142—The People ex rel. Shippen et al. vs. The Tax Commissioners.
186—The National Bank vs. Carll.	143—The People ex rel. Roach vs. The Tax Commissioners.
206—Whiteside vs. Hyman.	144—The People ex rel. The Cen. R. R. Co. of N. J. vs. The Tax Commissioners.
214—Hoe et al. vs. Hussey et al.	213—The Western R. R. Co. vs. Bayne et al.
215—King vs. Bulsse.	
146—Matter of Keegan.	
147—The People ex rel. The Gallatin Nat. Bank et al. vs. The Tax Commissioners.	
—Breer et al. vs. Penneman et al.	

NOTICE.—The Committee on Character meets at 3 o'clock P. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
98—Devoe vs. Boyd et al.	524—Nicoll vs. Scrymser.
146—Curry vs. Witters.	529—Cegger vs. Mears et al.
322—Dambmann vs. Schulting.	549—Waterbury vs. Bouker et al.
474—Uhl, &c., vs. Millhauser.	610—Pike vs. Seiter et al.
475—Uhl, &c., vs. Larkin et al.	621½—Josephthal et al. vs. Heyman et al.
477—Bruns, Jr., vs. Boehm et al.	629—Uhl, &c., vs. Huzner, &c.
487—Phillips et al. vs. Hyman	631—Watry et al. vs. Duncan et al.
499—The Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Trask et al.	632—Knowlson et al. vs. Betts et al.
577—Valentine, &c., vs. Haydecker	45—Angell, &c., vs. Crawford, Jr., et al.
502—Cameron vs. Mitchell et al.	223—Wheeler vs. Duffy.
506—Chl. &c., vs. Scharsberg et al.	530—Smith vs. Lewis et al.
520—O'Conner, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	537—Same vs. Same.
	278—Laugdon vs. Gray.
	279—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 1.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1947—Marks vs. Green.	1967—The Rogers L. & M. Works vs. The St. L. M. & R. R. Co.
2135—Mulry vs. The Mayor, &c.	
1939—Bainbridge versus Bronne et al.	3663—Bates et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1535—Sloane et al. versus Gaudet et al.	1885—Peck et al. vs. Salisbury et al.
1563—Ball et al. vs. Belden et al.	1993—Fitts et al. vs. Onderdonk.
1519½—Kobbe vs. Price.	2037—Randel, &c., vs. Cox.
1486—Gibbs vs. Hichborn.	2243—Martinez versus Del Santo.
1489—Same vs. Same.	
1703—Blaschect vs. Phillips.	1867—McCarthy vs. The D. C. and D. Sugar Ref. Co.
1059—Eckert et al. vs. Chaffee et al.	1699—Chandler vs. Callender.
2225—Kirby vs. The N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. Co.	569—Lynch vs. Kieran.
1617—Miller vs. Miller.	1989—Schaeffer vs. Gibson
1148—Laughran, Jr., vs. Matthews et al.	1047—Berghaus versus Schlumpf.
2011—Redman vs. King.	2165—Dommedieu versus Wing et al.
2065—Laserewitsch vs. Monagnin.	3681—Irving vs. The Mayor, &c.
1611—Dickinson versus Dudley.	1111—Wilkinson et al. vs. Noble et al.
2117—Taylor vs. Surget.	3435—Campbell, &c., vs. Burchard.
1985—Jennison vs. Conner, &c.	2249—The New-York State Loan and Trust Co. vs. Kneeland.
2107—Toffey et al. vs. Williams.	3218—Kennedy vs. The Mayor, &c.
1723½—Bruce et al. vs. Sorvell.	
1329—Sheen vs. Crawford.	
1350—Partridge vs. Thayer	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
6662—Roller vs. Goldfinger.	958½—Forrester et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
738—Wagner vs. Lewis et al.	514—Carrington et al. vs. Hard et al.
2343—Hillenbrand vs. The Mayor, &c.	248—Rogers et al. vs. Phillips et al.
348—Baldwin vs. Mehrbach.	2603—O'Gara vs. Kearney, &c.
2593—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.	2614—Avery et al. vs. Conner, &c.
1320—Fort vs. Harriott et al.	915—Dowling vs. The Mayor, &c.
1036—Schall et al. vs. Collier.	1654—Von Gerichten vs. The Mayor, &c.
2110—De Lavalette vs. Wendt, &c.	1258—Ogden vs. Van Moera.
378—The Guardian Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. The Atl. Nat. Bank.	696—The La. Nat. Bank vs. Schuchard.
1062—Solomon vs. Barr.	872—Jones vs. Julian.
956½—Connolly et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	740½—Edwards vs. Lawton.
957½—Wynkoop vs. The Mayor, &c.	658—Vance vs. Luke.
	1040—Gilbert et al., vs. Marsh, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on—No. 1,078½—Bumstead, &c., vs. Hoadley.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Case on—40—Spader vs. New York Elevated Railroad Co. No day calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
299—Welsh vs. The Ger. Am. Bank.	331—Boyce vs. Wright.
175—Morgan versus McVickar.	6—Waverly vs. The Western Trans. Co.
350—Barras vs. Bidwell.	329—Demuth vs. The Am. Institute City of N. Y.
363—Meyer et al. vs. Ortgies et al.	333—Bohemnon vs. Barlow et al.
269—Abecasis vs. Orgy.	296—Hean vs. The Hudson R. R. R. Co.
379—Johnson vs. Luxton.	
626—Stretch vs. Wolfet al.	
630—Canzi vs. Connor, Sheriff.	321—McCloy vs. Calahan.
	335—Cecil et al. vs. Beed.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

18—Gniterman vs. Liverpool, N. Y. & P. S. S. Co.	846—McDonald vs. The Irving Nat'l Bank.	500 Lake Shore.....	62¼
167—Meyerhoff vs. Fiske.	347—Siegler vs. Slocum.	100 do.....	62⅜
361—Klein vs. Marschutz.	784—Abrahams vs. The Mayor, &c.	100 do.....	62¼
122—Stevenson vs. Hopkins.		100 do.....	62⅜

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

968—Neligh vs. Hall.	827—Heidie vs. Boyd.	100 do.....	62⅜
813—Britton vs. Hastings.	1013—Schwatzler vs. Hill.	100 do.....	62⅜
839—Slimm vs. The Mayor, &c.	814—Slimm vs. North.	100 do.....	62⅜
	912—Gerber vs. Peter.	100 do.....	62⅜

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Aiker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1862—Rosenthal et al. vs. Leopold.	4946—Cohen vs. McCallum.
1871—Rorenthal et al. vs. Stern.	4806—The Bd of Com'rs of Pilots vs Dibbell.
1700—Read vs. Russ, Jr.	4983—Schaefer vs. Stegmeyer.
1698—Rose et al. vs. Russ.	5000—Spenzeman, &c., vs. Belnert et al.
1861—Vom Briesen versus Wulfung.	5001—Brueck vs. Connor.
1882—Cassidy vs. Bongrand.	5003—Schaefer vs. Gaff
1885—Reeb vs. Krause.	5004—Ruppert vs. The Knick. Life Ins. Co.
1886—McParland, versus Crump.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4752—Statler vs. Smith.	4430—Cian Ranald vs. McDonald.
4772—Robertson vs. Unger.	4670—Newman vs. Miller et al.
4974—James et al. vs. Hymans.	4090—Bonaffon vs. Chamberlain.
3342—Goldzier vs. Young.	4312—Doolittle versus Schwartz.
4725—Lorillard vs. Connor et al.	4804—Bougrand vs. the Ætna Insurance Co.
4903—King vs. Arch.	4906—Emanuli vs. Smal et al.
4390—N. Y. Col. of Veterinary surgeons vs. Dickel.	4916—McClure vs. Phillips.
7301—Ringe vs. Mittnacht et al.	4926—Fairchild vs. Knowlton.
4562—Pforzheimer vs. Tucker.	3209—Fuller vs. Sternfels et al.
4616—Kiefler et al. vs. Hiller et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.	Nos.
653—Hugert vs. Brennan.	7140—Herriott et al. versus Post.
8040—Zelinka vs. Schreiber.	
8810—Remy vs. Magron.	6645—Maier et al. versus Springer.
8960—Timm et al. vs. Munsinger.	6646—Maier et al. vs. Donovan.
2315—Crane vs. Walker.	7294—Kehr vs. Covert.
5976—Kohn vs. Marks.	7201—Connor vs. Elwell et al.
7166—Center vs. Smith.	
7318—Grier vs. Robertson.	7200—Bacharach et al. vs. Hebeler et al.
8521—Auris, &c., versus Schroetter.	7714—Shook vs. Ban.
8696—Pforzheimer versus Stevens.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Michael McGuire, homicide, continued. | Charles K. Beckwith, embezzlement.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Henry P. Antes, grand larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 Un. Pac. 1st..	105¾	100 Cent. of N. J.....	35½
5,000 H. & St. J. 8s, con..	81½	300 do.....	35¼
13,000 do.....	81¾	200 do.....	35⅛
210 Del. & Hud.....	74¾	100 do.....	36
500 Pacific Mail.....	25¼	1000 do.....	35¾
100 do.....	25⅛	700 do.....	36
700 do.....	25	400 do.....	36⅛
1200 do.....	25⅛	300 do.....	36¼
400 Western Union..	71⅞	300 do.....	36¼
300 do.....	71⅞	300 do.....	36¼
100 do.....	71⅞	200 do.....	36⅛
600 do.....	72	100 do.....	36
500 do.....	72⅛	100 do.....	36⅛
1300 do.....	72¼	100 do.....	36¾
500 do.....	72¼	100 Han. & St. Jo....	16
1700 Erie Railway..	11⅞	do.....	16¼
1000 do.....	11¾	do.....s3.	16¼
800 do.....	c. 11⅝	do.....b30.	16¼
200 Rock Island.....	101⅞	100 do.....	16
100 Michigan Cen..	b3. 48	200 H. & St. Jo. Pref.	31
100 do.....	48¼	100 do.....s3	30¾
300 do.....	48¼	300 St. Paul.....	28¾
200 do.....	b3. 48¾	200 do.....	28⅝
400 do.....	48¼	100 do.....	28⅝
100 do.....	48¼	200 St. Paul Pref.....	59¾
100 do.....	c. 48¾	200 do.....	59⅝
400 Toledo & Wab...	6	100 North-western..	40⅜
100 do.....	6⅛	100 North-west. Pref..	62¾
400 Lake Shore.....	60⅜	200 Del., L. & W.....	77⅛
500 do.....	60⅝	do.....	78
1200 do.....	60⅝	700 do.....	78¼
800 do.....	60¾	300 do.....	78⅜
1300 do.....	60⅞	200 do.....	78¾
2500 do.....	61	300 do.....	78⅝
100 do.....	c. 61	200 do.....	78⅝
1700 do.....	61⅜	100 do.....	c. 78⅝
2600 do.....s3.	61⅜	100 Ohio & Miss...s3.	11⅜
1000 do.....	61¼	100 do.....	11⅜
2800 do.....	61⅜	100 do.....	11⅜
2200 do.....	61⅜		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, c.	112⅛	$60,000 U. S. 5-20C., '67.....	112 13/32
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65.....	b.c. 112½	7,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.....	112 15/32
8,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.....	112⅜	10,000 do.....	112 13/32
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.....	112 25/32	7,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	112½
		7,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	101 11/16
		3,000 U. S. 6s, C.	112

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, N....	44	100 Ill. Cen.....b.c.c.	83¾
2,000 Va. 6s, C, ex m. c.	68⅜	25 Panama.....	b.c. 127
8,000 do.....	68¾	200 C. & N. W.....b.c.	40⅜
1,000 Mo. 6s, 1877..	103⅜	200 do.....b3.	40⅝
2,000 N. J. C. 1st, N.	110¾	600 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	62⅞
2,000 N. J. C. 1st, C.	83¾	100 do.....	62¾
4,000 L. & W. B. C.	69	100 Mich. Cen.....b.c.	88⅜
10,000 C. & N. W. Con.	104⅝	1400 do.....	88⅜
1,000 N. W. Un. Tel. G.	86½	200 do.....c.	88⅜
1,000 do.....	95¾	200 do.....	88½
10,000 M. & St. P. 7s, '71.	101	200 do.....	88⅜
2,000 Erie 2d.....	102¾	200 do.....s3.	88⅜
10,000 C. & I. 1st, N.	110¾	600 do.....b3.	88¾
2,000 C. Pac. G. bds.	109¾	600 do.....b3.	88¾
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st..	105⅜	200 do.....	88⅞
5,000 L. & N. con. '98.	92	200 do.....	89
4,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.	101	200 do.....	89¼
1,000 O. & M. 2d.....	87½	1100 do.....	89¼
25 Bank of Republ...	72	300 do.....s3.	89⅛
35 Fourth Nat. Bk.	90	300 do.....	89
100 Mariposa.....b.c.	6¾	100 Chic. & R. I. b.c.	s3. 102
100 do.....	s3. 6¾	100 do.....	103¼
100 Preferred.....	13¾	10 Mor. & Essex.....	104¾
207 Mariposa Pf. b.c.	6⅝	5 N. Y., N. H. & H. b.c.	150½
20 do.....	7	200 Cen. of N. J.....b.c.	36⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H.....b.c.	104½	100 do.....	36⅝
100 Del. & Lack. C.....	77¾	100 do.....	36⅜
100 do.....	b.c. 75	100 do.....	36¼
800 W. Un. T.....b.c.	72⅜	100 do.....s3.	36¼
100 do.....b3.	72⅜	100 do.....s30.	32⅞
100 do.....s3.	72	100 do.....	30½
100 do.....	c. 72	100 do.....	30½
100 do.....	72	100 do.....	30½
200 do.....	72¼	100 C., M. & St. P.b.c.	28¾
1100 do.....s3.	72⅜	100 do.....	28½
900 P. M. S. S. C.....b.c.	25⅜	100 do.....	28⅝
200 do.....b3.	25⅛	100 do.....s3.	28⅜
200 do.....c.	25⅛	900 do.....	59½
100 Erie Railway.....b.c.	11⅝	100 do.....	59⅝
25 do.....	11¾	100 do.....s3.	59⅝
100 do.....	11⅝	100 T., W. & W.....b.c.	6¾
50 Clev. & Pitt. G. b.c.	89½	500 do.....	6¾
25 do.....	89	200 do.....b3.	6¾
600 L. S. & M. S. b.c. b3.	61½	700 do.....	6¾
2600 do.....	61¾	400 Del., L. & W. b.c.	78¾
200 do.....s3.	61¾	100 do.....b3.	78¾
1300 do.....c.	61¾	300 do.....	78½
100 do.....	61¾	200 do.....	78⅝
300 do.....b3.	61½	100 do.....	78⅝
100 do.....	61¾	100 do.....s3.	78⅝
500 do.....	61¾	400 do.....	78⅝
500 do.....	61¾	200 do.....	78⅜
1200 do.....	61⅝	200 do.....s3.	78⅜
1200 do.....	61⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	29
900 Erie Railway..	b3. 11⅞	50 St. Paul.....	28⅞
1500 do.....	11⅞	200 do.....	29¼
20 do.....	12⅛	200 do.....	29¼
100 do.....b3.	11⅞	200 do.....	28⅞
50 Tol. & Wab.....	6	100 do.....b30.	28⅞
100 do.....b30.	6¼	100 do.....s3.	29⅛
300 Mich. Central....	50¼	200 do.....	29¼
100 do.....	50¼	200 St. Paul Pref....	60
1000 do.....	50¼	700 do.....	60¼
1100 do.....	50¾	300 Del., Lack. & W..	78¼
100 Union Pacific....	63	200 do.....	78⅜
100 North-western..	40¾	200 do.....	78½
500 North-west. Pref.	62¾	100 do.....	78⅜
100 do.....	63½	500 do.....b3.	78¾
400 Pac. R. of Mo....	4	700 do.....	78¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$51,000 Mo. K. & T. S. F. A.	59	500 Lake Shore.....	62¼
5,000 B. C. R. & M. 1st.	39½	800 do.....	62¼
1600 Pacific Mail.....	25⅜	500 do.....	62⅜
100 do.....s3.	25⅜	100 do.....s3.	62⅜
500 N. Y. C. & Hud..	105¼	600 do.....b3.	62½
400 West. Union.....	72⅜	500 do.....s3.	62½
1700 do.....b3.	72½	300 do.....b3.	62⅜
1300 do.....	72⅜	200 do.....s3.	62½
400 do.....b3.	72⅝	100 do.....	62⅜
300 do.....s3.	72⅝	600 do.....b3.	62½
300 do.....	72⅜	400 do.....	62⅝
100 do.....	72¾	100 Cen. of N. J.....	36½
600 do.....	72¾	100 do.....	36⅝
2600 do.....s3.	72¾	100 do.....	36¾
100 do.....	c. 72¾	100 do.....	36⅝
1700 Erie Railway..	11⅞	100 Kansas & Texas..	8
1000 do.....	11⅞	50 Chic. & Alton.....	100
1000 do.....s3.	11⅞	50 Han. & St. Jo.....	15⅞
800 do.....	c. 11⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	29¼
200 Rock Island.....	101⅞	50 St. Paul.....	28⅞
100 Michigan Cen..	b3. 48	200 do.....	29¼
100 do.....	48¼	200 do.....	29¼
300 do.....	48¼	200 St. Paul Pref....	60
200 do.....	b3. 48¾	100 do.....	60¼
200 do.....	48¾	300 Del., Lack. & W..	78¼
100 do.....	s2. 265	10 Ohio & Miss.....	11⅜
1000 do.....b3.	25⅝	100 do.....	11⅜
100 do.....	25⅞	50 North-western....	40⅛
500 do.....	25⅞	100 do.....	40⅜
50 do.....	25⅝	100 do.....	40¼
100 Erie Railway.....s3.	11⅝	100 North-west. Pf. b3.	63
300 do.....	11⅝	100 Central of N. J....	36¾
100 Mich. Central.....	49	200 do.....s3.	36⅝
200 do.....	49¼	500 do.....	36½
200 do.....s3.	49¼	200 Tol. & Wab.....	6¼
300 do.....	49¼	500 Del., Lack. & W..	78⅝
100 do.....	49⅛	100 do.....c.	78⅝
200 do.....	49½	200 do.....	78⅜
200 do.....	49⅝	200 do.....	78¾
200 do.....	49⅝	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.	29
100 St. Paul.....	28⅝	300 do.....	29
100 Illinois Central..	83¼	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.	28⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Inv.....	102⅞	400 L. S. & M. S. b.c. b3.	61⅝
11,000 O. & M. 2d.....	58	7 0 do.....	61⅞
100 Del. & H. Can. b.c.	76	600 do.....	61⅞
100 do.....s56.	74	100 do.....	62
100 Mariposa.....b.c.	6	600 do.....	61⅞
200 W. U. Tel. b.c. s3.	71¾	1030 do.....	62
5,000 do.....	72⅜	1000 do.....s3.	62
800 do.....	72⅜	3200 do.....	62⅜
200 do.....b3.	72⅜	3100 do.....	62¼
2000 do.....	72½	100 C. & N. W. b.c. c.	40¾
1500 do.....	72½	100 do.....	40¾
400 P. M. S. S. Co. b.c.	25⅜	200 do.....	40⅝
800 do.....	25⅜	200 do.....	40⅝
1000 do.....b3.	25⅜	500 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. b3	63
1000 do.....b3.	25¼	200 do.....	63
350 N. Y. C. & H. b.c.	105	200 do.....	63¼
1000 Erie Railway b.c.	11¾	200 do.....	63¼
2000 do.....	11⅞	600 do.....	63¼
100 Illinois Cent. b.c.	83½	300 Tol., W. & W. b.c. s3	6¼
200 C. R. of N. J. b.c.	36⅝	500 do.....	6¾
1000 Chic. & R. I. b.c.	102⅝	200 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c.	59¾
100 Mich. Cen. b.c. s3.	49¼	500 do.....	59⅞
100 do.....s7.	49¾	300 do.....s3.	59⅞
100 do.....	49¾	100 do.....	60
300 do.....	49¾	100 do.....	59⅞
300 do.....b3.	49½	100 do.....	60
100 do.....	49½	200 Del., L. & W. b.c.	78
100 do.....	49⅝	100 do.....	77¾
700 do.....	49⅞	200 do.....	77¾
200 do.....	49⅞	200 do.....	78⅛
100 do.....	50	300 do.....	78¼
1300 do.....	50⅛	800 do.....	78¼
100 do.....	50¼	100 do.....s10.	78⅝
100 C., C. & I. b.c.	103	200 Ohio & M. b.c. b3.	11½
200 C., M. & St. P. b.c.	28⅞	100 Han. & St. J. Pf. b.c.	29
300 do.....	29	100 Morris & Ess. b.c.	94⅜
100 do.....s3.	29	200 do.....	94½
100 do.....	29⅛	100 St. L., I. M. & S. b.c.	13¾
200 do.....	29¼	100 do.....	13¾
600 do.....	29½	10 N. Y., N. H. & H. b.c.	151½

TUESDAY, Oct. 24—P. M.

The Stock speculation to-day was active and excited and characterized by a tone of great strength. The leading feature of the market was the buoyancy of the Western railroad shares. The causes underlying the recent marked improvement in this class of stocks have been heretofore alluded to in this column, chief among them being the revival in general business and the active movement of grain from the West to the seaboard, which naturally brought with them an immense increase in the carrying trade. Another element in the confidence which has distinguished the purchasing movement in these shares is the impression generally prevailing among operators, growing out of the recent conference of freight agents at Detroit, that the railroad strife, if not formally, is at least virtually terminated, and that an advance in rates may be looked for at any moment. That the companies have concluded to abandon the ruinous policy of cutting under each other in rates is conceded on all hands, and indeed it was about time they should do so, when, as is the case with Lake Shore and other roads, shippers are offering a premium for preference. The certainty that a general European war, though its outbreak may be delayed temporarily by the efforts of diplomacy, will occur in the near future, also tends to impart strength to the grain carrying roads, as with the Russian ports closed an immense demand for our breadstuffs and other products would arise. The improvement in prices ranged from ¼ to 2⅜ ₱ cent., Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Delaware and Hudson Canal, and Western Union leading the advance.

The entire business for the day aggregated 169,645 shares, of which 62,870 were in Lake Shore, 28,825 in Western Union, 17,500 in Michigan Central, 10,200 in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 10,150 in Pacific Mail, 8,890 in St. Paul, 8,500 in Erie, and 7,700 in New-Jersey Central. Lake Shore advanced from 60⅜ to 62⅜, and Michigan Central from 48 to 50⅜, closing at 62½ and 50⅜ respectively. New York Central advanced from 104½ to 105¼, and Rock Island from 102 to 102¼, on small purchases. The Granger shares were irregular in the early dealings, but afterward became strong, and North-western common rose from 40¼ to 40½, preferred from 62¾ to 63⅜, St. Paul common from 28½ to 29½ and the preferred from 59½ to 60¼. Erie sold up to 11⅞ for the common, the preferred being bid for at 24. Ohio and Mississippi ranged between 11⅜ and 11⅝, Pacific Mail between 25 and 25⅜, and Wabash between 6 and 6⅜. Hannibal and St. Joseph common advanced to 16½ and the preferred to 31, but the former subsequently yielded to 16 and the latter to 29. Union Pacific sold at 63, and Illinois Central at 83½@83¾. C. C. C. and I. advanced to 43. Western Union opened at 71¾@71⅞, and advanced steadily to 73. Among the coal shares New-Jersey Central opened at a decline of 1⅛@1¾ ₱ cent., touching 35¼, on the strike among the employes of the company; but later recovered to 36¾. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 77¾ to 78¾, and Delaware and Hudson Canal from 74½ to 76¾. Sales of Morris and Essex were made at 94½@94¾. Express shares were dull and steady.

The money market was easy early in the day at 2@3 ₱ cent. on call; but an active demand sprang up late in the afternoon, and rates advanced to 5@6 ₱ cent. When this demand was satisfied, a reaction to 2 ₱ cent. took place. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 4½ to 6 ₱ cent.

The national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day amounted to $600,000. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York to-day: Savannah, ¼ off; Charleston, plentiful, buying freely, 5-16, selling, ⅛ par; Cincinnati, moderate demand, 100 discount; St. Louis, 50 to 100 discount; New-Orleans, commercial ¼, bank 3-16; and Chicago, quiet, 80 to 100 discount.

The foreign advices report a firm market at London for consols and United States bonds, which closed generally at about last evening's quotations, namely: Consols, 94⅞ for both money and the account; United States 1865s, (old,) 103; 1867s, 108⅛; 10-40s, 107⅞@108, and new 5s, 105⅞—an improvement of ⅛ ₱ cent. in 10-40s and new 5s. Erie was steady at 10¾. The Bank of England lost £31,000 bullion on balance to-day. Rentes at Paris closed a shade lower than on yesterday, at 104f. 65c. At Frankfort United States new 5s were steady at 101¾.

The sterling exchange market was steady on a small business, and rates were without essential change. The nominal asking quotations were $4 83½ and $4 85½, with sales at $4 82½@$4 82¾ and $4 84½@$4 84¾ for bankers' 60-day and demand bills respectively.

Speculation in the Gold-room was tame, owing to the absence of any fresh disturbing rumors regarding the Eastern question. The market was somewhat weaker in tone on the announcement that the Treasury will to-morrow begin the prepayment, without rebate, of the interest due Nov. 1 on the public debt, amounting to about $11,000,000. The opening quotation was 109¾, at which and 109⅞ all the transactions were made, the market closing at 109⅞. On gold loans the rates ranged from flat to 2 ₱ cent. per annum for borrowing. The steamship Mosel, which arrived from Europe to-day, brought £39,000 in gold coin from London.

Government bonds were firm and in fair demand. The changes were only ⅛ per cent. either way, and generally in an upward direction. The new 4½ per cents, registered, sold up to 110⅝. Six ₱ cent. bonds to the amount of $250,000 were withdrawn from the Treasury at Washington to-day and 4½ per cents substituted. Railroad bonds were strong, and in some cases ¼@¾ per cent. higher than on yesday. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles rose to 81¾, Chicago and Northwestern consolidated gold coupons to 95¾, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Lacrosse Division, to 102⅞, Central Pacifics to 109½, and Ohio and Mississippi seconds to 58. Union Pacific firsts sold at 105¾, Fort Wayne firsts at 120, and New Jersey Central firsts, new, at 110½. Sales of Canada Southern firsts, coupon, and of Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota firsts were made at 56½ for the former and 39½ for the latter. State bonds were quiet and steady.

The exports of domestic produce from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending this date were $3,678,068, against $3,983,536 for the corresponding week in 1875, and $4,743,516 in 1874. The total exports of produce from the port since Jan. 1, this year, were $217,672,278, against $205,602,077 for the corresponding period in 1875 and $240,355,478 in 1874.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.

Gold receipts.....	$539,417 83
Gold payments.....	79,467 16
Gold balances.....	50,347,815 69
Currency receipts.....	1,205,846 25
Currency payments.....	762,944 83
Currency balances.....	41,418,001 25
Customs.....	235,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 24.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American gold.....	110	109⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coup.....	110¾	110¾
United States 5s, 1881, coup.....	114½	114½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup.....	115½	115⅜
Bills on London.....@4 82½@4 83¼	$4 82½@$4 82¾	
New-York Central.....	104¾	105¼
Pacific Mail.....	25	25⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
RUSSIA....WED., Oct. 25|ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 8
SCYTHIA....WED., Nov. 1|BOTHNIA....WED., Nov. 15

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA
embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, 1876.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this fine take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 28, 1:30 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 5:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $33.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 48 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Oct. 28, at 7:30 A. M.
ST. GERMAIN, Mesnonnet.....Saturday, Nov. 4, at 2 P. M.
PEREIRE, Dantz.....Saturday, Nov. 11, at 7 A. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; Second cabin, $75; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $23, with superior accomodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus* do not carry steerage passengers.

The passengers of ST. LAURENT are requested to be on board on TUESDAY, Oct. 24, at 5 P. M.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN Agent, 55 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA.....Oct. 31, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Nov. 7, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....Nov. 28, at 2:30 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSAGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26: intermediate, $40; cabin, $55 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BIMONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
ATLAS.....Nov. 1
CLARIBEL.....About Nov. 20

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ANDES.....Nov. 4
ALPS.....Nov. 20

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wallst.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CLEOPATRA.....TUESDAY.....Oct. 24
HAMPTON.....THURSDAY.....Oct. 26
CARLETON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 28

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California, Oct. 28, 1 P. M. | Victoria, Nov. 11, 1 P. M.
Ethiopia....Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Bolivia....Nov. 18, 7 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Australia, Oct. 28, noon. | Angola, Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
Elysia, Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Utopia, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.

Cabins $85 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 20th., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 28 | RHEIN.....Sat., Nov. 11
WESER.....Sat., Nov. 4 | ODER.....Sat., Nov. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE, Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.
FOR LONDON.

Canada.....Saturday, Oct. 28 at 2 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy.....Oct. 28, 2 P. M. | England....Nov. 11, 1 P. M.
Spain.....Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Egypt.....Nov. 18, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $60, or $70, currency. Return tickets, $100, $110 or $120, currency. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates.

Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RED STAR STEAM-SHIP LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

TO ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND.....Nov. 11|SWITZERLAND.....Nov. 23
FEDERLAND.....Dec. 5|KENILWORTH.....Dec. 16

Rates of passage in currency:

First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $26.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philad'a.
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

INDIAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday Oct. 28, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 4, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $23, Currency. Drafts issued at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

S. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wallst.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
No. 409 Broadway.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, Oct. 31

Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Nov. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Nov. 8

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen'l. Agents, 6 Bowling Green.
J. BULLAY, Superintendent
No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Oct. 26
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Oct. 28
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Nov. 8

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, Nov. 4

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 22 and Nov. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 11

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. SAKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 26
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 2
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Nov. 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Nov. 16

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River, as follows:

NAVARINO.....Oct. 28|WITHELLO.....Nov. 18
COLOMBO.....Nov. 4|HINDOO.....Dec. 2

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.

CIMBRIA.....Oct. 26|POMMERANIA.....Nov. 9
GELLERT.....Nov. 2|SUEVIA.....Nov. 16

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
—ALLENTOWN LINE.—Ferry stations in New-York, foot of Liberty st. and foot of Clarkson st., up town. Freight station, foot of Liberty st.

Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:

5:40 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carbondale, &c.; connects at Bound Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

8:45 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

*1:00 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

*4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M.—For Bound Brook.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, and the West.

*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

Boats leave foot of Clarkson st., up-town, at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:05, 11:50 P. M.

Connection is made by Clarkson Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *.

For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.
ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, AND SOUTH.

Time-table of Oct. 2, 1876: Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M.

From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

Stages to and from Keyport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE.
BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

For Trenton, Philadelphia and the Centennial.

Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1876, trains Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 6:45, 7:45, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 5, 6:30 P. M.

Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 4:20, 6:20 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, 3d and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 5, 8:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:15, 9:15 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:50, 6:10 P. M.

PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 and 9:15 A. M. trains from New-York, and to trains leaving Centennial Grounds at 4:50 and 6:10 P. M.

All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.

Leave Trenton for New-York at 5:45, 8:15, 10:20 A. M., 2:19, 3:45, 5:45, 7:20 P. M.

Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.

CENTENNIAL PASSENGERS delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.

H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 2:40 and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at 9:40 A. M., 2:40, and 9 P. M. Sunday 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30 2:40, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Accommodation 7 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.

For Centennial Depot at 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, and 4 P. M. On Sunday 8 A. M. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 7:15, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6, 6:30, and 7:05 P. M. On Sunday 7:20 A. M. and 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 2:20 and 10:30 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 8:30, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:30, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 8:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 3:50, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 7:40, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:05, 9:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices—Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st. Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
—After Sept. 18, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:50 A. M., North-ro and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at West Shore Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16 1876.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

12 M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays. Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD,
After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, and 5:45 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for New-York at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

West trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. H. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.
—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M., at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.
No. 78 John st., New-York. Post Office Box No. 1,029.

L. FUNKE, Jr., SOLE AGENT.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Bread Troughs, Peels, New Year's Cake Prints and Rollers, Springerle's Fort, Moulds, &c. Every tool necessary for bakers and confectioners. WILLIAM HART, Manufacturer, 34 Catharine st., New-York City.

CANCER.—NEW TREATISE; HOW CURED WITHout knife or poisonous minerals. Dr. STODDARD, No. 8 West 14th st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO CENTENNIAL TRAVELERS.

PEOPLE'S EVENING LINE.
ONLY $1 FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE ON
STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.
HUDSON RIVER R. R. TICKETS TAKEN FOR PASSAGE AND STATE-ROOM BERTH.
Centennial Excursion Tickets Taken for Passage and Cabin Berth.

Boats leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st., near Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, connecting at Albany with morning trains for Chicago, Saratoga, and all points North and West.

STATE-ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM,
MEALS ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN YEARS.

Tickets for sale at all municipal ticket offices. State rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
Steam-ships Elsinore and Galatea, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run between New-York (foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday 26, 9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 25, 1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 26, 10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 26, 2:00 P. M.
Friday, 27, 10:30 A. M.	Friday, 27, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 28, 3:00 P. M.	Monday, 30, 6:00 A. M.
Monday, 30, 2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 31, 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 31, 2:30 P. M.	

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS
A. C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW.—Leave Vestry Street Pier at 8:30, and 24th st. at 8:30 A. M., landing at Newburg and Poughkeepsie only. Connections at Albany with new train at 8 P. M. for the West, over New-York Central, arriving at Buffalo at 7:10, Suspension Bridge 8:30, and Niagara Falls at 9:20 the following morning. Continuous trains on Lake Shore and Canada Southern Roads. To Newburg or Poughkeepsie and return the same day at excursion rates.

FORNEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 22 East River (Fulton ferry) at 3 P. M. (23d st. E. R., 3:15 P. M.), and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT.
Connecting with Danbury, Norwalk and New-Haven Railroads. By steamer

AMERICUS,
daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, at 5:30 P. M.; Pier No. 47 East River, at 5:45 P. M., and foot of 33d st., East River, at 3 P. M.

Fare, 35 cents: excursion tickets, 50 cents.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STRYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, from Franklin st. Pier 33, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer MONITOR, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE PETERMAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the sixth day of November, 1876, at one o'clock P. M., before James Isaiah, T. Williams, Esquire, the Register of said Court in Bankruptcy in charge of the above entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 5,092, 5,093, 5,094, 5,095, 5,100, and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," that I have filed an account of my receipts and payments as assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said Register, and that at said meeting I shall apply to the court for an allowance and settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as such Assignee, in accordance with the provisions of said Section 5,096.—Dated this 23d day of October, 1876. FERDINAND KURZMAN, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. GARRETT, JAMES H. CLARKE, FREDERICK A. WHITNEY, EDWIN D. GRISWOLD, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Henry A. Garrett, residing in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1876, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of November, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 162 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of October, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, attorney for plaintiff 170 Broadway. o25-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD BERMAN and ELIAS OLE-RICK, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the eighth day of November, A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room Number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—Dated New-York, 6th October, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

o11-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. BARNEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by WILLIAM G. BARNEY, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the fifteenth day of November, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James P. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the adjourned hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the seventeenth day of October, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

o18-law3wW*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 23d day of October, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABNER L. RAYMOND, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.
As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK WRISLEY and JOHN L. WRISLEY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Mitchell, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Frank Wrisley and John L. Wrisley, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1876.

JOHN C. PREMER, Assignee.
No. 319 Broadway, New-York City.

o11-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. SUTTON, of Jersey City, N. J., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt, who has been adjudged bankrupt on petition of his creditors.—Dated at Jersey City, October 21st, 1876.

HORACE R. GREEN, 116 Church st., N. Y.,
GEORGE D. PITKIN, 35 Murray st., N. Y.,
o25-law3wW* Assignees.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERsey, ss.—At Newark, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JEREMIAH D. POINIER, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
o11-law3wW* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ISAAC M. SINGER, late of the town of Yonkers, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office No. 206 Broadway, New-York City, Room No. 25, on or before the 27th day of July, A. D. 1877.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1876. DAVID HAWLEY, Executor.

jy19-law6mW*

MARBLE MANTELS.
GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest assortment of Grates and Fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style. Low and Half Low Down Grates, with dumping attachment, a specialty. A large variety of Gas Logs, fancy nickel-plated Andirons, Fire Irons, Coal Vases, Folding Screens, &c. Liberal discount to the trade. Old grates altered to low or half low down. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

MARBLE and MARBLEIZED MANTELS at greatly reduced prices; also, monuments, head-stones, plumbers' and furniture slabs, marble counters, and tiling. A. KLABER, 184 & 186 East 18th st., near 3d av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES
is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMIL

FALSE REGISTRATION.

THE WORK OF VERIFICATION.

THE STEPS TAKEN BY THE CHIEF SUPERVISOR OF ELECTION TO DETECT AND PUNISH ELECTION FRAUDS—INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS ASSISTANTS—THE FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION PAPERS OF 1868.

The work of verifying the registration of voters for the coming elections was begun and nearly all completed yesterday. The remainder of it will be finished to-day. The returns or results of the verifications in most of the Assembly districts of this City were placed in the hands of John L. Davenport, the Chief Supervisor of Election, last evening. Mr. Davenport made careful investigations of some of the reports last night, and will go on with this work to-day. These verifications will form the basis or ground on which warrants will be issued for the arrest of persons attempting to vote illegally. Chief Supervisor Davenport addressed the following communication or letter of instruction to each of his aids on Monday:

First—The verification or the present registration in your Assembly district will be made on Tuesday, Oct. 24, and you are required to take charge of the same.

Second—Inclosed you will find extracts from the national laws bearing upon this subject, copies of which you will furnish the Supervisors and Marshals employed in the work of verification. You will instruct them that where they experience any difficulty in obtaining correct information they will furnish the parties with a copy of these extracts, and call their attention to the provisions of the law.

Third—I also inclose you explicit instructions for the verifiers, a copy of which you will furnish each Supervisor and Marshal engaged in the work.

Fourth—The verifiers will be required to work until the verification is completed. They are not to be released from work upon the completion of a single election district, but if work remains to be done, are to be removed between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. of Tuesday, Oct. 24, and in such districts as they may be assigned by you.

Fifth—It is the desire of the Chief Supervisor to complete the work of verification in a single day, but in some Assembly districts this may not be accomplished, and in such case the work will be continued on Wednesday. Great care should be taken to have it carefully done.

Sixth—All Supervisors and Marshals engaged in this work will be paid therefor the sum of five dollars per day.

Seventh—Aids are requested to read with care the instructions to the verifiers, and to impress upon them a strict compliance therewith.

Eighth—You will find herewith four printed copies of each days' registry. One of them has certain names erased therefrom. As to those persons no inquiries need be made. By dividing these books you will be able to give each verifier such portion thereof as you may desire. You will, however, see to it that the portion given each man is made to compare, when given him, with the copy from which the erasing has been done by me.

Ninth—You also have forwarded herewith "slips," upon which the verifiers will make their reports where parties are not found. These "slips" as they are returned will be attached to the list of registered persons furnished the verifiers, and returned to the Chief Supervisor as soon as completed, as in the case of Supervisors' books. Respectfully yours,

JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

The matter of investigating attempted election frauds, whether by means of false papers or fictitious residences, has been gone into very thoroughly, and will still be looked into between the present date and that of the elections. Between 800 and 1,000 men were engaged in the work of verification yesterday, and on election day fully 1,100 United States Deputy Marshals will be in attendance at the polls. Besides these latter, there will also be the Supervisors and Republican Inspectors of Election, who are expected to be vigilant in guarding against frauds. Already the names of about one thousand two hundred suspected men are on the lists as of persons who will attempt to cast illegal votes. In case the verification of the registry fastens guilt upon these men, warrants will be immediately issued for their apprehension, and will be retained by the Government officers until the men attempt to vote. They will then be arrested, taken before a magistrate, and committed. Others, not at present suspected, but who will appear so by the results of the verifications of the registry, will also be dealt with in like manner. During yesterday inquiry was made concerning each of the 117,000 persons thus far registered, and similar investigation will be made of those hereafter registered. The following is the text of the letter addressed to Supervisors of Elections and Deputy Marshals.

First—Section 2,026 of the United States Statutes makes it the duty of the Chief Supervisor of Elections to verify the names of such persons as have registered, and whose right to register he doubts, by "proper inquiry and examination at the respective places by them assigned as their residences." You have therefore been furnished with the names of registered persons as to whom inquiry and verification is desired by the Chief Supervisor.

Second—In making your inquiries, you are to ascertain whether persons by these names now reside in the places from which they have registered—whether they so resided there on the days of Oct. 10 and 18—whether they resided there on or before the 7th of October—and in general terms about how long they have resided there. You will also ascertain whether these registered persons are over the age of twenty-one. All facts respecting the location of the houses, the numbers of the streets and the persons for whom inquiries are made, which would be of value to the Chief Supervisor in arriving at a full and clear understanding as to the condition of each registered person, must be forwarded with your reports.

Third—By section 5,523 of the national laws, it is made a misdemeanor for any person to refuse to answer, or refrain from answering, or in answering to knowingly give false information in respect to any inquiry lawfully made. Where you experience any difficulty in these respects you will warn the persons by whom you are refused information of these provisions of law and their liability thereunder.

Fourth—By section 5,522 it is made a crime for any person, whether with or without State authority, to obstruct, hinder, assault, or otherwise interfere with you, and any one who so acts is liable to *instant arrest* without process. By the same section it is made the duty of every person, when called upon by you, to aid and assist you, if aid and assistance are required. The Policeforce have been instructed to render you aid and assistance, and while it is believed you will not find it necessary to call for such aid, you will not hesitate to do so promptly if you need it.

Fifth—Supervisors and Marshals engaged in verifying the registry will bear in mind that they are sworn officers of the Government, and may be required to make oath to the accuracy of their reports. The greatest care should be taken to have them correct in every particular.

Sixth—All inquiries must be made in a quiet and gentlemanly tone, and no impoliteness or discourtesy must be exhibited toward any person. Be patient and courteous but earnest, energetic, and firm.

Seventh—In the lists furnished you for verification you will find various names erased. As to such names you need make no inquiry. Wherever you find that the registration of a person as to whom you are to inquire is correct, you will erase the name by drawing a pencil line through the same. Wherever you find such registration incorrect, you will note upon the slips sent you the facts ascertained by you.

All your reports and papers will at once, upon completion, be turned over by you to my aid in your Assembly District.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT,
Chief Supervisor of Elections.

Chief Supervisor Davenport has also designed a measure for the prevention of fraud, by means of which each person, who will, may do efficient service in bringing to justice the rascals in the employ of Tammany Hall politicians who are seeking to prevent an honest vote. To this end Mr. Davenport has caused the entire registry of the City to be printed, according to Assembly districts; copies of these will be furnished to all at a merely nominal price—just sufficient in fact to pay for their production. By obtaining copies, honest voters in each Assembly district will be able to pick out persons who are not entitled to vote at the elections, either by reason of false naturalization papers, or by reason of a lack of residence. After discovering any such case, the men will only have to furnish the authorities with the name of the offender, and he will be properly dealt with. In regard to the matter of fraudulent naturalization papers obtained through Judges Barnard, Cardozo, and McCunn in 1868, Mr. Davenport stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that about sixty thousand such papers had been issued. In 1872, by persistent work, the number of such papers outstanding had been reduced to 18,000, and this latter number has been much lessened since 1872. Very many of them have been already seized and destroyed this Fall, and Mr. Davenport expresses the belief that in a short time all of the fraudulent papers obtained in 1868 will have been destroyed. He is at present engaged in preparing and printing lists of all such papers, in order to guard against their being used at the coming elections. The officers will be furnished with copies of these for use. A large number of these bogus papers recently seized are at present in Mr. Davenport's hands, and form a fitting commentary to the professions and specious pretenses of the Tammany Hall Democracy in this City. Some of those whose papers have been seized, make all manner of petitions to Chief Supervisor Davenport to have their papers returned them. In some cases, too, the petitions are reinforced or supplemented by letters from friends. One of such cases is a rather peculiar one, and is given: It appears that a man named Thomas Ryan attempted to register a few days ago, and was not only deprived of the right of registration, but of his papers as well. Thereupon one A. H. Cardozo, a friend of Ryan's wrote a letter to Mr. Davenport, asking that the man have his papers restored to him. This Mr. Cardozo stated that he had known Ryan for twenty-four or twenty-five years in this country, and also knew that Ryan had been naturalized about twenty years ago. The papers were lost, however, and Ryan had gone about eight years ago to Charles E. Loew, the County Clerk and had obtained duplicate papers. Mr. Davenport, in response, told Cardozo that the taking away of the papers was quite correct, since twenty years ago the Supreme Court did no naturalization, and the County Clerk, being Clerk of the Supreme Court, could issue no duplicate papers, since no original papers could have been obtained in the Supreme Court. The only year in which the Supreme Court did naturalization was in 1868, when Judges Barnard and Cardozo sat on the Bench. Mr. Ryan, it is sufficient to say, did not get his papers back.

FRAUDS IN BROOKLYN.

NEARLY FIVE THOUSAND CASES OF FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION REPORTED—MEASURES TAKEN TO DETECT AND ARREST ILLEGAL VOTERS.

Notwithstanding the fact that nearly five thousand cases of alleged fraudulent registration have been reported to the Chief Supervisor of Election in Brooklyn, that official, in common with others who have large experience in detecting election frauds, holds the opinion that the actual fraudulent vote cast on election day will be comparatively small. The name and address of every person who has registered in Brooklyn so far, has been furnished to the United States Deputy Marshals and Supervisors of Election in each district, and the registry lists will be verified whenever there is the least doubt of the right of the person registering to vote or register by visits to the residences given by those suspected. For all those who are suspected warrants will be issued and placed in the hands of the United States Deputy Marshals for execution on election day. Already a large number of warrants have been issued for persons charged with fraudulent registration, but as yet only one arrest has been made. The difficulty of arresting a person who registers under a fictitious name, or who uses the name of a legal voter before election day, is very great. The registers cannot, where so many people register, give a description of those who are suspected of registering fraudulently, and it is only on election day, when the would-be voter gives the name and address which was registered, that he can be identified or not to belong to him, that an arrest can be made. Particular attention has been paid by the Supervisors of Election to registration in the old wards, for reasons already explained in THE TIMES. In these wards the registration is, as a rule, greater than in the even wards, but while the evidence of colonization so far obtained is uncontrovertible, it is also a fact that many of the odd wards show, by reason of their location, a greater increase of population than the wards designated by even numbers. In the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, and in the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Wards the increase ought to be greater than in the other wards which are older, and because of their position less likely to obtain accessions of population.

That a large number of persons had registered fraudulently in Brooklyn and Long Island City is true beyond question, but such precautions have been taken as will, it is believed, prevent them from voting on election day. It is quite probable that a number of arrests will be made to-day, and it is certain, if the guilty persons can be found, that in a short time a very large number will be taken into custody on charges of registering fraudulently. On the last day of registration the inmates of the Alms House and other charitable institutions controlled by the Democrats were allowed to register. These people, in the opinion of the best lawyers, had no right to vote. A complete list of those who have registered has been obtained, and all the votes will be challenged. This morning a meeting will be held of the Presidents of all the ward Republican clubs, at which measures will be adopted for scrutinizing the registry lists and making a house-to house canvass in every election district in the City. The meeting is called by Major Weeks, and will be held at Republican Head-quarters, on Court street. The local committees will go all in their power to aid the Supervisors of Election and United States Deputy Marshals in detecting fraudulent registration.

The Board of Registration met yesterday and completed the registry lists. The lists will be distributed to-day. On Saturday, Nov. 4, the board will meet to revise and correct the registers, receive testimony, and arrange the challenges at the polls.

The following table shows the registration in Brooklyn on Monday last, the total registration for this year, and the total number registered in each ward in each of the years 1875, 1874, and 1872:

Wards	Registration Oct. 23.	Total Registration This Year.	Registered in 1875.	Registered in 1874.	Registered in 1872.
1....	910	3,798	2,443	2,695	1,561
2....	494	1,877	1,674	1,954	1,749
3....	886	3,401	2,945	2,434	2,105
4....	691	2,771	2,079	2,070	2,515
5....	975	3,767	3,162	3,000	2,373
6....	1,761	5,919	4,593	4,465	4,992
7....	1,479	5,333	4,318	4,161	4,665
8....	783	2,989	2,580	2,338	2,550
9....	747	2,863	2,223	2,033	2,224
10....	1,133	4,868	3,921	3,775	3,555
11....	1,062	4,069	3,432	3,313	3,883
12....	918	2,915	3,647	3,279	3,403
13....	1,169	4,337	3,255	3,55	3,741
14....	1,516	4,712	4,.53	3,817	3,675
15....	1,138	4,212	3,240	3,100	3,439
16....	2,139	5,898	4,340	3,904	4,749
17....	1,475	4,979	3,323	3,617	3,581
18....	1,068	3,469	2,469	2,123	2,046
19....	1,512	4,420	3,018	2,844	3,072
20....	1,049	4,698	3,704	3,034	4,110
21....	1,041	4,895	3,377	2,692	6,005
22....	1,063	3,739	2,959	2,721	2,043
23....	532	2,304	1,659	1,443	.....
24....	303	1,224	1,069	776	.....
25....	850	2,8.8	2,063	1,522	.....
Total.	27,290	98,367	75,551	70,4.8	76,131

The registration for this year is 22,716 over that of 1875, and 22,236 in excess of the registration of 1872.

FOLLOWING TAMMANY'S EXAMPLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There will be illegal voting at Hunter's Point, Long Island, on the 7th of November, unless great care is taken to prevent it. A contractor, or one who has from eighty to one hundred men under him, boasts that he will make them tell, and intimates they will vote in more than one place. He said so while talking to, as he supposed, a Democrat, and offered to put him "through," as he said, if he would come from Flushing and vote at Hunter's Point on the day of election. I cannot give names, as I would like to, but I believe there is a plan to vote early and often, according to Democratic policy, at Hunter's Point on Nov. 7. REPUBLICAN.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1876.

EXAMINE THE REGISTERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On examining the Book of Registry left at the place where I registered my name as a voter, I find my address entered as being on the block below where I reside, which I, of course, will have corrected. I send you this that you may warn voters to examine the books for like mistakes. J. M. C.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1876.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The Council of the New-York Academy of Sciences met on Monday night at Mott Memorial Hall, Madison ave., and passed a resolution thanking the managers of the New-York Aquarium for their kindness in offering rooms with scientific facilities to the Academy, and accepting their offer for the evening of Oct. 30. The section in Biology will assemble on that evening in the rooms of the Aquarium, and will listen to an address on Fish Culture by Prof. Fred. Mather. Other interesting exercises will take place.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Ann McCann, aged 101 years, died on Sunday last at No. 89 Tenth avenue, from general debility, resulting from her advanced age. The deceased was born in Ireland, and came to this country about three years ago. Her remains were removed to Philadelphia for interment.

WAITING FOR THE TRAIN.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY STRIKE.

GREAT INCONVENIENCE AND DISCOMFORT TO PASSENGERS—A FEW TRAINS RUN YESTERDAY—THE CAUSE OF THE STRIKE NOT DEFINITELY STATED—AN AGREEMENT MADE WITH THE MEN.

At 12 o'clock on Monday night, as stated in THE TIMES of yesterday, all the locomotive engineers on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, to the number of about one hundred and fifty, struck work, and those actually engaged in running trains left their engines at the different points on the line at which they happened to be at that hour. Much trouble and inconvenience were necessarily caused to passengers along the whole route, as they were compelled to lie over at the different stations until morning, and then seek other ways of reaching their points of destination. Persons residing on the line and doing business in New-York, and holding commutation tickets, were also delayed and annoyed by the sudden cessation of the traffic, and, wherever it was practicable, took the Pennsylvania Railroad trains in order to get to New-York. All the commuters from Elizabeth, Newark, and intermediate points, some twenty-five hundred in number, were carried by the Pennsylvania Railroad on their original tickets, by an arrangement between the managers of that road and the Central of New-Jersey. Placards notifying the passengers of this arrangement were posted in the several depots and stations. Beyond Elizabeth, in the direction of Bound Brook, the difficulties encountered by passengers who were compelled to take the early trains in order to reach New-York in time for business were much greater. Vehicles of all descriptions were called into requisition to carry them to Elizabeth, where they could take the cars of the Pennsylvania Road. Some, however, who were not fortunate enough to secure places were compelled to go on foot, and one enterprising party, who succeeded in chartering a hand-car, made the passage to Elizabeth on time. The sudden and unexpected addition to the passenger list of the Pennsylvania Road did not add to the comfort of the regular passengers, as may be imagined, all the cars being densely crowded on the way from Elizabeth to this City. Passengers holding tickets for Philadelphia over the Bound Brook route, and who desired to leave on the morning trains, also fared badly. Several hundred of them went to the Jersey City station and waited a long time, hoping that some means would be devised to send them on their journey. On this side of the river a large crowd also assembled, and on becoming convinced that no trains would be sent out over the Central New-Jersey, repaired to the office of the company, in Liberty street, to inquire what the company proposed to do in the way of forwarding them to their destinations. Upon being told that arrangements for their transportation had been made with the Pennsylvania road, a number of the passengers repaired to the ferry at the foot of Cortlandt street, but on presenting their tickets were again disappointed, some mistake having arisen. At length, a train having arrived from Philadelphia, it was announced that it would return at eleven o'clock, after considerable delay an engine and nine cars were dispatched for that city, leaving the depot at 11:45 A. M. Another train was dispatched for the same place at 1:30 P. M., arriving on time. At 4:30 P. M a local train was sent to Elizabeth, and at 5 and 6:30 P. M. trains left for Philadelphia on the regular time schedule. During the afternoon there was little or no excitement either at the depot or at the company's offices, the news of the strike having become generally known.

A TIMES reporter called at the offices of the company yesterday afternoon to ascertain the cause of the strike. Mr. James A. Falkner, Secretary to the President, said that he could not tell what the cause was. The President, Mr. E. Cook, Knight, was then in Philipsburg, at the head-quarters of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and was in conference with the strikers, with a view to settling the difference, whatever it might be. In reply to a question as to whether the trouble had arisen from any reduction in the wages of the men, Mr. Falkner said emphatically that it had not. On Aug. 1, he said, the wages of the employees of the road excepting those of the firemen and engineers had been reduced ten per cent., and it had been agreed that, should any reduction be contemplated in their case they should have one month's warning. The present Superintendent of the road, Mr. R. E. Ricker, was much opposed to any reduction of their wages, but as Col. Moore, the present Consulting Engineer of the road would take his place the first of the ensuing month, the proposed change might have had some influence in bringing on the strike, although he knew no reason why it should. Col. Moore had been on the road for years, and was liked by the men. Mr. Falkner further said that he had understood that there had been some misunderstanding with the engineers in regard to the difference in the pay for running light and heavy engines, but he did not know exactly what had induced the trouble. The following letter was then handed him for the comfort of the passengers and had made arrangements with the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley Roads to take their tickets for all points that could be reached over their lines.

The few engineers who could be seen at Jersey City yesterday were very reticent, evidently having agreed among themselves to keep their own counsel. From what one of them said, however, it was gathered that their complaint against the company was, that they had attempted to reduce their wages ten per cent. without any previous notice. He intimated that on Wednesday last, when the engineers and firemen went to receive their pay, they found that they were paid just ten per cent. less than the sum they were entitled to. They had determined to resist the reduction, and hence the strike.

Although the officers of the road yesterday expressed much confidence in their ability to secure the services of a sufficient number of skilled engineers within a day or two, others equally well acquainted with railroad matters seemed to think differently. A gentleman who was well informed on the subject, in reply to a question as to whether 150 engineers not of the Brotherhood could be secured within forty-eight hours, said that he did not see where they were to come from. This society or brotherhood, he said, was one of the strongest organizations of the kind in this country, and had a membership of over ten thousand. It had branches in every State, and almost the whole of the guild belonged to it. The men generally, were well paid, and constantly employed, and the organization was consequently wealthy, and could afford to oppose even a strong corporation. At a late hour in the afternoon Mr. Falkner received the following telegram from Mr. E. C. Knight:

PHILLIPSBURG, Oct 26.—Have arranged with all parties; go into operation at once.

The strike is, therefore, over, and by to-day all trains will be again running on regular time.

QUIMBO APPO'S CRIME.

INQUEST IN THE CASE OF JOHN H. KELLY—THE PRISONER COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS.

The jury in the case of John H. Kelly, who was killed by the Chinaman, Quimbo Appo, at the Howe Lodging House, No. 192 Cantham street, on Friday night, assembled at the Coroner's office yesterday, and, after hearing the testimony of several witnesses, rendered a verdict against the prisoner. Appo, who was represented by counsel, was conveyed from the Tombs by two officers, accompanied by several sympathizing fellow countrymen, who evinced much interest in the proceedings. Charles Hamilton, the night clerk at the lodging-house, who was the first person called to the stand, testified substantially that on the night of the homicide he, hearing the noise of scuffling on one of the upper floors of the house ascended the stairs to ascertain what was transpiring, and on reaching the top of the second flight saw Kelly and Appo engaged in an altercation; the witness endeavored to separate the combatants, but Kelly would not desist in his assault on Appo, whom he kicked and struck repeatedly; Appo retreated to the first floor, followed by his assailant, who again struck the Cunaman while the latter was seated on a bench near the head of the stairs; finally Appo turned upon his tormentor and made several passes at him, at which Kelly, raising his arms, exclaimed, "My God, I am stabbed!" Kelly then ran up stairs, and as he turned to ascend, Appo made a pass at his back, but the witness did not see any weapon in the hands of the Chinaman. Few Saylor, an inmate of the house, gave a similar account of the tragedy, and added that when Kelly was in the act of ascending the stairs after Appo had made the passes at him, a large quantity of blood was visible on Kelly's shirt-sleeve, and large drops were afterward found on the stairs. Isaac Dodge, the house steward, testified that when Kelly cried out that he was stabbed Appo ran down stairs to the street and retreated in the direction of Mott street, followed by the witness, who pointed him out to Officer Hogan, of the Sixth Precinct. The patrolman arrested Appo and arraigned him before Capt. Lowery, who locked him up. While Capt. Lowery was testifying to the manner in which the body of Kelly was borne to and received at the station, and to the fact that the search made by himself and his officers for the knife used by Appo, a messenger from the lodging-house informed Coroner Hunt Lyman that an employe of the house, while sweeping the room in which the deed was committed, had found the weapon under a settee. The weapon proved to be an ordinary one-bladed pen-knife, the blade of which was rather rusty, and marked by spots resembling congealed blood. The finder of the knife, Thomas F. Peacock, stated that when he found it under the settee the blade was open, and had the appearance of being stained with blood. After a brief address to the jury by the Coroner, who condemned the action of Justice Duffy in committing the prisoner and witnesses, and thus interfering with the jurisdiction of the Coroner, the jury retired for deliberation. They returned to the court-room, after a brief absence, with a verdict to the effect that the deceased died of hemorrhage, caused by wounds inflicted with a sharp instrument in the hands of Quimbo Appo, and they did not believe that the prisoner had sufficient provocation to justify the use of a deadly weapon. Appo was then committed to the Tombs.

THE PARK BANK DEFALCATION.

SIXTY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN BY ELLIS—MEASURES TAKEN TO SECURE HIS CAPTURE—THEORIES REGARDING THE THEFT.

The defalcation of Thomas Ellis, the late Paying Teller of the National Park Bank, proves to have been much larger than at first reported. It was supposed on Monday that $33,000 in bills only had been stolen; but when the gold account was balanced in the afternoon it was discovered that $30,000 in gold certificates were also missing, making the total loss $66,000. The bank officials have taken vigorous measures to catch the defaulter, and are confident that he will not be able to hide much longer. The matter has been placed in the hands of Detective Sampson, and he has been busy investigating several supposed clues. Photographs on postal cards have been extensively circulated, and his description has been telegraphed to every city in the United States and Canada. The Directors met yesterday, and took the necessary measures for prosecuting the search. In regard to the bond for $10,000 given by Mr. Ellis, it is believed to be perfectly good, the bondsman being Mr. L. S. Lenhein, of Great Bend, Penn. At the bank yesterday everything proceeded in the usual manner, and there was no excitement whatever on account of the defalcation, which is comparatively small in proportion to the assets of the bank. One of the officials, in response to inquiries, said he did not believe that Ellis had lost the money in speculation in Wall street, or in gambling. He thought that he took the money at a grab, having committed some irregularity in his position which he expected would be discovered when his accounts were examined. This might be done in the credit accounts, the monthly returns of which are now coming in. When pressed by inquiries from the bank's correspondents he may have seen that he could not delay the matter longer and disappeared. After all the returns are in they will show whether this has been the case.

Mr. James L. Worth, the President of the bank, said last night in conversation with a TIMES reporter, that the defalcation, as far as ascertained, amounted to $66,000, and that would probably be the total. Of this sum, $36 000 was in legal tenders and the remainder in gold certificates. The latter were not missed until Monday afternoon, when the gold account was balanced. The legal tenders were found to be short when the assistant counted the cash in the morning, and it was not until then that the defalcation was noticed. Mr. Ellis's absence was supposed to be merely temporary, when he was not at his post at the opening of the bank on Monday morning. The Teller's accounts were very simple and it did not take long to examine them. In regard to his old desk, as Note Teller, it might be that he had appropriated some of the funds of the bank to his own use—not more than $5,000 or $10,000 however—and this would be discovered as soon as all the correspondents were heard from. Mistakes were always occurring in credits, and in proving them any discrepancy would be discovered within a week or two. He might have falsified a credit, some time ago, and when he changed his position, fearing that it would be discovered, replaced it by a part of the $36,000 which he had taken. If such was the case, on Saturday he suspected that his irregularities would be found out, for he had a conversation with the clerk at his old position, and then left and went around to the desk where the money was and took it unobserved. It was all in large bills of $500 and $1,000. There is another singular point in connection with it which was made known yesterday afternoon. The Teller went to one of the clerks and asked him to cash a check for $45 on the First National Bank of Brooklyn, and to charge it to his account over there. He informed the clerk that he was short of money and needed it very much. The check was cashed and to-day it was returned by the bank, he having no funds there, and his brother clerk had to lose the money. He no doubt had a motive in this, and in was done probably to give the impression that he was poor and did not have the money he had stolen.

The Board of Directors met in the morning and the matter was informally talked about and further measures taken to apprehend the dishonest Teller. In addition to the notice of the reward of $5,000, a full description of the fugitive had been sent by telegraph all over the country, and this afternoon postal cards with his photograph upon them were sent to every post-office, and as they can easily be seen, it will be difficult for him to escape detection. He is as marked a man as Tweed, and if he is seen once he will not be forgotten easily. He is short, stout, and very good-natured, and has a swaggering way about him. He is probably either in this City or near here. There were a number of rumors yesterday as to his whereabouts, but none of them proved true on investigation. He owned a horse and wagon and was a frequent driver on the Coney Island road, and visited disreputable places there. Of course if this had been known before he would not have held his position, as bank clerks on his salary cannot afford such expensive luxuries as a horse and wagon. His conduct at the bank was always exemplary. He had been brought up from boyhood in the bank, gradually advancing from a messenger to his position of Paying Teller, during twenty years of faithful service.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The following report on the mortality in this City during the past week was presented at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday:

"During the week ending Oct. 21, 467 deaths were registered in this bureau, being an increase of 31, as compared with the previous week. The actual mortality for the previous week was 435, which is 63.6 below the average deaths for the corresponding week of the past five years, and represents an annual death-rate of 21.21 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,054,243. There was an increase of 2 deaths from small-pox, 5 from measles, 2 from scarlatina, 1 from whooping-cough, 1 from typhus fever, 1 from typhoid fever, 5 from cancer, 24 from phthisis, pulmonalis, 5 from bronchitis, 9 from pneumonia, 1 from marasmus and scrofula, 1 from hypercephalus and tubercular meningitis; and a decrease of 3 from diphtheria, 2 from puerperal diseases, 4 from diarrhœal diseases, 1 from disease of the heart, 2 from Bright's disease, and 4 from diseases of the nervous system, during the past, compared with the preceding week. The diseases which were most prominent in causing death during the past week were: Pathisis pulmonalis, 100; pneumonia, 41; nervous diseases, 32; diarrhœal diseases, 27; diphtheria, 24; pronchitis, 22; diseases of the heart, 22; Bright's disease and nephritis, 17, or a percentage of 60.6 of the total mortality was from these eight causes. Malarial fevers caused 5 deaths, typhoid fever, 4; typhus and cerebro-spinal fever, 1 each; membranous croup, 12; scarlatina, 9; small-pox, 2; measles, 5, and whooping cough, 4."

IMPORTANT TO HOUSE-HOLDERS.

The following communication from the Sanitary Superintendent is of importance to house-holders:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, SANITARY BUREAU,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So long as many houses in the City have no water in the cellars, closets, and bath-rooms on their upper floors, there is great danger lest sewer-gas may find its way into rooms through the empty traps. I would respectfully ask that the attention of the public be called to the importance of keeping the traps supplied with water during the hot season, as carefully collected experience having shown that fatal diseases are induced, or at least aggravated, by the presence of exhalations from sewers. Very respectfully,

WALTER D. F. DAY, M. D.,
Sanitary Superintendent.

EVADING THE QUARANTINE LAWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday a communication was received from the United States Consul at Bordeaux, conveying the information that on Sept. 25 the American bark J. K. Welden had left that port for New-York without a Consular bill of health. The Captain, John A. Colson, had one sick person on board at the time and refused the bill of health offered by the Consul, remarking that the officers at this port were all very particular in enforcing the laws, and he would get through Quarantine somehow. The communication was referred to Dr. Vanderpoel, the Health Officer of the port.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CRICKET MATCH.

The annual contest between the American and English players, chosen from the clubs in and around New-York, will take place to-morrow, on Camp Washington Ground, Staten Island, commencing punctually at 10 o'clock. The American twelve will comprise the following: Messrs. J. T. Souther, (Captain,) Stevens, Moore, Sprague, Cashman, Bussier, Roomson, Hinchcliff, Satterthwaite, Diser, Talbot, and Holman. The English team will be selected from the following: Messrs. Bance, Whetham, Gibbes, Giles, (prof.,) Brewster, (prof.,) Roberts, Greig, Makin, Graham, Richardson, Mostyn, Hooper and Sleigh. The match will be for the benefit of W. Brewster, the professional to the Staten Island Club.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Board of Apportionment will take up the estimates for 1877 to-day.

The receipts for taxes on real and personal estate on Monday amounted to $898,038 68.

The work on the East River Bridge yesterday consisted of adjusting the "carrier" cable to the New-York anchorage.

It has been decided to refit and generally improve the court-rooms of the Tombs, with especial reference to obtaining better ventilation.

The anniversary of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society will be held in St. Thomas' Church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, on Sunday evening next at 8 o'clock.

John Higgins, fifty years of age, was found dead in his bed-room, at his residence in West Ninety-second street yesterday. It is supposed that he was accidentally suffocated while intoxicated.

The striking 'longshoremen gathered in large numbers about Pier No. 9 North River, yesterday, and it required the assistance of the Police to clear the sidewalks. In other respects the men were orderly.

A child one year and ten months old, named Vincent Bonce, died yesterday, at the residence of his parents, No. 883 Second avenue, of burns received by his clothes taking fire during the absence of his mother.

Controller Green will pay the semi-annual interest on the City debt on Nov. 1. The debt amounts to $116,250,121 86, and the interest to $3 373,823 40. Of the latter sum, $705,690 42 is payable to the Sinking Fund. On the same day the Controller will redeem City Park Improvement fund stock to the amount of $2,500,000.

The corner stone of the new Hahnemann Homeopathic Hospital, on Fourth avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, will be laid to-morrow afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. Salem H. Wales, William Cullen Bryant, Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, Peter Cooper, Rev. Dr. Taylor, and others.

It is stated that a number of the depositors of the Mechanics' and Traders' Saving Institution, which was declared hopelessly insolvent in July, 1874, have agreed to commence legal proceedings against the Trustees of that institution, believing that these gentlemen are liable for the losses that have been sustained by the depositors. It is understood that the depositors have engaged counsel whose advice in the matter they are now awaiting.

BROOKLYN.

Theodore Bush, a German, aged fifty-seven years, dropped dead yesterday of heart disease while at work in the Evergreen Cemetery.

The Presbyterian Assembly of Brooklyn has confirmed the resignation of Rev. Dr. Seaver from the First Presbyterian Church in Henry street.

John How, a two-year old son of John L. How, of No. 81 State street, died Monday from the poisonous effects of carbolic acid which he had swallowed.

Rev. Father Gleason, the Indian missionary, celebrated his golden wedding last evening at his residence, No. 447 Gates avenue. His friends were present in large numbers.

August Dunbar, a Swede, aged thirty-six years, was arrested at a late hour Monday night, in Hart's alley, whither he had pursued his wife and fired three shots at her. He was arraigned before Justice Walsh yesterday, and held to answer a charge of felonious assault.

Frank W. Stone, whose mother keeps a boarding-house at No. 267 Washington street, was before Justice Riley, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $450 worth of jewelry from Miss Annie Mary Tiffany, the actress, some five or six weeks ago. He pawned some of the jewelry when he first stole it, and went to Detroit and Chicago, where he pawned the rest of it, and remained until he spent the proceeds, when he returned to Brooklyn, and was arrested by Detective Looney.

NEW-JERSEY.

Patrick Carr, convicted at Paterson, N. J., of murder in the second degree in killing his wife, was yesterday sentenced to twenty years in the State Prison. He is now seventy years of age.

William R. Drake, ex-cashier of the German National Bank in Newark, has been arrested and held on his own recognizance, to answer the charges of embezzlement, falsification of accounts, &c., preferred against him by the bank.

A conference of Congregational Churches of New-Jersey will be held in the Auburn Street Church, Paterson, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock. Twenty-three churches will be represented by Pastors and delegates.

In the Passaic County Court of Sessions yesterday, William Collier, a well-known resident of Paterson, was found guilty of stealing Henry Hobbs, who recently held the position of agent for the Erie Railway Company at that station. Collier sent a letter to Chief Bowman, charging Mr. Hobbs with being a thief and a gambler, and also with defrauding the company. The defendant was bailed to appear for sentence.

Edward Broderick, and another lad whose name has not been ascertained, became involved in a quarrel while playing marbles on Jewett avenue, Jersey City Heights, Monday afternoon, and the other boy knocked Broderick down. His head struck against a sharp stone and he received injuries of a very serious character. The injured lad was carried to his residence in an unconscious condition, and medical aid was summoned. His assailant will probably be arrested.

There is a serious difficulty between the Fire and Police Departments of Hoboken, which may eventually result in the disbandment of the former unless some compromise is effected. The difficulty originated at a recent fire, when Officer Kirion arrested some firemen without cause. Charges were preferred against the officer, but the Police Commissioners exonerated him. The firemen are very indignant, and a mee ing of Washington Hook and Ladder Company, No. 4, has been called for Friday evening to take into consideration the propriety of disbandment. A similar feeling is said to exist throughout the department, so that serious trouble is anticipated.

Burglars are operating at Union Hill. On Monday night the residence of Henry Albing, corner of Main street and New-York avenue, was entered and robbed of valuables worth $30. Subsequently Charles Wurtz's Hudson County Hotel was broken into and robbed of $200 in money and a quantity of cigars and liquors. A few nights ago, Michael Henry's residence was entered, and $119 taken from the pocket of his pantaloons which were lying on a chair by his bedside. The money belonged to the Dennis McGrath Battery, of which Henry was Treasurer. John Brady, one of the famous Modoc gang, has been arrested on suspicion, and committed to the County Jail to await trial.

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

Officers of all the incoming vessels report very rough weather during their respective voyages. Fears are entertained for several vessels which have been overdue for some days. The schooner Taunhan experienced a south-west gale off Savannah, which split her foresail and sprung her maintopmast and gaff. The British steamer Navario encountered heavy north-west gales with heavy head sea when off the western bank of Newfoundland. In latitude 40° 32', longitude 68° 29', a whole cargo of petroleum barrels marked "Kings County Oil Refining Company" was passed. They apparently belonged to some vessel in distress. The brig R. W. Messer, from Inkerding, had westerly winds all the passage, and was detained eighteen days at Newfoundland. Capt. Pocock, of the Australian bark Anu, had heavy westerly gales during the entire passage. The White Star steamer Adriatic, Capt. Perry commanding, was detained several hours off Sandy H

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7837. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1876.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

PRESIDENT WOOLSEY SPEAKS FOR HAYES AND WHEELER.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN NEW-HAVEN—EX-PRESIDENT WOOLSEY MAKES THE FIRST POLITICAL SPEECH OF HIS LIFE—THE MERITS OF THE CANDIDATES, THE FINANCIAL, CIVIL SERVICE, AND SOUTHERN QUESTIONS ABLY DISCUSSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 25.—The Republicans of New-Haven held a large and enthusiastic rally at Music Hall this evening, which was presided over by ex-President Theodore D. Woolsey. Many college professors and other prominent citizens occupied seats on the stage, and the large hall was crowded in every part. At 7:30 a regiment of Boys in Blue, numbering about five hundred, and composed entirely of students of Yale, wearing blue capes and bearing torches and banners, marched from the college to Prof. Woolsey's house, and escorted him to the hall. Upon being introduced to the assemblage, Dr. Woolsey was received with most enthusiastic cheering, lasting several minutes, after which he said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have been, I believe, now a citizen of New Haven for five and forty years, and this is the first time in the course of my life that I have presided at a political meeting or addressed one, and I do it now partly for this reason: I feel that I am what may be called a silent citizen, who was not a politician, who has been neglecting a duty in times past, and so in this late time of my life, in this latter period, I mean to try to repair the damage in the past period, I may have done by silence. Then again, I have had the honor for the first time in my life to be nominated for an office, and I feel called upon to do so—the office of Presidential Elector—an office which I accepted with some pleasure, because it had scarcely any work and no pay, and very little responsibility. [Laughter.] Very little responsibility because it seemed to me unlike an office of a representative in the Legislature, as it is assumed that those who may be chosen have nothing to do except express the choice of those who had chosen them or might choose me. Now, I come to you and have a few words to say. In the first place, I will say that I have had, as I think you must have, confidence in those gentlemen who have been nominated by the Republican Party to represent Connecticut in the executive offices, Mr. Henry C. Robinson and Mr. Frederick J. Kingsbury. [Cheers.] I have no new occasion for speaking of them because they were nominated last Spring, but I may say that no gentlemen in this State could have, and as I think ought to have, the confidence of every one of our citizens more than these two, whom I have known from the time of their college life onward. I rejoice to be able to say of the gentlemen who have been put forward by the Democratic Party that they are estimable, and so is the present Governor. I could wish that Connecticut had done all its work in choosing its Representatives in the same way. I could wish that while it was choosing its best officers to fill her own offices it had put its best foot forward in the Capitol at Washington. [Applause.]

And now, gentlemen, need I be called upon to say anything of those men who are to fill the most solemn political responsibility which can be taken by any man in this world? I mean Mr. Hayes, and the candidate of the opposite party. Mr. Hayes, in my view, is a man who has, wherever he has been placed, borne a noble part. He has never, that I am aware of, put himself forward, never engineered for an office. He has, so far as I understand from my friends in Ohio, always been sought for rather than sought a place; content to remain a private man and not looking for it as a supreme good to be placed in seats of power. He played a noble part in his position in the Army. He played a most honorable and useful part in his position as Governor of Ohio, and I must feel confident that if elected he will play a noble and independent part in the Government of the United States. [Applause.]

What shall I say of Mr. Tilden? I don't mean to say anything against him or his character, except so far as one or two particular points are concerned, in which I feel I have the right to criticise him, as any man would criticise. I feel that Mr. Tilden has sought the office with uncommon anxiety. [Laughter.] I don't remember of any President who seems to me to have pursued his object, so far as I can understand, with greater assiduity, greater ability and determination than he has shown. I have of Mr. Tilden to say, that I cannot myself—and I presume you will agree with me—I cannot feel that he is quite the safest man to choose on account of his opinions in regard to the nature of the Union. Gentlemen, we have come to the conclusion that this is not a mere league of States, but that it is a nation; and if we have not come to this conclusion, we have come to the conclusion which Gen. Jackson established when he was President of the United States, and to which a large part of both party adheres—but as I understand Mr. Tilden is a little shaky in this particular, and I want to see, as long as there is any danger from the opposite opinion, a man in office with firm convictions and quick conscience, who will put down, as Gen. Jackson was prepared to do, anything that looks like rebellion in the United States. Another point in regard to Mr. Tilden. I don't like his position in respect to the repeal of the Resumption act—the repeal of the act in which the date 1879 is mentioned. Now, it may be that this is nothing but a sham, as he says. Is it not something to give the promise of the United States? Is it not a point of great importance that in this year of 1879, when it comes, we shall witness the repeal? Did not the British Parliament vote five years before that in a certain year the resumption of specie payment should take place? When I look at the motives of Mr. Tilden, I feel that is was intended as a kind of a plaster to unite the two parts of the Democratic Party—those who wanted specie payments and those who don't want it—and in this way it was not an entirely sincere and upright stratagem. So much I have to say in regard to Mr. Tilden. In regard to his character I have not a word to utter. There are points of much more importance than those. What are these points? You agree with me that there are three points which I hardly need but glance at, because they are familiar to you, and because other gentlemen who are to succeed me, will expound them better than I can. First, what I have just now referred to—the resumption of specie payments. Now I believe, with all the light I can get from a science which I have taught for five and twenty years—political economy—firmly believe, that this is all-important, both for the moral interests and the financial interests of the country. And now we are going through a slow fever. The country is passing through this, and if we go backward in the attempt to cure ourselves of inflation, there would be another misery to be passed through. Upon this point all men almost, at least in the Eastern part of the country, of all parties, agree. But what I ask now is, can the Democratic Party be trusted absolutely to carry through measures which will issue speedily in specie payments and good, sound currency? Can they be trusted? What is the motive of the present House of Representatives in passing the act endeavoring to repeal the date clause of the Resumption act? Did they do it because they thought it was a sham, a sham imposing upon the community, upon the United States, upon the people—or did they want to have full scope given for inflation? Which was their desire? Let those gentlemen in the Democratic Party who voted against the repeal reply. I think they may tell you that their colleagues were against specie payments.

And now I come to a delicate point; one which was not thought of at the beginning of the canvass—that is, the condition of the South. The question forces itself upon my mind—as it does, I think, upon many of you—in the present attitude or feeling of the South, is it wise, or salutary, or safe, to commit the interests of the country to a party in which they largely predominate? Is it wise, salutary, or safe? I have no malignity against the Southern States. I am sorry to say that our Government has managed the affairs of these States with lamentable folly; but when we are in a movement, amounting in some places almost to a frenzy, and men collude to divide the races, and manipulate with keen calculation to bring the sceptre back to that territory, is it safe? I have no objection to their having offices and power, but I ask if now, before the war has done its work, and when we have immense obligations still unfinished resting on us as to a race redeemed from bondage, is it safe to give the Government into their hands?

The third point—What is meant by reform? What do you mean by it? What do the Democratic Party mean by it? I say the Democratic Party mean by it, that there shall be a general sweeping out of all officers of the other party. If they are unworthy, I say let them be swept out. I don't want to see any man retained who is unfit, or any man excluded for party sake if fit for office. At this stage I shall make a remark which may not be acceptable to all of you, of this character. It is one that commends itself to me, as expressing this important matter, as a true expression of it. It is that in the Southern States offices are filled, not by native-born citizens, but by others. Now, I do hope that if the Republican Partyshall prevail, that the moderate measures will prevail, and that everywhere, in all offices that are not strictly political, there will be a distribution of the fittest men, whether Democrats or Republicans,—[Cheers.]—to every one that can and will do the best they can in the civil service of the country. I believe if this was done it would tend more to promote peace and good feeling than anything else perhaps that could be devised. I believe that if Gov. Hayes is put into office he will do this.

What shall we say of reform in the civil service? Was it ever thought of in the Democratic Party? Was not the reward of political services by office, were not all these corrupting measures and influences devised in that Party? And if the Republican Party have followed them, they have followed them with slow pace, and not with the same vigor with which the system was once thought of. You will admit that this is a great point. The question now is in this country whether the present distribution of offices, down to the smallest Postmastership off in Minnesota or Colorado—I say whether the principle of strict party lines is not corrupting us to the very core, and whether there ought not to be a most determined effort on the part of the Republican Party to erase and to drive out this evil from the practice under the Constitution. I feel this is an object of immense difficulty. The Senate will not allow it if it can be done. There is now such a system of distribution of offices that the President is shackled, and it will require all the energy and urgency of the best newspapers and the urgency of the best men to bring about the time when in the civil service the continuance in office of those men who have acted well, and when the selection of men not on account of politics but on account of merit, shall be regarded as the standing law in this country, and this I hope may be carried.

At the conclusion of Dr. Woolsey's remarks, the audience greeted him with loud cheering. Other addresses were made by ex-Gov. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, and Major Ribbetts, of New-London.

RECEPTION TO GOV. R. B. HAYES.

ARRIVAL OF GOV. HAYES AND PARTY AT THE CENTENNIAL GROUNDS—A RECEPTION TENDERED HIM BY OHIOANS—TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The reception of Gov. Hayes in this city this afternoon was entirely informal. The Governor arrived at the Centennial railroad depot on the 4:15 train. He was accompanied by Mrs Hayes, his son Webster C. Hayes, Ex. Gov. E. F. Noyes, and Mrs. Noyes and several gentlemen of his staff. At the depot, Director Gen. Goshorn, who is also an Ohio man, was waiting to receive the Governor, and on his arrival escorted him to the Trans-Continental Hotel, where a suit of apartments had been engaged. When it became known that the Governor had arrived, a large crowd of people swarmed into the hall of the hotel, hoping to catch a sight of the successor to President Grant; but his Excellency was fatigued, and retired to his room for rest. During the evening a large number of visiting Ohioans organized themselves into an impromptu delegation, and called upon the Governor to pay their respects. The Governor received them in his parlor, and at the repeated request of some of the members of the delegation, he consented to hold an informal reception. When this was announced, there was a rush for the parlors, and for an hour or two a continuous stream of people poured through the rooms, and the distinguished gentleman was put through the ordeal of universal hand-shaking. About half the visitors were ladies. Mrs. Hayes was present throughout the reception, and her charming manner to all visitors was a subject of admiring comment. Gov. Hayes looked remarkably well, was in the best of spirits, and chatted pleasantly with everybody on everything, always excepting politics. No formal speeches were made by any one.

To-morrow Gov. Hayes will hold a reception at the Ohio State Building, and in the evening a reception will be given him by the Union League Club, at their club-house on Broad street. There are thousands of Ohioans in the city, and it is confidently expected that the cash admissions to the grounds to-morrow will reach 170,000. The Ohio Commissioners talk about having their State represented by 300,000 visitors. During the day, and up to 7:15 the evening, thirty-five trains, carrying 23,000 Ohioans, arrived at the Centennial and West Philadelphia depots. Many more arrived after that hour, and additional thousands are expected to-morrow morning. The formal reception will begin at 11 o'clock A. M., at which hour Gov. Hayes and staff, with a number of Ohio State officials, will be received at the main entrance of the Exhibition Building by President Hawley and Mr. Welsh, who will escort the party to the Ohio Building. Here Gen. Hawley will deliver an address of welcome to which Gov. Hayes will respond. After this the general reception will take place.

Gov. Hartranft will be present at the Exhibition to-morrow to receive the merchants' delegation. The Centennial oration of Vermont will also be delivered in the Judges' Hall. The day will be a memorable one in the annals of the Centennial, and probably the largest number of visitors ever present in one day will be recorded.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—At the municipal election in this city to-day, for members of the first branch of the City Council, the Democrats elected their candidates in eighteen of the twenty wards, the Reform candidate being elected in the first and the Republican nominee in the sixteenth. The same branch in the last Council stood 10 Democrats and 10 Republican and reform. The Democrats also elected their candidate for the second branch to fill a vacancy from wards fifteen and sixteen; a Democratic gain. Quiet and good order prevailed throughout the city, no disturbance occurring at any precinct. The vote was comparatively small, only about forty-three thousand votes being polled. The Democratic majority will be about six thousand

THE CAMPAIGN OF TERROR.

THE DEMOCRATIC MURDER CLUBS.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE MURDERS IN OUICHITA PARISH IN LOUISIANA—HOW A RESOLUTE COLORED REPUBLICAN WHO DESIRED TO ESTABLISH A SCHOOL FOR COLORED PEOPLE WAS DISPOSED OF—SHOT AND DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED AND SURGICAL AID PROHIBITED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The following are further extracts from the dispatches received at the War Department from Capt. Hall, commanding United States troops at Monroe, La., which show the feeling existing in that section among the Democrats toward citizens identified with the Republican party, and the determination of the whites to carry the election at all hazards:

"The few law-abiding, respectable and well disposed white men of the Republican Party living here express grave apprehensions of trouble, and seem to feel that their tenure of life is insecure. Referring to the murder of Bernard H. Dinkgrove, of this place, in August last, and to assertions made by the partisan press and by the people that his assassination was the result of a personal feud, and done from motives of revenge, they privately express utter disbelief, and say that Dinkgrove had maintained great influence over the colored people, and that had he been as prominent and influential in the Democratic as he was in the Republican Party, he would not have been killed.

In a dispatch dated Oct. 11, Capt. Hale gives further details of the murder of Primus Johnson, colored preacher, and Eaton Logwood, than those published in THE TIMES on Wednesday. Capt. Hale writes:

The two disguised and armed white men appeared from behind the bank of a bayou near the road, advanced to a picket-fence in front of, and at about fifteen yards distance from, the house, and resting their guns across the fence, one of them addressed Logwood, saying; "Eaton, old fellow, is that you? —— ——, you, I have got you now," aiming his gun at Logwood while saying so. Logwood attempted to escape by running, but was shot by the disguised man referred to just as he [Logwood] was about to run around the corner of his house, a full load of buckshot entering his back, neck, and shoulders, inflicting very dangerous wounds. At about the same time, or an instant later, Primus Johnson, while yet standing on his gallery and holding his child in his arms, was shot by the other disguised white man, and died within a few moments. The two disguised white men, after saying that "if they had not fixed it all right they would return and finish it," walked slowly along the road, crossed into the field, went down to the bayou, crossed on a log, after which all trace of them was lost. A number of wagons loaded with cotton passed the house a short time before and just after the shooting; those passing just before the murder was committed were stopped by these armed and mounted white men at Shoran Bridge, which is some distance beyond Logwood's house, toward Monroe. The armed men thus picketing the roads interrogated the drivers of the wagons, asking "whose were the teams," and on being informed that they belonged to Mr. Tidwell and Mr. Swan, (two white planters on the island,) permitted them to pass. Two physicians living on the island when sent for refused to visit Logwood. A brother of Logwood then started to Monroe for one, and while on the way was stopped by two mounted white men and questioned as to his business, and his person was searched for arms and papers, and when he told them he was going for a doctor, they asked him if it was for Eaton Logwood, and told him if it was he could not go. But he succeeded in getting away from them and reached town, but none of the physicians here could be induced to go out. Logwood had also sent a message to Mr. John H. Dinkgrove, Deputy United States Marshal and attorney at law, that he wished to see him as to matters pertaining to his property, but Dinkgrove, considering the mission too dangerous, declined going. These facts were communicated to me at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and after consultation with Mr. Hardy, the District Attorney, who considered it important to obtain Logwood's dying declaration, (he was then thought to be mortally wounded,) I sent a detachment of eight men under command of Lieut. McCauley, Thirteenth Infantry, accompanied by the District Attorney, to Logwood's house. They reached Logwood's about 10 P. M. and found a large crowd of colored people there, all of whom were completely cowed and subjugated and in constant apprehension of the return of the murderers to carry out the threats made in the morning. The facts as herein given are taken from Logwood's declaration, and from the testimony of the two women, wives of Logwood and Johnson, both of whom were present and witnessed the shooting.

Logwood states that, judging from the size, appearance, dress, walk, and voice, the person who shot him is Robert Logan, a white man and plantation-owner living at Bayou de Siard, and one of his neighbors. He also states that W. I. Theobald, a white planter and his neighbor, and who is also Captain of one of the Democratic rifle clubs on the island, has repeatedly threatened his [Logwood's] life; and it is declared by the witness that two or three weeks ago Theobald and George Phillips (son of Capt. Phillips) and who is commander of another island rifle company) searched through Logwood's house, announcing their intention to kill him. * * * Logwood and Johnson were both resolute and intelligent men; both owned small farms, and were making good crops. By their joint efforts they had erected a building near their house, which was used as a school for colored children and also as a church. A short time ago this building was set on fire in the night-time and the roof and the inside finishing burned; the walls being of green logs did not burn. Logwood says it was set on fire in the expectation that he would rush out to extinguish it, and that he would then have been shot had he done so, but he did not go out. He was a strong, influential, and intelligent partisan of the Republican Party, and was especially obnoxious to resident Democrats on the island.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIFLE AND SHOT-GUN CLUBS — A REPUBLICAN MEETING IN CLAIBORNE COUNTY BROKEN UP, AND THE NEGROES DISPERSED AND PURSUED TWO MILES.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 25.—The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* on Monday contained the following in reference to the riot on Saturday at Port Gibson:

PORT GIBSON, Miss., Oct. 21, 1876.

To J. Z. George:

It is Lynch's day here, and there is much excitement. Spratt, saying he was Deputy Marshal, started toward town with an armed body of negroes. Our Sheriff met them with a *posse* and ordered their dispersion, claiming the right to keep the peace in his county. The Marshal disbanded after a parley. None of our people are armed.

VERTNER.

[Second Dispatch.]

PORT GIBSON, Oct. 21.

J. Z. George:

The Spratt negroes fired from an ambush on a few of the Sheriff's *posse* two miles from town, doing no damage except to horses. The whites returned the fire, wounding one and capturing several negroes, the balance escaping into the swamp. After reinforcing we followed, but have not caught up as yet.

JACKSON, Oct. 24.—The representations that the negroes were the aggressors in the Claiborne County riot are utterly without foundation. United States Deputy Marshal Spratt, who arrived here last night, reports that prior to the day for which Lynch was *guessed* to speak at Port Gibson the indications were that he would not be permitted to do so. Deaths'-heads and cross-bones, with the date of the meeting on each side, were placarded over the county. Democratic clubs assembled and armed under the pretense of preserving the peace. One hundred "White-Liners" acted as Sheriffs and policemen. The colored people were not permitted to carry arms to the meeting. Having been promised protection by the Sheriff, they left their arms two miles from town. At the commencement of the meeting Lynch was grossly affronted by Democrats, and declined speaking under the restrictions imposed by them. A notorious colored Democrat, under a number of indictments, was put forward by the Democrats. When the colored people began to disperse, they were pursued by the Democratic mob with arms and effectually stampeded. They were hunted like partridges, but the object apparently was not to murder but intimidate them, so they would abandon their determination to register and vote. They were pursued two miles, when, reaching their guns, they fired on the whites. Two horses of the whites were wounded. One negro was wounded, and several arrested and lodged in Port Gibson Jail.

This is the first Republican meeting attempted to be held in Claiborne County. Deputy Marshal Spratt reports terrorism throughout the county, and says the Republicans cannot vote unless protected by United States troops. A company of troops is now stationed at Port Gibson, but the commanding officer did nothing to preserve the peace.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA MURDERS.

WHOLESALE DENIAL BY CITIZENS OF CHARLESTON—THE DEMOCRATIC MURDER CLUBS LAWFUL AND INNOCENT ORGANIZATIONS—GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S ORDER FOR THEIR DISBANDING PARTISAN.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 25.—The President of the Chamber of Commerce has united with the Methodist, Catholic, and Episcopal Bishops, and the leading Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, and Jewish ministers, and the Presidents of all the national and other banks in Charleston in the following address on the condition of South Carolina:

To the People of the United States:

Well founded apprehensions that the civilization of our State is in danger of being utterly overthrown, and an overruling sense of duty to ourselves and posterity and the country at large impels us to make an authentic statement of our actual condition to the American people, in the hope that it will induce them to extend us their sympathy and aid in this distressing exigency of affairs. There is so much at stake that we cannot afford to be silent or to withhold any effort that may possibly be of avail. For ten long weary years the white people of South Carolina have endured a condition of things which any Northern State would have been tempted to throw off in two years at the point of the bayonet if it could have been done in no other way. They bore and forbore in the hope that some returning sense of justice or happy stroke of fortune would bring relief; but no such sense of justice or happy stroke came to their relief, and hope sickened and died away in their hearts. At last they determined by a natural impulse and a natural and uncontrollable instinct of freedom, to make one supreme effort for their redemption, but to make it under and within the law. Those who hold authority here having, through party affiliation, access to the highest organs of political power in the country, and to the equally powerful organs of the partisan newspaper press, have subjected this people to the vilest misrepresentation and the most cruel slanders. Some of these we desire to correct.

It is not true that the white people of South Carolina are disloyal or disaffected toward the United States Government. On the contrary, they are loyal and well affected toward it. They obey it at home, and would defend it promptly from foreign aggression.

It is not true that South Carolina or any of its counties are in a state of insurrection or domestic violence against the Government of the State, or that law and process cannot be duly enforced within her territorial limits, or that there is any lawful cause or occasion whatever for the Federal Government to interfere for the protection of the State Government against the violence of her citizens.

It is not true that the white people of the State are hostile to the colored people, or have any desire or disposition to abridge or infringe upon their political or civil rights. On the contrary, in their conventions, and in the speeches of their candidates for six years or more, the most public and solemn pledges have been given that all the rights of the colored people shall be respected and protected. The colored people should know that these pledges will be faithfully kept.

It is not true that the few rifle clubs in the State are combinations of men against the law, or that they are engaged in forming some peaceable citizens and intimidating others, or that they cannot be controlled or suppressed by the ordinary course of justice. The President has been deceived. These clubs existed with the knowledge and recognition of the Governor. Not one of them ever acted in defiance of law or against the Government or constituted authorities. The hostility to them or Gen. Chamberlain and his conductors is recent; it is political, and is designed to affect the coming election.

It is not true that in the recent race-collisions the white people have been the aggressors. Their forbearance, as in the Charleston riot, the unprovoked Cainhoy massacre, and the still more recent assassination of a white citizen in Edgefield, has been wonderful. The truth is that the leaders of the colored people, fearing that the day of their power is drawing to a close, have excited their ignorant dupes, have supplied them with arms, have aroused their fears for the loss of their liberty, and have thus encouraged them to commit deeds of violence.

We may also affirm some things which are true. It is true that there is in the State a most active, earnest and excited canvass to overthrow corrupt rule and re-establish an honest State government. This is a legitimate and lawful object, which should command the sympathy and support of every lover of his country. It is not treason to defeat Chamberlain, nor is it insurrection to elect Hampton. It is true that while the white rifle clubs are ordered by the Governor and the President to disband and disperse, the colored Militia of the State are allowed to remain in organization and in possession of their arms and to attend political meetings in military order, with rifles and other arms. The object of this discrimination is as obvious as is the comparatively defenseless condition in which it places the white populations. We simply ask what would the people of New-York or Massachusetts think or do upon a like application of the bayonet policy to them under such circumstances?

Fellow-countrymen: We have sought to place before you briefly and in true colors the condition of South Carolina, the wrongs of her people, their patient forbearance, and their new-born hopes. Not long ago Gov. Chamberlain, in a transport of truthful and genuine enthusiasm, proclaimed to the people of the country the startling fact that the civilization of the Puritan and the Cavalier, of the Roundhead and Huguenot is in peril in South Carolina. He spoke these words under the influence of his better angel, for truer words he never spoke, and they are as true now as then. The peril is far greater now than then, for when the worst and most degraded elements of society enter into or control a Government, is there not much reason to apprehend some catastrophe which we hardly dare to contemplate?"

Signed by S. Y. Tupper, President Charleston Chamber of Commerce; W. M. Wightman, Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church South; C. B. W. Lowe, D. D., Bishop Diocese of South Carolina; P. N. Lynch, D. D., Bishop of Charleston; John Forrest, D. D., Pastor First Presbyterian Church; G. R. Brackett, Pastor Second Presbyterian Church; J. L. Girardeau, D. D., Professor Theological Seminary; J. A. Chambliss, Pastor Citadel Square Baptist Church; L. Muller, D. D., Pastor St. Matthew's Lutheran Church; W. S. Bowman, Pastor Wentworth Lutheran Church; P. F. Stevens, Presbyter Reformed Episcopal Church; W. B. Yates, Chaplain to seamen; David Levi, minister Congregation Bethlehem; C. O. White, President People's National Bank; A. S. Johnston, President Bank of Charleston N. B. A.; L. D. Mowry, President Union Bank; Jacob Sinsli, President Germania Savings Bank; E. H. Frost, President South Carolina Loan and Trust Company; Albert Lengnick, President People's Bank of South Carolina; F. R. Robertson, Vice President Carolina Savings Bank.

THE CANVASS IN TENNESSEE.

REPUBLICANS ACTIVELY AT WORK—A GAIN OF ONE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN PROMISED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Mr. Brownlow, of Tennessee, a son of Parson Brownlow, arrived here to-night, and reports that an active canvass is being made in Tennessee by the Republicans. Mr. Thornburgh is now the only Republican member of Congress from Tennessee, but Mr. Brownlow says that in November the Republicans will certainly re-elect Thornburgh and elect Judge Randolph, in the First District, over McFarland, the present Democratic member. There is also a good prospect to elect the Republican candidate in the Memphis District.

THE CONTEST IN NEW-YORK.

GOOD NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION IN POTSDAM—THE SHAM REFORMER'S RECORD IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTSDAM, Oct. 25.—The grandest political demonstration witnessed here in many years, honored the arrival and speech of Hon. L. Bradford Prince in this village last evening. An immense torchlight procession, with a brass band and martial music, paraded the principal streets, which were lined with thousands of people to witness the fine display. After the procession, 2,000 people crowded into the Town Hall to hear Mr. Prince, and many hundreds were turned away unable to gain admittance. Mr. Prince spoke with effect for nearly two hours. He met the Democracy on their own ground of reform, and described Tilden's remarkable record while a member of the Assembly. Out of fifteen hundred and sixty-eight votes taken during the session, Tilden was absent or dodged fourteen hundred and sixty-one times. He did not vote on a single reform measure but once, and then on the wrong side, and during the entire session this great canal reformer did not interest himself in, nor vote on a single measure affecting the canals. Nor should Gov. Tilden have the credit of breaking up the canal Rings. The people did that in 1874 when they adopted the Seventh amendment to the Constitution, which says hereafter no extra compensation shall be paid to any contractor. That deprived the Ring of the power to rob it, and it fell to pieces of itself. The speaker was well received, and will do great good here.

THE SUCCESS OF THE TICKET IN LIVINGSTON COUNTY—SPEECH BY HON. CHARLES S. FITCH, OF ROCHESTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GENESEO, Oct. 25.—As the campaign draws to a close, the interest of the people in the success of the ticket becomes intensified. There was another rousing rally here last night. Hon. Charles S. Fitch, of the Rochester *Democrat*, spoke to a large audience at the Court-house. Extensive preparations had been made, and delegations from abroad were present. A Rochester band and the Avon Military Band furnished the music for the torchlight parades. Transparencies inscribed with "Ballots not Bullets," "Equal Rights to All Men," and the significant words upon a barrel, "S. J. T.—1860—X," appeared in the long procession. After a few stirring remarks from Gen. Wood, as Chairman, Mr. Fitch addressed the meeting on the national questions of the campaign. He reviewed the history of the Democratic Party, exposed the fallacy of its pretensions and its antagonism to the doctrine of equal rights to all men, arraigned Gov. Tilden, disclosed his sham reform measures, his unpatriotic words and acts, his jobbery and income frauds, and closed with an earnest appeal to all who valued their rights to stand firm, support the whole ticket, and by their votes declare that safety for our institutions was only to be had by the perpetuation of Republican doctrines and principles. The meeting was a grand success, and will be followed by daily discussions throughout the county until the close of the campaign.

PATRIOTIC CITIZENS RIDING SIXTY MILES ON HORSEBACK IN SEARCH OF THE TRUTH—HOW AN OLD DEMOCRAT TREATED HIS ONLY SON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT HENRY, Oct. 25.—The greatest political demonstration ever witnessed in Northern New-York took place here to-day. Over 8,000 persons were present. Special trains ran from the north and south, and many came by wagons and on horseback as far as sixty miles. Gen. Hammond came with 600 of his old cavalry. Gen. Kilpatrick was the orator; although ill and almost worn out, he spoke for over two hours. Hundreds of men of all nationalities were present, and so skillfully did Gen. Kilpatrick present the issues, so admirable was his whole discourse adapted to our people, that hundreds of votes, we feel confident, were secured. Count Port Henry Republican, and Essex County good for 1,500 majority.

This morning Edson Harper, a young Republican, was discharged by his own father, William Harper, a livery-stable keeper and a Democrat, at Keeseville, because he joined the Republican club and attended Gen. Kilpatrick's meeting yesterday at An Sable Forks. Old man Harper is a violent Democrat, and over his stable waves a flag with the motto "Tilden and Reform."

THE FEELING IN CHENANGO COUNTY—AN ABLE SPEECH BY JUDGE A. W. TENNEY, OF BROOKLYN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORWICH, Oct. 25.—The largest and most enthusiastic meeting of the campaign has just closed. The torchlight procession preceding it was large, and comprised clubs from several adjoining towns. It was everywhere greeted with illuminations and fireworks and the utmost enthusiasm. Long before the procession reached the Opera-house, the place was full, and fully one thousand people were unable to gain admission. Judge A. W. Tenney, of New-York, was the speaker, and for two hours he held his vast audience with his eloquence. His speech tells already, and many Democrats, in the light of the facts as he presented them, declare their purpose to vote for Gov. Hayes. Judge Tenney is a host in himself, and is doing a great work for the good cause. His first speech here, four years ago, prepared the way for him now, and he was greeted by citizens from all parts of the county.

A PATRIOTIC GATHERING AT HORNELLSVILLE—SPEECHES ENTHUSIASTICALLY APPLAUDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HORNELLSVILLE, Oct. 25.—Ten thousand of the patriotic people of Steuben and Allegany Counties assembled here yesterday to take part in the greatest gathering ever held here or in this county. The people came from every village and cross-roads to prove that they still stand by the principles of the Republican Party and that they intend to bury Tilden and Hendricks out of sight. The vast crowd was addressed in the afternoon by Senator C. P. Vidder and by Hon. Joseph J. Couch. A splendid torchlight procession was organized in the evening in which were hundreds of horsemen. A large crowd convened at the opera-house after the parade to hear Gen. Clark E. Carr, of Illinois. The speeches were enthusiastically applauded and the mass-meeting was a grand success. One transparency announced "Allegany County good for 3,000 Republican majority."

FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS ASSEMBLED AT SPRING VALLEY—A PROCESSION THREE MILES LONG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NYACK, Oct 25.—The Republican mass-meeting at Spring Valley to-day was a grand success. There were about five thousand persons present, and a procession of carriages nearly three miles long. Addresses were made by Gen. Sickles and Hon. John Oakey.

A LARGE MASS-MEETING IN WHITEHALL—WASHINGTON COUNTY AROUSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 25.—This evening the Republicans held a large mass-meeting at Hall's Opera house. At an early hour the people began to assemble, and long before 8 o'clock 1,500 persons had filled the house to overflowing, hundreds being unable to gain admission. Part of the assemblage came by steamers along the lake shore, and others by wagons from long distances. At 8 o'clock Gen. Theodore B. Gates, of Brooklyn, opened the meeting with a very eloquent discourse. He was followed by Hon. Martin I. Townsend, of Troy, after which music was discoursed by the Whitehall Glee Club and by a cornet band. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and Washington County will show a larger Republican majority this November than ever before.

A LARGE WIGWAM CROWDED WITH GERMAN REPUBLICANS — EX-SPEAKER M'GUIRE'S OPINION OF GOV. TILDEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, Oct. 25.—The large Republican wigwam in this city was filled to-night to hear Major J. C. F. Bayland, of New-York. The audience was composed principally of Germans, who were addressed in their own language. The United States was compared to the present German Empire, and the practical results of the State Rights doctrine of the Tilden and Southern Democracy to the condition of the German States before their consolidation. Following in the English language the speaker contrasted the recent speech of ex-Speaker McGuire, in this city, indorsing Tilden, with his speech last June at Syracuse, in which he warned his hearers not to be misled as to Mr. Tilden's real purposes by his incessant talk about reform. "I tell you," said McGuire, "this man Tilden is not to be trusted. He is treacherous, and his reform you will find is simply self-seeking." The Democratic meeting here to-night, addressed by Hon. John Bigelow, was a flat failure, less than three hundred persons being present.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT ROCHESTER—SPEECH BY GEN. SHERIDAN, OF LOUISIANA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 25.—The most enthusiastic meeting of the campaign in this part of the State was held in the City Hall this evening. Gen. G. A. Sheridan spoke for an hour and a half to an audience of at least three thousand. The speech was full of telling points, eloquent in the highest degree, and was received with the deepest attention and quite frequently rapturously applauded.

A LARGE DEMONSTRATION AT OYSTER BAY—MEETINGS IN THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING — SPEECHES BY GEN DIX, GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, AND OTHERS.

The Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Clubs of the town of Oyster Bay held a mass-meeting in their mammoth tent at Oyster Bay village yesterday afternoon and evening. the evening meeting being the largest ever held in the town. The afternoon meeting was called to order by Hon. James W. Beekman in a few well-timed remarks. He introduced, as the first speaker, ex-Gov. Dix, who was received with much applause. He spoke for unward of an hour and a half.

In the evening Mr. George William Curtis and other prominent Republicans spoke.

EASTERN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE PORTE'S CONDITION FOR AN ARMISTICE—DEPRESSION IN BELGRADE—APATHY OF THE SERVIANS IN THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR—AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PEACE PROPOSITIONS FROM RUSSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The *Times'* dispatch from Vienna confirms the statement that the Porte had informed Gen. Ignatieff of its readiness to consent to a six weeks' armistice if all the powers wished it. The correspondent adds: "There would have been no difficulty in fulfilling this condition, but it turns out that the Porte still insists on the stipulation that the powers pledge themselves to prolong the armistice if peace is not made within the original period. In spite of Ignatieff's conciliatory attitude little hope is entertained that Russia will accept this condition. It may, however, be expected that the Porte has not said its last word."

The Belgrade correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows: "There has not been since the beginning of the war such depression as now exists, not only in Belgrade, but throughout Servia. All ranks of people would most gladly welcome peace. It now appears that the Servians, with the view of intimidating the Turks, have purposely exaggerated the number of Russian volunteers. Not more than 10,000 having really arrived in the country. The apathy shown by the Servians concerning the progress of the war is something that, under similar circumstances, could scarcely be found in any country of the world. Although the reports of the capture of Djunis have been current twenty-four hours, not a single Servian manifests the least curiosity about it. Yet the feeling of coming disaster is general. If Djunis really is taken Russia might well avail herself of her present influence to bring about an immediate peace; and from what I hear, I shall not be surprised if she makes the attempt. Without her assistance, Servia must, to all appearances, very soon succumb."

All the correspondents agree as to the collapse of the spirit of the Servian population. They also confirm the news that a battle was progressing yesterday before Deligrad. From the fact that fighting is still going on in that direction it is inferred that perhaps the Turks have not yet gained possession of Djunis.

TURKEY AND THE OTHER POWERS.

MURDER OF A TURKISH OFFICIAL — GEN. IGNATIEFF PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS AT CONSTANTINOPLE — SENTIMENT IN FRANCE—BRITISH TROOPS FOR MALTA.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A dispatch from Paris to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "Intelligence has been received here that the Turkish Consul and his wife at Tiflis, the capital city of Georgia, in Asiatic Russia, have been assassinated."

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "It is stated that that assassination of the Turkish representative at Tiflis was not due to political motives."

Several more arrests have been made in Constantinople in consequence of the conspiracy to assassinate the Grand Vizier and Midhat Pasha.

Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador to Constantinople, presented his credentials to the Sultan yesterday, and subsequently had a private interview with him.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon says: "We are informed that M. John Lemoinne has severed his connection with the *Journal des Débats*, because he wished to advocate the partition of Turkey as opposed to the policy of England, while the proprietors of that paper, including M. Léon Say, the Minister of Finance, are opposed to that position."

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The *Financier* says: It is understood, in view of the possibility of further

are these politicians who profess to be about to restore the national credit? They are the same Democratic leaders who sixteen years ago went out of power, and who had reduced the credit of this great country, in a time of profound peace, to such a pass that its six per cent. bonds were sold by Mr. Buchanan to pay debts incurred during his administration, at twelve per cent. discount. At such rates they were peddled in Europe, to pay, not a war debt, but a peace debt, incurred, not by preceding Administrations, but by that which was then in power. That was the credit of the Government under the last Democratic Administration. Six per cent. bonds at twelve per cent. discount. They were sold for eighty-eight cents on the dollar. The same kind of bonds which these Democrats under Buchanan sold for twelve per cent. discount are now quoted in the market at from fifteen to twenty-six per cent. premium, depending upon the time that they have to run—with twenty years to run they sell as high as twenty-five or twenty-six per cent. premium. The difference between Democratic and Republican credit is not less than twenty-five per cent. in favor of the Republicans. These are the men who propose to restore the public credit. But it was not one week after that resolution was thus put forth, at St. Louis, before the Government had negotiated $300,000,000 of its four and a half bonds at par; and even these four and a half per cent. bonds now bear a premium in the market. When was the credit of this Government as high before? Never. No Democratic Administration ever approached it, or ever will; and no Republican Administration has ever before made so favorable a negotiation. The truth is that the credit of the country never stood so high before. Yet these worst of all financiers ask to be trusted with the Government that they may reform its credit.

THE SINS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Republican Party (whatever else may be said of it,) has been, and is, true to the interests of the country. It has met the great and unprecedented obstacles to the success of the Government. It has met great and unprecedented questions in administration, and has solved them all. It carried the war successfully through; it called forth the patriotism of the country, and guided it to a successful result. It met the questions of reconstruction—great, difficult, original—and solved them, one after another, bravely, and, as the judgment of the country now decides, wisely. In all these great measures it has met the decided opposition of the Democratic Party. When the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments were adopted, it was done in the face of the opposition of all that class of politicians who to-day make the Democratic Party, among whom are the candidates for President and Vice President on the Democratic ticket. They pronounced these amendments invalid, unconstitutional and void. They opposed their adoption, and when adopted, pronounced them void and unconstitutional. The Republican Party has acted in good faith. It has adopted all its measures boldly, and has succeeded in them all. The Democratic Party, on the other hand, occasioned the war by its corrupt alliance with the slave-holding faction. It opposed the war, and declared that there was no power to coerce a sovereign State and prevent its seceding from the Union. The Democratic Party upheld State Rights, and declared that the Constitution was a compact, from which any State could secede. It opposed all the war measures and all the measures of reconstruction; and in the last year of the war—in 1864, on the 29th of August—the Democratic Party seemed to have a revival. These politicians were filled with a new hope; and when they assembled at Chicago, they resolved that this war had been waged four years in vain, was a failure, and ought to be abandoned. It should be borne in mind that in that Convention the present Democratic candidate for President, Samuel J. Tilden, was a member. It should also be borne in mind that he was also a member of the committee which drafted and reported that resolution, and that he voted for the resolution. It should be remembered that when the resolution that resolution was adopted the greatest battles of the war had already been fought. Forts Donaldson and Henry had been taken, the line in Kentucky had been broken, the enemy driven back from the Ohio, the battles of Gettysburg and Antietam had been fought and won, and the great campaign of Vicksburg had been triumphantly ended. New-Orleans had been taken, the Mississippi had been opened from the Ohio to its mouth, and our ships had free passage in that river. The battles of Mission Ridge, Shiloh, and Corinth had been fought, and Sherman had made his way from Chattanooga to Atlanta. Grant had fought it out all Summer on the line from the Rappahannock to the James, investing and holding Richmond and Petersburg within his grasp, from which they never escaped. And yet, then, in that last year of the war, after all these great achievements, after the forts which had been betrayed and surrendered to the enemy at the beginning had all been recovered, then they sent forth this resolution to discourage our men in the field and to encourage the enemy. For they knew that that resolution, while it would reach our army and while what great peril it could do to discourage the soldiers in the field in enduring the hardships of war, would not be limited in its circulation to our side of the line, but would cross over and say to the rebels "hold on, hold on; we will yet find a way to relieve you of your embarrassment, and make terms of peace which shall save your honor." Nothing more treasonable happened on either side of the line during the memorable history of that war.

HAYES AND TILDEN CONTRASTED.

And while Tilden and Hendricks were at Chicago, concocting and voting for this resolution of discouragement to our army and encouragement to the army of our enemies, where was Rutherford B. Hayes? He was in the field, where he had been from the beginning of the war, risking his life for the life of the country. He was on the Shenandoah under Sheridan; and fortunately it so happened that on that memorable last week of the month of August, 1864, these two candidates each drew his own picture in indelible colors. Tilden drew his in that resolution that the war was a failure and ought to be abandoned. It so happened that at that time the Second District of the State of Ohio had nominated Gen. Hayes for Congress, and a friend had written to him notifying him of that fact, and urging him to get a furlough that he might aid in the canvass. On the 24th of August, 1864, he wrote the following characteristic letter:

CAMP OF SHERIDAN'S ARMY,
NEAR CHARLESTON, Va., Aug. 24, 1864.

FRIEND S.: Your favor of the 7th came to hand on Monday. It was the first I had heard of the doings of the Second District Convention. My thanks for your attention and assistance in the premises. I cared very little about being a candidate, but having consented to the use of my name, I prefer to succeed. Your suggestion about getting a furlough to take the stump was certainly made without reflection. No officer fit for duty, who, at this crisis, would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress, ought to be scalped. You may feel perfectly sure I shall do no such thing. We are, and for two weeks past have been, in the immediate presence of a large rebel army. We have skirmishing and small affairs constantly. I am not posted in the policy deemed wise at head-quarters, and can't guess as to the prospects of a general engagement. The condition and spirit of this Army are good and improving. I suspect the enemy are sliding around us toward the Potomac. If they cross, we shall pretty certainly have a meeting. Sincerely, R. B. HAYES.

Here we have Gen. Hayes "in the immediate presence of a large rebel army," watching for a decisive engagement and expecting it, unwilling to leave his place for civil promotion, showing a zeal and patriotism worthy of universal admiration. On the other hand, we have Mr. Tilden evidently associated with and sharing in proceedings which tended to divide our country in that great struggle; looking anxiously for some method by which to relieve the rebels from their embarrassment, sympathizing in their cause rather than in our own. There are some things which a great people can forgive, but can never forget; and this is one. When, in a great crisis of the fate of the country, when a great and perilous war is pending, a man prominent in the community sympathizes with the wrong side against his country, (though it may be by mistake,) it can never be forgotten, when he asks to be made President of the United States.

THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE DEMOCRACY, THE SOLID SOUTH, AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Democratic Party, in their platform at St. Louis, resolved "that reform can never be effected but by making it the controling question at the election, and lifting it above the two false issues with which the Republicans have sought to smother it"—first, the false issue of the school question; second, the false issue of a solid South. Why, do these politicians find it necessary to insert in this first issue, "without largesses from the Treasury to any." Who has made "largesses from the Treasury to any?" Not the Republicans. They always opposed anything of that kind; but the Democrats have made largesses out of the public Treasury of New-York to an immense amount for sectarian schools, and, therefore, this was as much as to say, "Although we have done this thing before, we never will do it again. You may trust us." Upon these two issues, which they call "false"—the common schools and the solid South—they expect to obtain more electoral votes than upon all other issues. By the well-understood sympathy between the Democratic Party and the Confederate South, they expect to receive the solid vote of the South, made solid by fraud and intimidation of Republican voters, irrespective of any political principle whatever. Their alliance with the South is essentially corrupt. It has no regard to any political principle. It is founded upon understood mutual good offices—that the Democratic Party shall promote the interests of the Confederate South, and the Confederate South shall contribute to the power of the Democratic Party.

Now, the second "false issue" they call the "bloody shirt." It is simply a question whether the Republicans of the South shall be permitted to vote, or whether, by murder, intimidation, and fraud, they shall be deprived of that privilege. The white-line Democrats of the Southern States (formerly slaveholders and owners of the principal part of the property of that country) have made up their minds that this is the white man's Government, and that the negroes, although made free by the thirteenth amendment, citizens by the fourteenth, and voters by the fifteenth, shall nevertheless not be permitted to vote unless they vote the Democratic ticket. They are determined that they will give to the Democratic Party the solid vote of the South. They have great and overshadowing motives for carrying out that arrangement. They have promised the Democrats of the North the solid South, and they succeed in reducing the negro voters to subjection, intimidating them and compelling them to vote the Democratic ticket or none at all, then they will have a political power greater than they had before the war. Then five negroes were counted as three citizens, while now five negroes are counted as five citizens. They would gain, then, by the emancipation and constitutional amendments, two-fifths more power than they had before, creating a more formidable aristocracy than ever existed before in this country. If they can reduce the negroes to a solid Democratic vote at this one election, and secure the State Governments as well as the United States Government all into the hands of the Democracy, they expect to hold a permanent lease of power in the politics of the Southern States; and at no future election will the Republicans stand any chance at all in any Southern State, but the solid South and the corrupt Democratic Party will govern the country. This is one of the great motives on the part of the ambitious leaders of the South.

THE DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGES IN THE SOUTH.

It is the policy of the Democratic Party (who are determined by all the means within their reach, right or wrong, to get into power) to deny the means which are used by their Southern allies to make the vote of the South solid. They deny intimidation and violence and fraud; and however much, and however clearly, it is proved, it is stoutly denied and discredited. But, nevertheless, it is true. Nothing in history was ever better proved. Nothing is more unquestionable than that the white leaders of the South are intimidating the colored voters, and the Republican voters, whether white or colored, threatening them, murdering them, driving them away from the country, or compelling them to vote the Democratic ticket, and, in truth, making it unsafe for either white or colored people to live in the South unless they shall consent to vote the Democratic ticket. It is not a pleasant thing to dwell upon; it is not a pleasant thing to charge upon a great party such violation of all principle either of humanity or of constitutional law; but, nevertheless, it is our duty in this canvass, in order to prevent the dangerous consequences which would succeed to such a combination—such a corrupt and unprincipled combination—I say it is our duty to present the evidence and state the facts on the subject. Information comes daily to the Department of Justice of the wrongs and outrages committed against the Republicans by the Democratic Party of the South. Yet this is denied on the part of the Democrats of the North. They disbelieve, they disapprove on that subject is that when a party persistently expresses disbelief of the fact of these outrages when well proved, it must be upon the principle that they have come to the conclusion of the Ku-klux Klans, that this should be a white man's Government, that the negro should not be permitted to vote, and that the end justifies the means," however barbarous the means may be. Now, they deny the facts. As we go into the estimating of the evidence of the facts we should consider the purpose of the South as evidenced by her representatives and by her press; and in order to show what we ought to expect, I must read a few paragraphs showing what was in the minds of the ruling people of that part of the country before the war began, and in the early stages of it. In the first place I will refer to the testimony of Hon. Robert Toombs, formerly Senator from Georgia in the United States Senate, a truly representative man of the governing class in the South. He, in a speech delivered to the Legislature of Georgia on the 25th of January of the present year, said:

"We got a good many honest fellows into the first Legislature, but I will tell you where we got them there. I will tell you the truth. The newspapers won't tell it to you. We got them there by carrying the black vote by intimidation and bribery; and I helped to do it. I would have scorned the people if they had not done it. The people are the sovereign. Do you suppose I am serving you or me? It takes the highest order of intellect to govern the people. And these poor wretches talk of governments! Why, they could not perpetuate their own negro power. In the counties where the whites were in the majority they did not preserve their power and perpetuate their rule. My remedy helped to break that up. We carried them with us by bribery and intimidation. I advised it, and paid my money for it. You all know it, but won't say it."

From the Meridian *Mercury* of Nov. 20, 1875, is the following extract. The Meridian *Mercury*, I ought to say, is the leading prominent paper of the Democratic Party:

"We have to contend with the blunder of the fifteenth amendment, while it stands, as best we can. Ridiculous appeals to the reason and judgment of the negro have been the cause of incalculable injury in the inflation of his vanity, and making him believe that he was of real consequence as a governing element in the body politic. Now that the negro in this State is down, and his personal self-conceit knocked out of him, it is probable that it is time for the white people to impress upon him that the white people in future will control the politics of this State, and that he should keep himself in his proper sphere, and leave to the intelligent white man the exclusive statecraft for the best interest of both races. Impress him continually with the idea of his unfitness for the ballot, and that his proper place on election day is away from the polls."

Another extract is from the Okolona (Miss.) *States* of Nov. 25, 1875:

"The Radical Party of Mississippi contend that intimidation won the white-line victory. It is not the first time, neither will it be the last time, in which intimidation has been successfully used. The white man has been intimidated in time past, and we wonder which has the best of the bargain. We are so situated that we are obliged to fight the devil with fire. Let the white man, then, be not afraid to intimidate evildoers. Intimidation is legitimate—perfectly legitimate."

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN RECOMMENDED.

We find in the Mobile *Register*, the leading paper of Alabama, of Aug. 10, 1876:

"There is a majority of 30,000 negroes over the white vote of the State, which is no larger than that which the Mississippi Democracy so triumphantly overcame a year ago. The same obstacles and the same incentives exist in South Carolina as exist in Mississippi, and an effort made in the Palmetto State like that which crushed Mississippi in the hands of the patriots may well result in a deliverance no less successful and joyous. The convention which recently sat with closed doors and nominated Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton, of Confederate fame, for Governor, decided to carry the Mississippi plan into immediate and effective operation. According to the census of 1875 the white population of the State was 350,000 and the colored population 572,000, giving a colored majority of 222,000. The colored voting majority is about 44,000."

The Democratic papers of each of the Southern States have plainly declared their purpose to carry the negro vote by intimidation and bribery and fraud, or whatever means are necessary to the great end of making the South solid for the Democratic Party. Having declared that purpose, we are not to be surprised when confronted with evidence of the fact, as it is, that they send messages to the North now that they are quiet and peaceful, and the same policy is pursued among the Democrats of the North by discrediting all reports of violence. But that violence exists, or did exist prior to the issuing of the recent proclamation, is beyond all question. Cruelties, equal to any ever committed in the civilized world, are proved over and over again in many parts of the Southern States. Whenever it is necessary to intimidate and drive away from the polls colored Republicans, there is found in the South violence, intimidation, and bribery. The case of Hamburg, in South Carolina, is in point. It is more notorious than many, because the principal actor in it was a man of great notoriety, Gen. Butler. But the case is typical of those which are happening every day in other parts of that State. Here was a street 150 feet wide, passable in every part of it. A little company of colored men were drilling in the middle portion of it. Two young men drove up in a buggy, and insisted upon going right through the centre, ordering the company to break ranks for that purpose. After a short parley the company did open and let them go through; and yet those young bloods went to the Justice and entered a complaint against this company for obstructing highways, and the case was set for trial—not that any trial was anticipated, but this was made an occasion for bringing in four or five hundred mounted men—armed white men, "rifle clubs"—to slaughter and intimidate the colored men in that vicinity. They brought over a cannon and planted it against an armory in which the colored people had sought refuge. They drove them out and took their arms, which they had no more right to take than they had to steal. They took the most prominent of these men, led them away one after another like sheep, and shot them down in the immediate vicinity. These armed white men kill the colored men and steal their property, and yet it is impossible to bring them to justice. Such is the state of the public mind in that section of the country. It is not necessary that I should enumerate, for it would be tedious, but I refer to and numerous instances of murder and intimidation have taken place in Mississippi, in South Carolina, in Florida, in Texas, and in Alabama.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE KUKLUX KLAN STILL PREVAILING.

The tenor of the accounts which we have received from all the Southern States in which elections are important, and where the Republican voters are numerous, indicate that the principle of the Kuklux Klans still prevails in that section of the country. That principle is, that the white man shall govern the country; that this is a white man's Government; that the negro shall not be permitted to have influence by his vote. To accomplish this purpose the Confederate Democrats of the South have formed an alliance with the Democracy of the North to accomplish the purpose of overwhelming the colored vote, and substantially annulling the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. To understand the spirit of this combination I knew of a better method than to recur to the organization of the Kuklux Klan, which was tolerated and encouraged in the South, and which could only have been checked or suppressed by the interposition of the National Government. The State Judiciary was found entirely inadequate to protect the colored people against the outrages and murders committed by that organization. It is to the courts of the United States, and the District Attorneys and other officers connected with such courts, that we are indebted for the detection and bringing to justice of some of the Kuklux ruffians. They proceeded with more secrecy than the organizations which are now operating in that country but with the same general purpose and with about the same recklessness of life and incredible cruelty toward the negro. The United States Attorneys succeeded in employing a detective, who joined one of the Kuklux organizations, and went through all the ceremonies and thus became possessed of all their secrets as well as the membership of those organizations to a very large extent, and when the District Attorneys had made numerous arrests of members of the associations, and made them aware of his knowledge of their secret proceedings and organization, there were some who turned State's evidence. Many convictions resulted, checking, if not entirely suppressing, their operations for a time. There is no doubt that these organizations had for their purpose the suppression of the negro vote, and perhaps there is no better index to the general object of the Kuklux Klan, and of the parties now operating in the South to deter the colored men from voting, than the oath which was taken by the members of the Kuklux organization, and I therefore give a copy of the "oath of the second or supreme degree" of that organization:

I, A. B., in the presence of Almighty God, and these my friends here assembled, kneeling, at this altar, with my right hand resting on the holy Bible, and my left washed in the blood of a traitor, and resting upon the skull of his brother in iniquity, and being fully impressed with the sacredness of this act, do solemnly swear that I will uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States, as it was handed down by our forefathers, in its original purity; that I will reject and oppose the principles of the Radical Party in all its forms, and forever maligain and contend that intelligent white men shall govern this country, and I furthermore swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Order of the Constitutional Union Guards, and will never make known, by sign, word or deed, any of its secrets now about to be, or that may hereafter be revealed to me; that I will obey all it precepts, mandates, orders, instructions and directions issued through the Commander, and aid and assist the brethren in carrying out and enforcing the same; and that I will keep secret, even unto death, the plans and movemen s of this society. I furthermore swear to obey the South Commander in the Camp, in preference to any known law, precept, or command that ever was, and defend the brethren, if need be, with the sacrifice of my life. I swear that the enemies of the white man's race, and the white man's government, and the friends of negroes equality, shall be my enemies, and that I will uphold and defend the white man's Government against all comers, whether in the name of radicals, negro-worshippers, carpet-baggers, scallawags, or mules in hand. I swear to forever oppose the social and political elevation of the negro to an equality with the whites, and that I will come at every hour of the moon to execute the trust confided to me by the Commander and the brethren. I further swear that, in case of our being interrupted in the establishment of the principles for which we are contending, that I will regard no oath that will conflict with those of the members of this Order, but under all circumstances will stand to the end of my blood and death. I furthermore swear that I will not give the signal cry of distress, only when in real distress, and that I will yield my life, if necessary, in aid of a brother giving the double cry of this degree. Lastly, I swear that I this white skull and this blood, that should I ever prove unfaithful in any particular to the obligation I have now assumed, I hope to meet with the fearful and just penalty of the traitor, which is Death! Death! DEATH! at the hands of the brethren, so help me God.

The consciences of these men seemed to be seared, so far as wrongs heaped upon the colored race were concerned, and the same seems to be the case at the present time. The murder of a half-dozen negroes makes no impression—in many cases is not noticed in the newspapers; while the killing of a white man creates as great sensation in that country as in other countries.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA OUTRAGES.

Probably there is no more authentic account of the condition of that part of the country at the present time in relation to these violent outrages than that given by Gov. Chamberlain. Gov. Chamberlain has had great experience in the South. He is a man of very great intelligence, of superior education and ability; a just man, who has sought by all means to conciliate the extremes of society in the State of South Carolina; has instituted important reforms in the Government of that State; has been a good Governor, by the acknowledgment of the Democratic Party; has not been an extreme party man, but a reliable man, and a man so just and discreet in his conduct of the affairs of that State, and in his treatment of the different political parties, that a considerable portion of the Democratic Party had contemplated voting for him as Governor. But at the present time I have no doubt a sense of honor has been checked, by reason of his interposing to prevent the perpetration of outrages upon the colored people by the whites. He has been renominated for Governor by the Republicans, and is now their candidate. But the purposes of the Democratic Party are not answered by having such a man for Governor. They are determined to place the power of their State Government in the hands of the Democratic Party, in order to give to that party a solid South, and to give to it the predominating power over the country, through the Democratic Party, constituting a majority of the Democratic majority. But we may rely upon the statements of Gov. Chamberlain. We are indebted to him for the first and thorough investigation in a manner in which the outrages were committed upon the negroes at Hamburg, and for the statement of the principle of action by which it was committed, and of the true relation of the Confederate Democrats with the Republicans in South Carolina. Evidence was taken sustaining what the Governor stated in his communication to the President of the United States on that subject. He forwards the evidence on which his statements are based, and from the testimony of the Democrats, such as that at Hamburg, while they are not approved by the better class of white men, are not so far disapproved as to be prevented, or as to secure any active measures toward the prevention of the recurrence of them, and that all such outrages in South Carolina encourage the Democratic Party and depress the Republicans; that the outrages are on the part of the Democratic Party, and that there are no measures taken to check or prevent a recurrence of such outrages. There is no sympathy expressed for the colored people who are slain or outraged. And now, as we draw nearer to the election, the plans of the dominating race become more manifest. They have formed "rifle clubs" in all the counties of the State, as we are informed by Gov. Chamberlain; and these "rifle clubs" are intended to awe and terrify the colored race to such an extent as to prevent them from voting any other than the Democratic ticket. These "rifle clubs" consist of great numbers of men armed and mounted, and they pass from town to town, or from precinct to precinct, and the purpose is to prevent any Republican meeting from being held, and to control it if held. They come mounted and armed to every Republican meeting that is appointed, demand half the time, surround the stand with these horsemen armed and in a threatening attitude, demand half the time at the point of the musket, and when they obtain it allowing the Democratic side to harangue the negroes as much as there assembled, but forbidding and preventing any free speech on the part of the Republicans, the purpose being by every means to intimidate and prevent any free conference of the Republicans previous and preparatory to election; to inspire the negroes with fear and terror by their constant presence at every meeting, riding up and down in the country. Everywhere their presence on horseback armed is a menace; and however they may smile and pretend that they do not mean to intimidate, the very fact that they are riding about armed at public meetings called by the Republicans, demanding half time and creating great disturbance so as to prevent any useful effect from the discussion, is evidence of their violent, unlawful, insurrectionary, and outrageous character. The State Government is wholly unable to restrain them. They are forbidden by the statute law. They have been forbidden by the Governor of the State. They defy all attempts to try them. The number of negroes that have been slain by these men is pretty large; but no one has ever been held to any accountability in any court. They have mainly escaped responsibility to the United States Courts on the ground that murder and assault and battery, as well as robbery and most other felonies, are State wrongs, and that those who commit them are not responsible to the United States Government; that they are offenders against the Government of the State, and that therefore it is only in the courts of the State that the offenders are responsible; and it is only recently that any man in any of these States has been held responsible or convicted for killing a negro. The result is that the negroes are in a pitiable condition. They are like sheep exposed to the ravages of of wolves. Unless they defend themselves, or have the United States Government to defend them, they have no chance of escape by any other means than agreeing to vote the Democratic ticket, for whatever white man chooses to kill them is free from all responsibility. It is far worse now than in the time of slavery, because it these negroes were owned there would be a sort of protection to them, as property of their owners, against the violence and destruction of murderers. But, now, as they are owned by nobody, they are the property of nobody, and nobody is interested to protect them. But as they can vote, the members of the Democratic Party, against which they would naturally vote, are interested to kill them, unless they can intimidate them and keep them from the polls. Intimidate is the term by which those who are encouraging these outrages in the South—the denial of the existence of any such condition of things—would be unsurpassed impudence, were it not that they are in pursuance of a plot by which to secure the solid South to the Democratic Party. The terror inspired in the minds of the negroes by the consciousness of the truth of the statement is distressing, and this is the case not only with the negroes but also with the white men who are disposed to do justice.

THE PLAN IN MISSISSIPPI.

It is to be borne in mind that this dominating class in whose interest, if not by whom, these outrages are committed, and are being daily committed, own all the railroads, or control them, and control the telegraph service of that part of the country, and are possessed of nearly all the property of the country, so that they have favors to give and favors to withhold from the negroes, by which they can influence their action in a very great degree, without reference to threat and violence. It is for this reason that all the accounts of outrages that occur in that country are told by themselves through the telegraph wires, and that the final and authentic accounts which we receive of the outrages that are committed are almost entirely different from the first statements which appear by the telegrams. By their superior wealth and control of the means of transportation and communication the dominating class are able to concentrate their power at any given point and overcome the colored people, commit outrages which cannot be resisted and move from point to point. Hence they are ready at all times to overawe any loose meeting of the Republicans, and the impertinence, the insolence, and the violence with which they have exercised that control in preventing any free discussion by the Republicans at their meetings, has been simply intolerable. It has been insufferable, because there has been utterly uncontrolled, and uncontrollable, by any authority of the State Government. This insolence has been exercised against the Governor himself. Wherever he has spoken, or attempted to canvass the State, he has been met by this same insolence, which has prevented him or any one else from having any reasonable hearing whatever. The result of this whole discussion is, "Shall the fifteenth amendment be given up?" Shall the right of suffrage be taken from the negro? Shall the Southern white men, who formerly owned the negroes and wielded a political power on account of such ownership, limited by three-fifths of their number, be allowed now, by the suppression of the colored votes, to wield two-fifths more power on their account than they could have done before the war, holding them as slaves? It is the simple question, shall we give it up, and let the principle that this is the white man's Government be carried out in the South by ignoring and overturning the rights of the colored man? We are brought to that question now We this crisis. If the Democratic Party can seize by force the political power in South Carolina, as it has already done in Mississippi, and possess all the machinery of the State Government, with the purpose which that party have, it is clear that the right of the negro to suffrage is gone. And it comes to be a great question, both in and out of the country, of a consummation of villainy will be upon the destiny of this Nation in the future, and what steps the present Government ought to take to prevent it.

THE REBEL WAR CLAIMS.

The rebel war claims which have been presented for allowance to the House of Representatives in Congress have been so far recognized that members of the House have introduced bills for their allowance and payment, and these bills have been referred to appropriate committees. There have been introduced bills of a general nature, under which claims of a class could be allowed and paid, and bills for the payment of special claims. The amount of the claims for which provision is thus sought to be made is immense, and would nearly if not quite duplicate our war debt. Nor do these claims generally fall under the fourteenth amendment, which is appealed to as a protection against them. The fourteenth amendment guards against appropriations for the payment of the value of slaves made free, or for debts "incurred in aid of rebellion." These claims are for the use of property occupied by the United States Army while on rebel territory, and for supplies taken for the Army. These claims are not forbidden by the Constitution, but only or an act of Congress, which can be repealed or changed by Congress. Of this proposed legislation now pending before Congress there are twenty-seven bills of a general nature and about three hundred and fifty for the allowance and payment of private claims for damages by the United States, going virtually upon the idea that the army when in the Confederate States was a trespasser and that the Government should pay the damages. One bill proposes to refund to the claimants $68,072,000 collected as the internal revenue tax on cotton in 1863 and subsequently. Another is, H. R. No. 533, by Hon. W. W. Wilshire, Arkansas: "To facilitate the adjustment and settlement of claims of citizens of the United States for stores and supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the army of the United States;" including the use and loss of vessels and boats, by authorizing suits to be instituted in the United States Court in the district wherein the property was taken or used, such suits to be tried "by said courts in the same manner and by the same rules of evidence as that now prescribed by law for the trial of civil causes in the Circuit Courts of the United States;" that is, by juries of the vicinage. Judgments rendered by said courts to be paid out of a general appropriation for such claims by the Secretary of the Treasury—the Southern Claims Commission to be abolished, and with it all tests of loyalty.

No man can tell what would be the amount of claims which could be presented under this bill, if it should become a law, and I know of no Constitutional provision which would prevent its becoming a law. Another is: H. R. No. 1674, by Hon. W. M. Levy, of Louisiana, and H. R. No. 1883, by Hon. F. H. Hurd, of Ohio, propose to reopen the Court of Claims to claimants for the proceeds of captured and abandoned property, without regard to loyalty; and the former also provides for abolishing the Southern Claims Commission, and referring to said court all claims for stores and supplies taken from citizens of the insurrectionary States, including use and loss of vessels and boats, rent and occupation of houses and buildings, and such stores as lumber, tobacco, sugar, &c., without respect to loyalty of claimant. Another bill refunds $2,492,110 collected as direct tax in the Southern States, and remits a larger amount due, but not collected. I mention these only as specimens of the bills of a general nature. It is not necessary to give any of these of a private nature. It is enough to know that three hundred and fifty of them already been introduced and are pending before Congress. It is estimated that these claims and those which belong to the classes covered by this proposed legislation amount to more than $2,500,000,000; and if they shall be let in, it is impossible to fix a limit. Estimates in such cases generally fall short of the reality.

Whereas, It has been made known to me by written and sworn evidence that there exists such unlawful organizations, combinations, and assemblages of persons in the Counties of Aiken and Barnwell, that it has become impracticable, in my judgment as Governor of the State, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding the laws of the State within said counties, by reason whereof it has become necessary, in my judgment as Governor, to call forth and employ the military force of the State to enforce the faithful execution of the laws; and

Whereas, It has been made known to me as Governor that certain organizations of men exist in all the counties of the State, commonly known as "rifle clubs;" and

Whereas, Such organizations and combinations of men are illegal and strictly forbidden by the laws of the State; and

Whereas, Such organizations and combinations of men are engaged in promoting illegal objects and in committing open acts of lawlessness and violence;

Now, therefore, I, Daniel H. Chamberlain, Governor of said State, do issue this my proclamation, &c.

The petition of the Governor to the President of the United States informs him that "insurrection and violence exist in the Counties of Aiken, Barnwell, and Edgefield, against the peace and Government of this State to such an extent that I am unable with any means at my command to suppress the same; that the Legislature of the State is not now in session and cannot be convened; wherefore, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and laws of this State, and in accordance with the provisions of article 4, section 4, of the Constitution of the United States, and of section 5,297 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, I do call upon you to aid me in suppressing said insurrection and domestic violence by the powers conferred upon you by the Constitution of the United States."

The petition on account of which the proclamation to which I have referred, and both show that these outrages continue wholly uncontrollable by any power in the hands of the Governor, and amount to utter subversion of legal authority in the State. No man is better able, from his experience as well as his discretion and judgment, to state the truth on this subject than Gov. Chamberlain, having himself attempted to canvass the State and been overawed and prevented from doing so by these armed organizations, which are expressly forbidden by the statutes of the State, organizations which are persistently used for the purpose of intimidating the Republicans and preventing them from holding political meetings or enjoying free discussion on political subjects. The Governor has issued his proclamation, and has gone to Aiken, Abbeville, at Newberry, at Midway, and at Lancaster, in all of which meetings these rioters, on horseback, armed, were present and overawed the assembly and suffered no free discussion, heaping insult and menace upon the Governor and those who were with him, utterly destroying the usefulness of the meeting so called, and intimidating and terrifying the colored people with fear. These occurrences, and such as these, have given the Governor a personal knowledge which gives weight to his testimony. Upon this statement and this evidence the President issued his proclamation commanding the perpetrators of violence, and the unlawful organizations, to disperse and disband, and summit themselves to the law and be peaceful citizens, and caused an order to be issued for the sending such force of troops as should make effectual his proclamation.

There can be no doubt of the sufficiency of the facts stated by the Governor to justify his demand. But there is not only no ground to question the truth of the Governor's statement, but the evidence of their truth is proved from other and independent sources, as has already been shown. If we had not the numerous murders recurring from day to day, and the frightful intimidation to the white as well as colored Republicans, and it we had not the evidence from the press and otherwise that the Democratic Party of South Carolina were determined to adopt the shot-gun policy of Mississippi, we should, nevertheless, have abundant evidence, from the embodiment, mounting, and arming of the rifle companies in all the counties of the State, which are and have been formed in violation of the express laws of the State, and which ride up and down in the country attending political meetings of the Republicans, and are present a standing menace, and causing riot and disturbance at the meetings, wholly inconsistent with any free discussion of political subjects, and evidently intended to intimidate the Republicans, and having that effect. These lawless and threatening armed bodies of men are defiant of the authority of the Governor of the State and of all legal control. They override all law, and whom they will they abuse and insult, and whom they will they kill. Now, upon this call from the Governor of South Carolina how else could the President act than as he did? If any man thinks that Gen. Grant will shrink from the performance of a high duty because it is difficult or perilous, such a man does not comprehend the character of the President. No man and no President ever had more respect to the just rights of the States, or was ever more reluctant to send military forces into their confines. But in the present case he had no choice. The case, proved to his entire satisfaction, required that he should use the power in the hands for the restoration and preservation of the public peace, and to protect the weak and peaceable citizens against the ruffianly strong, who were rising against the authority of the State. With this sigh but plain duty before him, independent of and absolutely without regard to party politics, the President acted for the public good. The policy of the Democratic leaders to discredit all statements of facts showing violence and outrage and intimidation, is not at all unlike that which was persistently adopted in the time of the Kuklux Klans, which committed untold horrors. The Democratic leaders, both North and South, denied the existence of such organizations, and derided the narratives, as they now deride the bloody shirt. Nor was there moral force enough in any Southern State to detect and punish any of the guilty in any State court. It was reserved for the United States officers to detect and bring to justice the members of these associations of fiends. When those clubs were revealed, with all their guilt and cruelty, the community which had discredited their existence, and had failed to bring them to justice, had no longer the effrontery to defend them. So now the Democratic leaders discredit everything relating to the cruelties and intimidation of the Whitelin ers and the "rifle clubs;" they hold them to be the mildest mannered and most innocent of men, who are only going about to preserve the peace, and taking their guns along to prevent the negroes from being rude. The facts are too plain to admit of doubt in the mind of any man who regards evidence.

MR. MURAT HALSTEAD'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The October elections this year have not decided the November election. That has been referred to New-York. I am here to speak of a matter of business connected with the election, and the letter from the Democratic candidate for the Presidency published this morning certifies the importance of that business. I propose to speak of the public peril—of the war claims of the solid South—of the new Southern Confederacy, with the Democratic Party as its claim agency, demanding indemnity for conquest, and threatening a disputed Presidential election, which would reduce the American Republic to the grade of Mexico. I propose also to show that the Southern claims are greater in proportion than the national debt, and that the idea at the root of the matter is the adoption of the Confederate system of finance—the issue of legal-tender paper to pay the claims, a policy that would reduce the finances, the credit, the bonds of the nation to a level with those of the Southern Confederacy—the level of hopeless bankruptcy. I propose to speak, too, of the reorganization of the Confederate Army, equipped with pocket pistols and shot-guns, to disregard the only condition enforced by the nation when the Confederacy was crushed by military force—that of manhood suffrage—and by disfranchisement by the deadly Derringer, carry the Republican States of the South for the Democratic Party. Mr. Tilden, as anyone can see by the first page of the last issue of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, is a gentleman in the bloom of early manhood, standing in an attitude that recalls the first Napoleon, before the door of the Treasury. I am at a loss to know whether it is Mr. Tilden's apparent youth and innocence, or his probable excess of occupation preventing the study of the subject, that has caused his singularly complete misapprehension of the extent and character of the Confederate war claims, and of his own relations to them. As for the restraints that he assumes to impose upon himself, in the letter in which he testifies to the critical importance of the war claims urged by the united South, the gentleman has forgotten that no longer ago than in the first week of August he reminded his countrymen, when accepting the nomination of the St. Louis Convention that "experience had repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed instructions by candidates." It must have been an imperative sense of the necessity of saying something, and that quickly, that overcame what we may assume was the natural reluctance of Gov. Tilden, after announcing the futility of self-imposed restraints, in such cases, to make proclamation of the restraints that he presumes he imposes on himself. He tells us what he will do, if he is elected President, respecting the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, which do not apply to the Southern claims that we are talking about. We refer to claims for damages to Southern property—claims that property was taken for the use of the Army. And the truth is, if we are living under a confederate form of Government—if the national soldiers were trespassers upon the soil of seceded States—the Confederate war claims are just, and ought to be paid.

The sensibility of Gov. Tilden on this subject is worthy of all praise, but we must take his word for it that such a self-imposed restraint has been shown by experience to be futile. There is one restraint in which I have confidence, and only one, and that is to restrain the Governor of New-York from becoming President of the United States. The Governor of Ohio is the better man for the place. He was himself a trespasser on Southern soil when it was made sacred by secession, and if he is elected President we shall not be troubled by the Confederate war claims.

THE SOLID SOUTH DEMANDING INDEMNITY FROM THE NORTH.

When Germany crushed the military Empire of France she demanded an indemnity for her trouble. The conqueror gathered the spoil with the glory. The American Republic trampled down the Southern Confederacy, and the Confederates, revived and restored to citizenship, feel that justice requires in their behalf a reversal of all the precedents of warfare, and are confidently requiring, as a peace offering from those who overcame them, compensation for losses suffered—the infliction upon the conqueror of a fine for the damages that impoverished the vanquished. This may be described as a novelty, and it adds a fresh point to Wellington's famous remark that next to defeat the greatest misfortune is victory. The Confederates are quite right about it, however, if they are sound in their theory of the form of our Government; and if the Democratic Party has any principle, we understand it to be that the Southern Confederacy was right and the National Government wrong in the beginning, the course, and the end of the war. If the national soldier was a "trespasser" wherever he touched the sacred soil of a sovereign Southern State that, in the exercise of her highest capacity, had withdrawn from the Union—and I understand there is distinguished Democratic authority for this proposition in the State of New-York—we cannot, of course, get out of the responsibility of paying for all the mischief done, without sneaking out

negatives richer than they ever dared to dream of winning by successful war. Truly, peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE WAR CLAIMS ON THE WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The rivers of West Virginia unite her with Ohio and the mountains divide her from Old Virginia, but in the late election neither the rivers nor the mountains could restrain her, and she gave herself utterly to the ancient régime. She had no reason to complain of the Republican Party within her borders. While the Republicans were in power her affairs were well managed. When the war was over and gentle peace had fully returned, the Confederates were all enfranchised and the people had a "change." Everything was lovely and of good report, but, as usual, the Democratic Party had to come into power. It was "the gaunt wolf waiting at the door" of the State. But there is no reform to speak of in connection with the "change." On the contrary, West Virginia has been as badly governed ever since as she could well have been if the carpet-baggers were in authority and the scalawags had given their whole attention to public business. Just now, if the people there wanted a change and reform and economy, they would have to try the Republican Party; and other things being equal they would do it gladly, for there is nothing that so cures a State of longing for Democratic reformation as a brief trial of it. It was not the sins of the Southern Confederacy, or of the Democratic Party, *per se*, that fixed the place of West Virginia in the Tilden column. It was the overbearing influence of the Southern war claims that controlled the State. Here is an extract of a letter from Grafton, West Va., stating the facts, and I beg that you will give it your most considerate attention, for it is from a citizen of intelligence and responsibility. He says:

"In the payment of such claims (Southern war claims) West Virginia is more largely interested, in proportion to population, than any other State; and it is because it was believed these claims would be paid by the United States if Tilden's elected, that the State voted so largely Democratic the other day. This is the secret of the result; this is the bottom fact of the situation in this State. In all the strong Democratic counties there are men of influence who have 'claims.' They have worked for Democratic success as statesmen, with Texas bonds in their pockets; worked for 'annexation,' and for the $16,000,000 bill. There's millions in it.' Right here in this town I know of men who have these claims for property destroyed or captured, who worked most earnestly and voted for the Democratic ticket on the avowed ground that a Democratic success in the United States would assure the payment of their claims. But for their influence, the Republican gain here would have been even greater than it was. One of these 'claims' is for between $7,000 and $8,000 for property destroyed and taken by the Union army; another is for $2,000 and odd for similar damages and fifteen slaves set free. And so on, all around, from hen-roosts to immortal intellects. Every one of the owners of these 'claims' is an ex-rebel sympathizer at best. You can judge, hence, how it is as to the strong rebel country, where hatred of the Union is not disguised, and where pretty much everybody is thirsting for revenge. There the enthusiasm in behalf of 'Southern claims,' in behalf of making the Yankee pay and lease every rebel's claim, is simply irrepressible. It is not attempted to be concealed, as it is here. And it was this which swept all the frontier counties like a tornado—only this and nothing more."

The writer of this letter inclosed it with a note of identification, and used this language:

"There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that I have given the true reason for the Democratic victory in this State. The immense danger thus threatened by the Southern claims is not at all appreciated by the North. If it were, there would be no possibility of Tilden getting a single Northern State."

During the recent canvass in Ohio, when the Democrats noticed the question of the Southern war claims, they, as a rule, asserted that there was a constitutional amendment that prohibited the payment of those claims. You are aware that the fourth clause of the fourteenth amendment is the only one that has any relation to the subject, and that it refers to the payment of the debts "in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States," and to "compensation for slaves," and is not applicable at all to claims for damages.

SPECIMENS OF THE SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

War claims are among the worst results of war, for they cannot be cured like wounds inflicted in the blows of battle. They are cancerous and of ceaseless malignancy in growth. We must be at pains to see of what items those we are discussing consist, and how they develope like tumors. Here is—

"Claim No. 3,107.—(Before the Claims Commissioners and disallowed.)—Jan. 18, 1875.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed. Marie P. Evans, of Orleans Parish, Louisiana. Total amount claimed in original petition, $272,590; in amended petition, $495,355."

Here are specifications as follows:

No. 1. 925 hhds. centrifugal sugar, of average weight 1,300 lb. net ₱ hhd., being 1,072,500 lb at 25c. ₱ lb.....	$268,125
No. 2. 400 bbls. golden syrup (molasses) at 40 gallons ₱ bbl., making 16,000 gallons at $1 50 ₱ gallon.....	24,000
800 bbls. sugar-house molasses, at 40 gallons ₱ bbl., making 20,000 at $1.....	20,000
No. 3. 1,000 empty bbls. at $2.....	2,000
No. 4. 3,000 cords of dry wood at $5.....	15,000
No. 5. 1,217 mules at $200.....	243,400
No. 6. 15 wagons at $150.....	2,250
No. 7. 3 carts at $75.....	225
No. 8. 3 drays at $75.....	225
No. 9. 3 gas tanks (iron) at $100.....	300
No. 10. 26,000 bushels corn (in ear) at $1.....	26,000
No. 11. 374 tons fodder (corn blades) and hay at $25.....	9,350
No. 12. 5 horses at $200.....	1,000
No. 13. 5 bbls. brandy at $400.....	2,000

The number of the items is thirty-two; of these, No. 31 is for 145,000 fence rails, made of the most beautiful and expensive timber in the world, no doubt. The only thing that should surprise us in the bill of particulars is that the sixty-two mules were not put at $1,000 each. The moderation of the claimant has not, however, been appreciated, for the claim is in the list of the disallowed. The first time it was presented the sum total was but $273,590. The amended petition is for $495,355. The effect of not paying in the first place is a large growth of 500 hogsheads of sugar in the first claim to 1,109 hogsheads in the second, while the price of the sugar expanded from $200 per hogshead to $325 per hogshead. The 830 cords of wood alleged, in the bill of particulars of 1871, to have been taken, grew to 3,000 cords in 1873. Forty mules, at $150 each, had multiplied to sixty-two mules, at $200 each. Five thousand bushels of corn were developed into 26,600 bushels; 500 pounds of bulk pork in 1871 grew to 5,000 pounds in 1873; and if Tilden is elected there is no reason to doubt that each item will be multiplied by ten, so that we shall have to pay for 50,000 pounds of bulk pork, and so on through the list. Take another example:

No. 14,103.—Charles G. Kerr, Fitzhugh Lee, and George W. C. Lee, Executors of Anna M. Fitzhugh, late of Alexandria County, Va., deceased.—Claim filed May 20, 1872. Value of 125,000 cords oak and pine timber cut and taken from the estate of Ravensworth, Fairfax County, by orders of various Quartermasters, in 1861-2-3-4-5, at $3 per cord, $375,000."

The entire Ravensworth property, 7,826 acres, was assessed at $78,260 before the war and since, and the Claims Commissioners report the assessed value to be about two-thirds of the actual value; but here are $375,000 worth of wood cut off a tract of land worth at most $100,000, and the value of the land not in the least impaired. The miracle of the leaves and fishes cannot be said to rank with this achievement. Take the claim of Mrs. Annie Whitmore, of Whitfield County, Ga., a bill for whose relief was kindly presented by Hon. Benoni S. Fuller, of Indiana. The amount of this claim is $340,494. Here are specimen points:

1 horse, which was by good judges estimated..	$2,300
35 horses, $150.....	5,100
12 young mules, $175.....	2,100
1,500 bushels corn, $1 50.....	6,375
50 tons fodder, $15.....	750
10 tons hay, $20.....	200
200 acres corn fodder.....	240
20 head beef cattle, $50.....	1,000
262 bales of cotton, 500 pounds per bale, taken for hospital purposes, $1.....	131,000
1,338 bales of cotton, 500 pounds per bale, $1.669,000	
4 parlor sets—1 garnet velvet, 1 satin, 1 silk, $50 each.....	1,200
1 parlor set, black mohair.....	200
1 parlor set, green silk velvet.....	400
1 parlor set, plaid, stripe, blue, red, and green cretonne.....	350
1 piano, Chickering, rosewood.....	600
1 piano, Steinway.....	800

The spirit of "conciliation, economy, and reform" displayed in putting down only seven parlor sets of furniture—one a garnet velvet, and another a green silk velvet—and of estimating an invaluable horse at $2,300 only—should be highly esteemed. Mr. Fuller was reelected to Congress substantially on the merits of this claim, in a strong Democratic district in Southern Indiana, and his public career promises to be a brilliant success. Among the bills presented to the present House of Representatives by Mr. Bright, of Tennessee, we will look at two clipped from a list of some hundreds of the same general character:

"A bill to pay the Presbyterian Church of Murfreesboro, Tenn., $10,000; said church having been used as a hospital and wantonly destroyed by the rebels.

A bill to pay Thomas Hoard $58,995 for supplies taken and used by the army of the United States from the farm of said Hoard (the battle-ground of Stone River), near Murfreesboro, Tenn."

It is stated by soldiers familiar with the place that the Presbyterian Church at Murfreesboro was not worth more than $5,000 when new, and that it was first occupied and damaged by the Confederates, who used it as a hospital until driven from the town. The bill for damages done on the battle-ground of Stone River implies that the national troops were the only ones who disturbed the valuable property in that quarter, but the history of the battle does not quite corroborate this flattering presumption. However, if the national soldiers were trespassers throughout the war, the bill is accounted for, and ought to be paid. The next thing, perhaps, will be a bill from the old proprietors of the ground in and about the Andersonville Prison pens for the trees destroyed by the prisoners in their efforts to shelter themselves from the sun and the rains. If we guide our feet by the lamps of the Democracy, and sleep their peculiar paths of peace, what objection can be made to that bill? Persons affirm, however, that such bills are absurd and incredible, and that payment is impossible; and those who have attempted to impress upon the public the seriousness of the Southern prosecution of war claims have been hooted as phantom fighters.

PROOF THAT THE DEMOCRATS WILL URGE THE WAR CLAIMS OF THE SOUTH.

Let us see if there is not every possible proof that could be given in advance of the accession of the Democratic Party to power, of the certainty that those very claims will be sharply pressed, by a formidable force. Missouri leads the way in this action. She created a War Claims Commission in 1873; and Gov. Woodson, in his annual message to the General Assembly, Jan. 6, 1875, says:

"There were presented to the Board of Commissioners 11,061 claims, amounting in the aggregate to $4,844,362 29. Seven thousand five hundred and fifty-four of those claims were allowed during the time in which the board had the right to sit, and certificates have been issued therefor aggregating the sum of $2,382,132 67. At the expiration of the time fixed by law for the adjustment of the claims pending before them, there were a great many claims unacted upon, to prevent a physical impossibility for the Commissioners to examine and pass upon all the claims filed within the time prescribed by the act."

This is the first crop, so great that the handling of it was a physical impossibility. As for moral possibilities, any sovereign State can swing millions of them. If the Solid South succeeds in its enterprise, employing the Democratic Party to capture the Government, there will be a succession of crops, each larger than all the preceding. In the State of Georgia the preparation of claims is such a business that blank forms to facilitate the work are circulated all over the State, and are an indispensable article of stationery. A citizen of Hamilton County, Ohio, and a Democrat, recently returned to his home from Alabama, where he has interests, and related that when he told the Alabamans that he would go for Tilden, they talked to him in such style that he thought it his duty as a good citizen to vote the Republican ticket. They denounced the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments as the Constitution as "bayonet amendments." They all said that the Yankee armies had marched across their farms, and had a stereotyped way of closing, "I have my bill made out, Sir, and if there is any justice in this country, I'll get every dollar of it." There is no numbering these bills, and the appointed time for pressing them to payment is when the Democratic Party takes possession of the Government. All the war claims that we have heard of are but the first drops of the shower, and the Southern sky is full of rain. After the election of Tilden—if that is to be—comes the Deluge. So impatient were the claimants that they could not wait for a propitious time to reduce their hopes to legal writing. They have been for years making careful surveys, with a view to sapping and mining their way into the national Treasury; and recently they have been vigorously at work upon a concerted plan of siege, prepared, it is evident, by skilled engineers, who have looked over the whole ground and marked out the approaches.

DEMOCRATIC ACTION IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Ritchie, of Maryland, April 13, 1872, made a speech in which he arraigned the act of July 4, 1864, "which provides for the payment of Southern claims on proof that the property was actually taken and used by the United States Army, and that the claimant was loyal to the United States." The grounds of his sensitive antagonism to the act were thus defined:

First—Because the proof required is too strict.'

Second—Because it does not provide payment for property damaged and destroyed.

Third—Because said act requires proof of loyalty.

On which subject he says:

"In the bill I have submitted proof is required only of the justice and validity of the claim. This may be restricted as a material omission by the majority of the House, and if its disposition is such that no additional facilities will be accorded to claimants, unless the qualification referred to is added, I would suggest that the bill is within the power of this House for such amendment as it may insist upon. I can only say for myself, that in the light of my sworn obligation to support the Constitution, as I understand that fundamental charter also as our power and the rights of the citizen, I would not recognize in any legislation of my offering a discrimination so false in principle, so pernicious in example and so unjust in operation."

It will be noted that this gentleman had constitutional scruples on the point of requiring proof of loyalty! Come down to a later day and a programme more comprehensive: On the 30th of June, 1876, Mr. Cable, of Virginia, reported from the House Committee on War Claims the bill (H. R., 3,627) for the relief of Pickrell and Broocks, of Virginia. This bill was recommended by the War Claims Committee, and appropriates the sum of $3,524 75 to pay these claimants, the net proceeds of tobacco taken from them at Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1865. The claim is not of great proportions, but the distinguished gentleman from Virginia improved the occasion by laying down general principles of astounding magnitude. He says that as one of the claimants had received a special pardon from President Johnson, and the "amnesty" come within the provisions of the several proclamations and general pardon of amnesties, the proof of such pardon is equivalent to affirmative proof under the statute of captured and abandoned property, that the party never gave aid and comfort to the rebellion." When we consider the source and the official promulgation of this sweeping report, we are bound to regard it as good Democratic doctrine. It is recent, and fresh and it is strong. It is that when Andrew Johnson forgave a rebel his sins thenceforth the rebel was truly loyal, and always had been so in the eye of the law! This is certainly the most marvelous regeneration of which there is any account in the books, sacred or profane. Mr. Cabell's report from the Committee on War Claims goes on to announce that in reference to property taken from Southern owners by the Union armies, "the United States Government stands in the position of a trustee for the owner." I need not pause to speak of the scope of this proposition. It rolls over the whole case as the waters cover the great deep, and all the leviathans of the Confederacy can sport therein. We will next examine—

"House Resolution No. 553, by Hon. W. W. Wilshire, Arkansas, to facilitate the adjustment and settlement of claims of citizens of the United States, for stores and supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion, for the use of the Army of the United States, including the value of vessels and boats, by authorizing suits to be instituted in the United States Court in the district wherein the property was taken or used, such suits to be tried by said courts in the same manner and by the same rules of evidence as is now prescribed by law for the trial of civil causes in the Circuit Courts of the United States."

This would refer each batch of claims to the citizens of the neighborhood that was despoiled, a scheme that would fully meet the requirements of Mr. Cabell, of Virginia, that would avoid lacerating the susceptibilities of Mr. Ritchie, of Maryland, and that would prevent any severity of strain upon a Confederate general who might be Mr. Tilden's Secretary of War. Mr. Wilshire would abolish the Southern Claims Commission, and all tests of loyalty, and pay the damages assessed by juries out of a general appropriation. Of course, he has entire confidence in the spirit of reform and economy and wise finance, that has always animated the juries of Arkansas.

SOUTHERN SCHEMES TO MAKE TIMES GOOD.

There are so many resolutions having this general direction and bearing, introduced into the House at its late session, that I can not attempt reference to them all, but as we must notice the scheme of the Hon. Haywood Y. Riddle, of Tennessee, to make money plenty and times good in the South without further labor by the inhabitents, the following is quoted:

"House Resolution No. 871, by Hon. H. Y. Riddle, of Tennessee, provides that the testimony of 'any reputable citizen' shall be admitted by the Court of Claims and War Department as effectually establishing the fact of appropriation of property for the use of the United States."

This not only discards the idea that loyalty has anything to do with war claims, but makes one oath by a rebel sufficient to establish effectually a claim. But Mr. Riddle's brightest achievement, looking to the prosperity of his section without toil or spinning, is in the introduction, Feb. 28, 1876, of a bill to open the Treasury of the United States to make money plenty in the South—a bill referred to the Judiciary Committee, not, of course, to be reported until it can be favorably moved on. It is—

"H. R. 2,364. A bill directing compensation for the use and occupation of property by the United States Army during the late war:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized to make reasonable compensation to all citizens of the United States for the use and occupation of their property by the United States Army, or any part thereof, during the late civil war, in the same manner and under the same regulations, as compensation is now allowed for Quartermaster stores used by said Army; provided, however, that the affidavit of the claimant, supported by the competent testimony of any reputable citizen, shall be sufficient proof to establish the fact of the use and occupation of such property by said army. But it is not the intention of this act to limit the parties to the amount of proof herein specified, but any other competent testimony may be had to establish the fact of the use and occupation and the rental value of the property occupied."

Mr. Riddle is running for re-election to Congress, and this bill is the principal plank in his platform. It is a popular plank. He addressed the people of Jamestown, Tenn., Sept. 23, and claimed that all losses caused by Federal troops or by the Federal Government and its paid allies, that is, "all the Southern people are now loyal," and that no distinction should be made in the settlement of claims against the Government, but everybody should be paid, and pledged himself to work to that effect. His meetings have recently been attended by a thoughtful reporter, but he declines to speak where there is such an institution. He need not talk any more to his constituents, however. They fully understand him. His district is the Fourth Tennessee, and his popularity—growing out of his celebrity as the advocate of war claims, on the ground that all citizens are equally loyal and always have been, and that there can be no just distinctions in the law—is so great that he has no opposition. Hon. R. H. Cox, who attempted to compete with him, has retired from the canvass. The report that we quote of Mr. Riddle's Jamestown speech is from a business letter, and that gentleman's great popularity was announced in the remark that the payment of war claims, according to his policy, would "make money plenty and times good in the South." The people of New-York may be interested to mark this and inquire at whose expense the benefactions are to flow from a pecuniary horn of plenty, and who is to have the "usufruct" of the horn?

THE COURSE OF SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. Ritchie, of Maryland, complained, twelve years ago, that the proof required on Southern claims was too strict, and that damaged property could not be included, while the crowning trouble was an unconstitutional requirement that loyalty should be shown. Mr. Cabell, of Virginia, from the Committee on War Claims of the present House, reports that the pardon of a rebel is affirmative proof that he was always loyal, and declares that the United States Government is in the position of a trustee of the Confederate claimants for property taken in the war. Mr. Wilshire, of Arkansas, would facilitate the settlement of claims by trials by jury, so that the tracks of our Armies should be followed by juries of the respective neighborhoods through which they passed, agreeing upon damages to be distributed among themselves. Mr. Riddle, of Tennessee, would take testimony in claims cases without giving consideration to the question of loyalty, and he would allow compensation to all citizens of the United States for the use and occupation of their property by the Union Army, upon the proposition that all discriminations in the law against disloyalists are unjust and offensive. Taking together Mr. Ritchie, of Maryland; Mr. Cabell, of Virginia; Mr. Wilshire, of Arkansas, and Mr. Riddle, of Tennessee, it is but just to these gentlemen to say that they seem to have left little in the nature of preliminaries to look after, and there never has been a whisper that they did not have the warm approbation of the folks at home. The record of Mr. Riddle in Congress seems to his constituents a very handsome one. He is credited with a good phrase asserting universal loyalty and equal rights for all in war claims. There is no better Democratic doctrine than his, for the practical application of it is that wherever the national armies marched there is a Confederate harvest to be gathered. And it would be well if those cool and learned gentlemen who effect to sneer away this aspect of the claims question, would kindly condescend to tell the people of New-York what argument or attribute the Democratic Party has, that would be likely to withstand the pressure in the grand South, as it is defined to the legislation that Mr. Riddle has proposed. If we begin by admitting that the Union was a confederacy—that the election of Lincoln was an offense—the Southern campaigns John Brown raids on a large scale—and the abolition of slavery and the enfranchisement of the freedmen, capital outrages—we must end by placing the South on an equality with the North in money matters; that is, we must pay the Southern war debts and claims of every name and nature. Or, from our standpoint, we must pay for the war over again, and something more, for the South was the greater sufferer, and if we would conciliate on the basis of having done a wrong, we must not complain if we have to pay an indemnity equal to the damage we have done.

THE PURPOSE OF THE SOUTH.

The Southern people say they desired to go apart and were compelled to remain. They say to us

"You marched through our country destroying our property, and we were unable to retaliate. You doubled your money in bonds, while we lost all that we put into our bonds; and you gave the blacks the right to confiscate, through taxation, the little we had when the war was over. You forced us into the Union, and we propose to stay. Now we are as loyal as you are—as good as you are. We are poor. Above all things we need money. Here are the bills for the ruin that you brought! If we are equals under the law, the payment of the claims is but fair—and then why should not our crippled boys have pensions as well as yours?" They need the money badly enough. They believe they ought to have it. Is it public policy to pay it? Only a fraction of it could come from the South itself. Do you, here in New-York, think it will be in the interest of reform, and especially economy, to pay your share of it? Are you unwilling to be taxed to this end? Would you prefer to go with the Greenbackers and issue legal tenders to meet all Southern demands, make money plenty, and give us another experience of war times in Wall street? If not, you should take care not to go with the solid South—the new shape of the Southern Confederacy—in this critical campaign. The Southern excitement touching war claims is not as yet very noisy, but it is intense and profound. It has been restrained by every prudential consideration that could influence men convinced that they have been wronged and resolved to be righted, and yet it is submitted there is ample testimony before the country to determine the action of prudent citizens. It were easy to specify circumstances in corroboration of the proof until you would carry with the recital. A Southern Republican, writing from the State of Mississippi, Oct. 3, 1876, to Hon. Warner M. Bateman, District Attorney of the Southern District of Ohio, says:

"If we should attempt to organize our party in this State, and advocate the support of Hayes and Wheeler, it would cause riot and bloodshed all over the State, for the White Line rebels are determined to carry the State, though we have a majority of 20,000 at a fair election. Any excuse to deprive Republicans of their rights as American citizens is a source of great consolation to the White Liners."

The writer adds, it is the purpose of the controlling spirits of that State to "remunerate themselves out of the public Treasury for losses sustained by the war." It is impossible to exaggerate the grave fact, what may not be expected in the dry wood? Can any people having saving common sense afford to disregard these claims, the certainty and immensity of which are attested by proposed legislation, maniestly prepared to remove all the safeguards of the Treasury, while they are notoriously backed by the passionate and exacting public opinion of the section whence they spring? So unequivocal are the declarations and so positive in the grave face, that may not be expected in the dry wood? Can any people having saving common sense afford to disregard these claims, the certainty and immensity of which are attested by proposed legislation, manifestly prepared to remove all the safeguards of the Treasury, while they are notoriously backed by the passionate and exacting public opinion of the section whence they spring? So unequivocal are the declarations and so prodigious are they, (the aggregate represented in the various bills of special and general legislation exceeding two thousand five hundred millions of dollars,)—so distinct are the principles upon which they are based, and so consonant are those principles with the character of the party that must take the responsibility of them—while the line of argument by which they are justified is marked out quite to the horizon—that fair notice has been served upon the country that they are to be prosecuted with the entire strength of the united South. And it is distinctly indicated that the price of the Southern support of the Democratic Party is the service of the party as the claim agency for that section. The only question in its sectional aspect, as local politician of the North is that the party would, if placed in control of the Government, be responsible to the country for the success of the Administration, and could not consent to consider the war claims in the shape and to the extent that we suggest. It is thus assumed, in the first place, that the Democratic Party is, where the solid South is concerned, a free agent. I do not believe it is so. The South has the force of a clear purpose, an inflexible will, an unappeasable animosity, and the habit of command, as well as a hungry sense of a right to have a square meal at home; and it will have, as it has had, its way with the party.

THE INEVITABLE RESULTS OF DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

It is said that the Democratic Party would quickly destroy itself by taking up the Southern claims, and must, in cold-blooded reason, be credited with too strong an instinct of self-preservation to swiftly rush to certain slaughter. But this identical party, backed by a majority merely in the South, withstood for years the odium of the Fugitive Slave law, and the ruling caste in it at last felt strong enough to repeal the Missouri Compromise and attempt the nationalization of slavery. Give these partisans the whole South, with its enlarged representation—every Congressional district—and place in their hands the Army for reorganization, with the chance of restoring the Confederate leaders to their old regiments, let them rebuild the Navy and use the vast civil patronage of the Government, extravagantly extended as it has been in the last sixteen years; add to this the "solid vote" that the *Catholic Telegraph* of Cincinnati last year promised the party; let one wing of the Democratic Army rest upon Richmond and the other upon Rome, and reckon upon the arts of demagoguery that would harness in one team the issues of Civil Service Reform and Communist schools—and we are not sure but the Democracy—always the regulars in our politics and never subjected to discipline more thoroughly than now—could defy the power of enlightened public opinion for a tedious term of years. It is quite certain that if this powerful party is placed in possession of the General Government by the casting vote of the State of New-York one week from Tuesday next—and that is precisely the contingency that the people of this State should have in mind—no matter how profligate and reckless the Administration might be, it could not be overthrown without a long and stormy, and perhaps a dangerous struggle. Give the Democratic Party New-York, and with the help of New-York it may grasp, and there would prevail through the whole range of official life, and in the ranks of the long array of those who get their living out of politics, an intolerant assertion of party infallibility. The despotism would be of iron grip, and any attempt to disturb it would be denounced as rosm fling old fashioned Bourbonism in its sectional aspect, as threatening another incendiary raid upon the Holy Confederacy of the Solid South, and as a reckless assault upon the sacred peace of the sunny land that reposes under the undisputed sway of pocket firearms. I trust we shall not now or ever try the costly experiment of committing the country to this course. But there are good citizens who, desire to take this crisis quietly, who are making themselves content with saying that the shrewd men at the head of the Democratic party are too cautious to impose the taxes that would be required to raise the money to pay the Southern war claims. It has not perhaps occurred to them—though many of them, no doubt, take a deep interest in the speedy resumption of specie payments—that the claimants might be content with "more greenbacks." They have not seen that the Rag-baby and the solid South with her solemn claims were made for each other. They have not studied the history of the Ohio campaign of 1875, when the inflationists—the saving salvation of the country, as they termed it—started with the expectation of sweeping the country, putting forth as their platform the Confederate system of finance—the very system that made money so abundant in the South, while the Southern armies were still strong, that a pair of boots cost a thousand dollars. The inevitable way to pay the Confederate war claims is with legal-tender paper. Those claims fortuitously offer the solution of the difficulty of the rag-money maniacs in distributing new issues. Bales of thousand-dollar notes will be wanted to pay the toll of our armies on the turnpikes in the sacred soil, and to compensate those who were conquered for all the cost and sorrows; and as the cost of producing a thousand-dollar note is not greater than that of a dollar note, we shall have big money printed and with it celebrate our "wise finance" to the ends of the earth. We shall put the stamp of the United States upon all the paper that the emergency, which can always be found, calls for. In the language of the immortal inflationists of Ohio we shall "make the volume of currency equal to the wants of trade." This will give all the gamblers and speculators, and all the ravenous beasts of prey that consume the substance of the industrious and the poor, a harvest of spoil and a carnival of indulgence; but there will be plenty of money in the land at last, and the South will "get even" with the North for the war. The finances of the United States will be equalized with those of the Southern Confederacy. Confederate bonds and national bonds will belong in a common abyss. The era of the perfect equality of citizens and sections will come—when we are all falling into the bottomless pit of bankruptcy together.

TILDEN NOT CAPABLE OF CONTROLLING HIS PARTY.

Would Gov. Tilden, as President of the United States, consent to such a catastrophe? I am not here to speak of the personal character of Gov Tilden. I suppose he is as well known in New-York as Gov. Hayes in Ohio, and I leave him to you. Grant him all the good qualities his friends believe him to possess, and he could not be the master of the Democratic Party. There is a stupendous devil in that party that will not be mastered. As to civil service reform, a Democratic President could not resist the demand to turn everybody out, to make room for as many of his party as possible; and it is unreasonable to hold that the public business could be seriously thought of. Why, if there was to be a Democratic President inaugurated, the crowd of office-seekers around the public buildings in Washington would be like that of the sight-seers at the Centennial on Pennsylvania's day. Fancy an old gentleman like Governor Tilden, not feeble, perhaps, but certainly not robust, resisting the mad onset of this hungry multitude, in the name of civil service reform! The attrition would be too great for any human endurance. It is remarkable in our annals that there has more than once been a dramatic removal of a President who stood in the way of the pronounced policy of the most advanced thinkers of the party of the Solid South. Gen. Harrison, having John Tyler behind him, was speedily taken hence. Gen. Taylor, after the development of his opposition to the Cotton State conspirators, was suddenly called away. James Buchanan was poisoned with the rats at the National Hotel, but through strength of constitution was spared to see that the nation had no right to preserve itself, and his death was good while the country was ready to perish. If Gov. Tilden entered into an unseemly antagonism with the more active and potent influences of his party, I apprehend that his strength would soon be shaken and fretted away in the severe friction of his position, and might fail him altogether; that he would be as unable to withstand through a Presidential term of office the contending patriots as Harrison was, or that he might find a midsummer's cherry-pie lunch as fatal as Taylor found it. Even if Gov. Tilden means real reform we know that his party does not, and so great an interest should not hang by the thread of one life. And if Tilden were not, where in the world could his party find a Reformer? The people of New-York are now, I think, enamored of the "wise finance" of the Governor of Indiana, where the doctrine is taught that the leaves of the sycamore, with the United States stamp upon them, are "real money." Gov. Seymour recommends the people to elect a Democratic President, by way of keeping up a division of responsibility in the departments of the Government. Fear, if the experiment were tried, that the result would not approve his judgment. It is hard to separate Senates from Executive power. The Senate of the United States would be moved as by the attraction of gravitation to harmony with the White House.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN DANGER.

Then the Supreme Court is not the invulnerable barrier against Executive usurpation and sectional aggression that it stands for in the popular estimation. A very respectable minority of the Judges are Democrats. Others are approaching the time of life when not only retirement is thought of, but provision is made for it. The extent of the country and the accumulation of business suggest reorganization and an increase in the number of the Judges. A Democratic President and House would have the Senate and the Supreme Court also within two years, if not earlier. And who can believe that in this case—with the united and determined Confederate South as the bottom fact and the impelling force of the party in power—the amendments to the Constitution could stand? The equality asserted by the politicians of the South—the equality of the rebellion with the authorities, the equal rights in their father's house of the Confederate with the National soldiers, the equal rights of the States that seceded with those that adhered, the personal susceptibilities of the Southern leaders, the policy of the Feast of the Fatted Calf—do not mean anything less than that the war amendments should be read from the Constitution. It is not "the Constitution as it is" that commands the veneration of the Democratic Party. It is the old Constitution—the Constitution as it was, over which they asserted an exclusive right of interpretation, that they revere and would restore—and that they would again construe in their own old way. Then we would all be "loyal," except those who smote sovereign States to the dust, and they, declared the murderers of States and the minions of despotism, might at last be forgiven by the exalted Confederates. They could only be forgiven, however, on the ground that their errors were involuntary, that their trespasses upon sacred soil must be charitably charged to youthful enthusiasm and the listless ignorance of the Constitution. And we should all be called to remember that the great and only exponents of that instrument dwell in the South, entitled to the dignity of a dynasty in the rare enjoyment of restoration to their dominions. There is no capacity within the Democratic Party to resist the programme of the Solid South, for, as they concede its justice, the assertion of its inexpediency must be in vain.

GOV. HAYES' CAREER IN THE FIELD AND IN POLITICS.

The change that the people desire is a change for the better—a reformation, not a revolution—and the economy called for could hardly be found in doubling the national debt. I believe we could count upon a wholesome change—upon an economical, honorable, high-minded Administration, if Gov. Hayes were elected President; and I feel it may be worth while, under the circumstances, to speak of my personal knowledge of the man. I have been acquainted with him about a quarter of a century, and he improves upon acquaintance. He and I lived in the same ward for several years, and belonged to the Cincinnati Literary Club—the only society of which, outside of college and army associations, he ever was a member. The story that he was a Know-Nothing, repeated in various forms, does not resemble the truth in any shape it has taken. I was in consultation with him in March, 1856, in organizing a people's movement, the primary object of which was the defeat of the Know-Nothing Party in Cincinnati. We met in the office of Stephen Molitor, the leader of the Liberal Germans at that time, and though it is more than twenty years ago, I remember the apt remark of Hayes, as some of those enlisted with us were willing themselves to be candidates, that the people would probably be more impressed with the fitness for office of a man if he was not himself active in making the ticket. He was to have been called to preside at the meeting that we appointed to present the cause of reform to the people, but the Know-Nothings took possession of the hall by a concerted movement of delegations from their lodges; and they had only this measure of success to console themselves withal, for they were defeated in the election in the April following, and their prestige in Cincinnati was broken. When Col. Hayes came home after the battle of South Mountain, badly wounded, with his shattered arm in a sling, he was asked to attend a public meeting to aid in getting his ward "out of the draft." He at first declined to go, but as the meeting insisted, he consented, and was called upon for a speech. His opening remark was that it had been his preference, glad as he was to see those about him, not to be present on that occasion, for he was not certain that he sympathized with the object for which they assembled. The first duty of the people was to fill up the wasted ranks of the Army. If the object of the meeting was to send to the field the number of men that the order for the draft called for in the ward, he was heartily with them; but if it was the policy to clear the ward on paper, without reference to the number of recruits furnished, he did not desire that they should succeed. It was immediately accepted as that the object of the meeting, and at last all that the able bodied men of the ward should escape the draft, but to send the material for good soldiers to the front! It would not have been suspected by any one looking in upon the meeting, that the wounded officer in weather-beaten blue clothes—a common soldier's blouse with a war-worn eagle and shoulder straps—who, with his left hand, kindled as he spoke, and a voice with the ring of martial music in it—was a man likely to be accused of lacking a will and ways of his own. Many earnest people have for some years made a close study of civil service reform, and the theory is generally accepted that this sort of reform at least is desirable. The language of Gov. Hayes in accepting the Cincinnati nomination is on this subject singularly explicit, and those who had given the methods of the reform their choicest attention were struck with the fact that the Republican candidate for President had been thinking out for himself. And so he had. He commenced the work of civil service reform in his first term as Governor of Ohio. Understanding experimentally the question, the words of his letter of acceptance sped to the centre of the mark like rifle balls, showing the "white disk" at every shot. One of his well-taken points, after his first election, to consult the wishes of his constituents, was that the capitol of the State should have representation in its executive boards. In 1870 he urged upon the Legislature the passage of a law incorporating this "measure of reform," and the law was secured and is retained, proving highly useful. He carried the principle of minority representation into his appointments of public boards and officers, and did it to an extent that made enemies in his own party. He has pursued the same policy in his third Gubernatorial term, reappointing nine Democrats, appointees of Gov. Allen, to salaried positions in the penal and benevolent institutions of the State. In making out the Supreme Court Commission, he appointed three Democrats, and when the Republican legislature created a Police Board in Cincinnati the Governor appointed a Democrat on the Board; and he has had a clever facility in finding a few places for Liberal Republicans, who are not now, I understand, in possession of a party of their own. Those who have known Gov. Hayes longest, and have had the closest opportunities for observation, are the most positive of his friends in the judgment that if he is elected President he will have a very large influence in the administration. There is already an outcry from the South that those who are unwilling to concede that the war was a failure talk in a narrow and bitter; and they are supposed to have inherited the sectional opprobrium once attached in the conceit of the Confederates to the opponents of the extension of slavery—yet there has been nothing since Lincoln at Gettysburg, in better temper, or with finer insight, or in happier phrase, than the passage relating to the South in the letter of Gov. Hayes accepting the Cincinnati nomination. His sense of justice and sentiment of generosity—a brave man's respect for the brave, a strong man's sympathy with misfortune—shine through the clear sentences, and taking him all in all, I feel warranted in hopefulness that if he becomes our Chief Magistrate, we may find in him the gift of statesmanship for the healing of the nation.

THE DUTY OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

Citizens of the State of New-York, the lesson of the war that never should depart from us is, that the American people have no exemption from the ordinary fate of humanity. If we sin we must suffer for our sins, like the Empires that are tottering and the nations that have perished. Sixteen years ago we were drifting into war, and, though the current was like the Niagara rapids, few among us felt that it was irresistible, and saw the shores of the land of peace and plenty recede, or heard the swelling roar of the cataract. Whither are we drifting in these Indian Summer days? Upon what portentous stream is the Ship of State? Is it sailing—

"Through channels measureless by man,
Down to a sunless sea?"

There is in the prescribed form of counting the electoral votes cast, or certified to be cast, for President, an uncertainty that, in the state of the country, may be fitly described as a peril. The Houses of Congress are already at variance. They quarreled on this subject when the Republicans had a majority in both and the vote of the disputed State made no difference in the counted result. The joint rules, including the twenty-second, have been abolished, and there is only the constitutional provision as a guide. In a contingency that is not only not impossible, but not improbable, there is certain to be a disagreement involving a disputed Presidential election, which would be a calamity without precedent and beyond calculation. Thoughtful citizens long ago, feeling this possibility as a palpable though dark terror, have prayed that the Presidential elections might always be decisive—and God grant that they may! But we are pressing closely upon the danger in the dark. The October elections have not, as in other days, settled the question of the Presidency. What if the November election also should be inconclusive? What if the result of the contest of Tilden or Hayes for Presidents rested upon a Southern State; upon Mississippi or South Carolina, with the Derringer in one and the bayonet in the other; and the heated politicians, gathered at Washington and

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Life—Mr. C. P. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Fawcitt, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Forbidden Fruit—Mr. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Baba—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Eliza Weatherby, Miss Minnelli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Sardanapalus—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. C. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Little Nell and The Marchioness—Miss Katie Putnam.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings. Day and evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. Barnum's Museum, Circus, and Menagerie.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Annual Exhibition of Art, Science, and Mechanics.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Minstrelsy, Comedy, Burlesque.

PARK THEATRE.—Sweet Hearts and Tom Cobb.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—Minstrelsy and Comicalities.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Variety Entertainment.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces, and Negro Comicalities.

STEINWAY HALL.—At 2 P. M., Symphony Concert, (Rehearsal.)—Theodore Thomas, Director.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Unable to answer the charge of defrauding the Government by false returns of income, Mr. TILDEN has inserted in his letter on the rebel war claims, a plea somewhat similar to that put in on his behalf in answer to the suit of Messrs. POTTIER & STYMUS. He says: "The Government can not readjust between individuals the burdens of taxation hitherto borne, or of debts incurred to sustain the Government which are yet to be paid. * * * It has no safe general rule but to let by-gones be by-gones." Mr. TILDEN should not be too sure about that. The Statute of Limitations may be a good enough plea to keep a tradesman out of his dues withal; a debt due to the Government is always a debt, as he will probably find after the 7th of November.

We need not do more than call the attention of our readers to the remarks of ex-President WOOLSEY, which will be found in another column. His eminent position as a thinker on public questions, his perfect independence, and the sincerity and simplicity which have marked his course, will give his opinion great weight. He states briefly but clearly the gist of the controversy between the Democratic and the Republican Parties, and his reasons for supporting the candidates of the latter. We commend his forcible reasoning to those for whom the erratic dogmatism of Prof. SUMNER may have had some attraction.

The Republican nominations for Assembly in the interior of the State have, for the most part, been made. They embrace a very large proportion of new names, but so far as we are able to judge, the quality of the nominations is rather above the average. There are, it is true, one or two names which we should gladly have seen dropped, but on the other hand, the services of some of the best men of previous legislatures are likely to be retained. Mr. GEORGE B. SLOAN, of Oswego, has been renominated, as also Mr. HAMILTON FISH, Jr., of Putnam. The first of these represents the highest type of mature legislative experience and of that moral influence over his associates which comes from unblemished character and pure motives. The latter is one of the best examples of how our young men of character and education can fulfill the demands of public life, and how little force there is in the objection that politics do not furnish a fitting arena for the ambition of the better class of Americans.

When Mr. SMITH ELY, Jr., ran for Congress in 1870, the *Tribune* made this curious comment on his nomination: "His reward for ten years' unsparing warfare against the Ring is the Tammany nomination in the VIIth District." If TWEED "rewarded" Mr. ELY as he did NATHANIEL SANDS and other members of the Citizens' Association, he certainly treated him better than KELLY has done. Mr. ELY's respectability will hardly serve to sustain the load which has been placed on him of an unscrupulous time-server like CALVIN, a political rowdy like CROKER, an ignorant ward politician like WOLTMAN, or a characterless party hack like GUMBLETON. As if the County ticket were not sufficiently overweighted, Tammany has succeeded in touching, if possible, a lower depth in its nomination for Congress of "NICK" MULLER, ex-emigrant-runner, and ANTHONY EICKHOFF, ex-Coroner and place-hunter generally. The fact is, the entire Tammany nominations are an insult to the character and common sense of this community, and can only succeed by the worst elements of the population being allowed to assert their supremacy. Lack of harmonious action among the opponents of Tammany Hall would be the most effective way of bringing about this undesirable result.

In addition to his other claims to public support, Mr. DELANO C. CALVIN stands on the record as an ardent admirer of WILLIAM M. TWEED and the Tammany sachems of 1870. Mr. CALVIN wrote a very gushing letter of acceptance in reply to TWEED'S invitation to be present at the Tammany Hall celebration of the Fourth of July, in the hey-day of the power of the Ring. He was "*honored*"—the italics are his own—by the invitation which had been sent him, and he looked forward with the keenest delight to the prospect of meeting "with men of *like sympathy* to commemorate our *deliverance from Colonial bondage*, from *national disruption*, from *Radical domination in the Empire State*, and from *Municipal servitude*." Mr. CALVIN is as servile a lackey of KELLY as he was of TWEED, and he has his appropriate reward.

During the lull in the political affairs of Eastern Europe, conspiracy and assassination naturally rise to the surface. It is said, however, that the assassination of the Turkish Consul and his wife, at Tiflis, was not due to political complications, as though this crime were one of those every-day incidents which have no special significance at this time. The conspiracy to kill the Grand Vizier and MIDHAT PASHA has been the occasion of many arrests, and the discovery of the plot only uncovers a portion of that desperately wicked substratum of Turkish society which is the weakness of the whole system. The investigation into the Bulgarian outrages has already turned out to be a farce, and nothing can be expected in that direction from the Turkish Government. It is even suspected that new enormities are about to be committed; and the whole Moslem population of Turkey is in a state of inflamed excitement. The Russian policy at this moment appears to be that of waiting. It is evident that a long armistice will finally be agreed upon; but all vital questions will remain as far from a settlement as ever.

Shorn of some gratuitous impertinences, we publish a letter from Mr. JULIAN HAWTHORNE in regard to our statement that his story entitled "The Rose of Death," republished in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES, was a reproduction, in a slightly altered form, of a story called "Otto of Roses," which had some five years ago been sold to Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS. Mr. HAWTHORNE does not dispute the statement, but attempts a defense of his literary honesty which we commend to the notice of those whom it may concern. THE TIMES has no controversy with Mr. HAWTHORNE on this subject. Our explanation of the matter was made in obedience to a courteous request from Messrs. HARPER that the substantial identity of the two stories should be pointed out. When Mr. HAWTHORNE says that we did not credit the story to the *Cornhill Magazine* he makes a palpable misstatement, as he will find by a reference to THE TIMES of Sept. 17. When he cautions us against reproducing any more of his stories without his permission, he takes quite unnecessary trouble. It is not our custom to infringe the copyright of our neighbors, and it is tolerably clear from Mr. HAWTHORNE'S statement that we should be likely to do so in republishing any of the stories which Mr. HAWTHORNE proposes to "touch up" for the English market.

THE SOUTHERN CANVASS.

The Northern citizen reads with a feeling of disgust the accumulating evidence as to the means to be employed in this City and Brooklyn for breaking down the Republican majority throughout the State. He sees that the franchise becomes valueless and the election a mockery, if by perjury and personation the conditions of naturalization may be frustrated, and tens of thousands of fraudulent voters may be enabled to cast ballots for TILDEN and the Democracy. If an honest man, whatever his own partisan affinities may be, he denounces as a disgrace and as a danger to representative institutions the attempt fraudulently to create majorities and to determine the composition of the Federal Government.

What would be said, however, if the Democratic managers in New-York resorted to still more desperate methods of effecting their purpose? Let us suppose that fraudulent naturalization, and fraudulent registration were insufficient for their purpose, and that more violent tactics alone could save them from defeat. They have a vast horde of ruffians at their command, and these they organize and drill and arm in contravention of the law. The organizations are called "Tilden Rifle Clubs," or "Tammany Tigers," and they are used to interrupt and scatter Republican meetings, to assail and injure Republican speakers, and to intimidate and deter peaceful Republican citizens from registering or voting. What would be the result? There would be terrible strife and bloodshed. The Democratic managers would pay the penalty with their lives, and their ruffians would be driven into the East River, or shot down like dogs.

But the hypothesis is too extravagant for serious consideration? As regards New-York, it is. Transfer it to the South, and what in this latitude would be scouted as too monstrous to be possible, becomes demonstrable fact. Our people are angry at the bare chance of being beaten at the polls by crowds of Democratic hirelings, not entitled to vote. Their grievance, however, is a bagatelle compared with the outrage inflicted upon Republican majorities in South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. Each of these States, if the majority of its citizens could have their way, would be as surely Republican as Maine or Vermont. If the Democrats carry them, it will be by employing the very tactics which, as applied to New-York, seem absolutely incredible. What would be put down and punished here as murder or insurrection, is there a recognized part of the Democratic programme. With its operation in South Carolina our readers are by this time partially acquainted. The fullness of the horrible system which the Democrats have there organized never can be realized outside of the State. We of the North catch glimpses of it as through a glass, darkly. These glimpses, however, are more than sufficient to prove that no more infamous devices were ever invented for defeating the majority and investing the minority with power in local and national affairs. There is some reason for hoping that the satanic machinery constructed and set in motion to secure the State for TILDEN and HAMPTON has been summarily stopped by the interference of Federal authority. The armed bands, valorous enough in the pursuit of defenseless negroes, or howling and shooting on the outskirts of a Republican meeting, discreetly avoid collisions with Federal troops. Whether the presence of the latter at this stage of the canvass will neutralize the terror inspired by unpunished violence and the systematic exercise of brute force, remains to be seen. The fact which admits of no dispute is that but for the military power of the National Government there would not be even the semblance of a free election in South Carolina. A Republican majority of thirty or forty thousand would disappear before the intimidation, the cruelties and violence, the corrupt and tyrannous use of influence, on which the Democrats have relied for success.

The action of the President and the movement of troops have brought us face to face with the condition of affairs in South Carolina. The same condition prevails almost everywhere in the South. Attorney General TAFT, in his speech last night, declared that the Department of Justice daily receives reports of wrongs and outrages from all parts of the South. The Kuklux organization may no longer be intact, but its methods and purposes are practically retained by the Democratic clubs and combinations at this moment in full play. Their controlling idea is that colored men are not entitled to a voice in the Government, and that since it is impossible at present formally to disfranchise them, the next best plan is to compel them to act with the Democrats or to withhold their votes from the Republicans. And the Attorney General, with the precise knowledge incident to his position, asserts that this purpose is adhered to throughout the South with a uniformity and recklessness which virtually render the fifteenth amendment a dead letter. He might, indeed, have adduced the case reported from Mississippi yesterday. The Republicans had arranged for a meeting in Claiborne County; the Democrats resolved that it should not be held, and their armed clubs assembled to give effect to their declaration. The Republican speakers were assaulted and silenced, and the assembled negroes were driven from the place of meeting. Lives were lost in the fighting which ensued; the negroes, hunted into swamps, are at the mercy of the ruffians who pursue them. It is not difficult to believe, in the presence of an occurrence like this, that the Republicans will be unable to vote unless protected by United States troops. And Claiborne County is simply an example of the ruthless and disloyal despotism which prevails over nearly all the State.

The Attorney General says truly that this system, abominable as it is, has been again and again applauded by conspicuous Southern Democrats on the platform and in the press. Hereabout the Democrats deny everything. But we have the assurance of TOOMBS that the means now employed in Mississippi and South Carolina enabled the party in Georgia to acquire its present ascendency; we have Mississippi journals justifying intimidation and force as legitimate; we have Alabama journals pointing to what has been effected in Georgia and Mississippi as reasons for the adoption of similar agencies in other Southern States; and we have, from all of them, the avowal that the South will thus be made a unit in support of TILDEN for the Presidency. It is worse than folly to sneer at exposures of this order of things, or to set aside, as a mere partisan trick, the frequent reference made at the North to the vital issues which are involved in the struggle of Southern Republicans for the commonest rights of citizenship.

A NEAR VIEW OF THE REBEL CLAIMS.

Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD last evening told the meeting at Cooper Institute what he thought of the nature and prospects of the Southern claims. On this subject he may fairly be called an expert. His paper, published in a city having a large trade with the South, is required and enabled to obtain specially accurate information as to the temper and opinions of that section. Mr. HALSTEAD is an Independent, with a touch of the Ishmaelite, in politics, and even when he has given the Republican Party the benefit of his keenest criticism, he has never lost sight of the peculiar relations of the South to the United States Treasury. During the last four or five years he has paid particular attention to the schemes for expending Government money on Southern transportation lines, and has fought them with the vigor that is fed by thorough knowledge. And he has always recognized the fact that the most formidable element of strength in the inflation movement lay, not in the fanatical delusion of the West, but in the feeling on the part of the South that only through inflation could that section ever hope to attain to the satisfaction of its enormous demands. When, therefore, Mr. HALSTEAD presents a candid and explicit statement of what may be expected from a Democratic victory in the direction of Southern claims, he is entitled to the respect which well-established impartiality and extensive information deserve.

No one who has watched the course of the native white politicians of the South in the Presidential contests since the close of the war can have failed to notice their singular unanimity in supporting the Democratic Party through all its devious turnings. Whatever that party may have professed, the ex-Confederates have never changed their attitude toward it. In 1868, when the Northern Democrats tried to persuade us that Mr. SEYMOUR was entitled to confidence as a "great war Governor," the South did not object. In 1872, when the Democratic candidate was a pronounced Republican, the South accepted him more implicitly than the Democrats of the North and West. This year, the only question they asked at St. Louis was, Will Mr. TILDEN win? and they were perfectly willing to give up Mr. HENDRICKS, their first choice, when told that his war record was too highly flavored. All that they desire is Democratic success. What do they expect to gain from that, no matter who is the nominal representative of the party? This question Mr. HALSTEAD answers. They expect to get payment for the greater part of the damage inflicted on them by the United States Government during the war. Doubtless, sectional animosity has much to do with their attachment to the Democracy; they are faithful to the party that has been faithful to them. Race prejudice too is involved, for they can rely on a Democratic administration to look on unperturbed while the negroes are "taught to keep their place." But more imperative, more practical, more universal with them, touching more closely the springs of individual action, and awakening a profounder feeling, is the expectation that, with a Democratic victory will come compensation from the National Treasury for their terrible losses.

The feeling is as natural as it is powerful. No one can contemplate the condition of the white people of the South since the war without a sentiment of pity. The war left them in poverty—not in commercial distress only, not embarrassed and depressed only, but in actual poverty. The money which each section lent its Government was largely represented by bonds. Those of the Union, from the surrender at Appomattox, continued to increase in value, and the income from them became more and more certain. Those of the South were wiped out, and with them went the millions that had been staked on the success of the rebellion. Every family in the broad region over which the Confederacy had extended felt the blow, and nearly all, in addition to the humiliation and grief of defeat, were brought face to face with a poverty which has ever since compelled them to a hard and doubtful struggle. It is not strange that the Southern whites are so nearly unanimous in desiring the success of a party from which they expect relief in this trying situation.

And certainly that they have reason to rely on a Democratic administration to bring them such relief was very clearly shown by Mr. HALSTEAD last evening. Mr. RITCHIE, a Democrat from Maryland, has expressly declared that to distinguish loyal and disloyal in paying for property taken by the Union Army is "a discrimination false in principle, pernicious in example, and unjust in operation." The War Claims Committee of the House, through Mr. CABELL, of Virginia, reported in favor of paying a claim, one of the parties of which was held to be loyal because he had been pardoned by ANDREW JOHNSON. And the committee—not one member, notice, nor a minority, but a regular standing committee—reported that in reference to property taken from Southern owners by the Union Armies, "the United States Government stands in the position of a trustee for the owner." On this remarkable pretension Mr. HALSTEAD very justly remarks: "I need not pause to speak of the scope of this proposition. It rolls over the whole case, as the waters cover the great deep, and all the leviathans of the Confederacy can sport therein." Mr. WILSHIRE, a Democrat from Arkansas, proposed to refer the Southern claims to the United States courts in the districts where the property was taken, the claims to be decided by local juries—a process which would relieve Mr. TILDEN of all necessity of vetoing bills on the subject. And finally, Mr. RIDDLE, a Democrat from Tennessee, has introduced a bill for paying any claim which is established by "the affidavit of the claimant, supported by the competent testimony of any reputable citizen." These are the various forms which, up to this time, the Democratic idea of paying for Southern losses has taken. It is obvious that they all spring from a firm conviction of the justice of the claims and a resolution to satisfy them from the Treasury at the earliest possible moment.

The defense of Gov. TILDEN against the allegation that his party will pay the rebel claims is disingenuous. He says that the payment is prohibited by the fourteenth amendment. The answer is that, first, the Democrats have not accepted, and do not accept, the fourteenth amendment, and second, that if they did, that amendment does not forbid the payment of the claims for property taken or destroyed by the Union Armies. And when Gov. TILDEN says that if the people will only give him a chance, he will veto the payment of the claims, the answer is that the Democrats can put the proposition in such a shape that he cannot veto it; that, if they did not, they could as easily compel him to accept it as they forced him to accept the repudiation of the Resumption act; and, finally, that it is very much safer to elect a President under whom the question *cannot* arise.

MECHANIC ARTS AT THE EXPOSITION.

It is said that the exhibitors in Machinery Hall, at the Centennial Exposition, are preparing to associate themselves in a permanent organization. To the casual observer this will seem a laudable undertaking. There is no apparent good reason why a large number of people, from various parts of the Republic, and from different countries, should not establish an association like this. The objects of such a union suggest themselves very naturally, and we can understand that mutual benefits, as well as international friendships, might grow from the proposed organization. But we must expect that a combination of machinists would at once meet with the criticisms and objections of those who have æsthetic reasons for their opposition. Indeed, some superfine people object to the material portion of the Exhibition as a whole, and to the machinery department especially. It is complained that we have made material prosperity our sole good, and that just when we were learning wiser ways the great Exhibition opened its doors and invited us to contemplate for one whole Summer our exceeding greatness and glory in material things. Here and there we find people who have carefully avoided the Exhibition because they were afraid that their senses might be captivated by the glamour which an ardent patriotism has thrown over the brave show of the products of the loom, shop, and anvil. One of these fastidious non-observers has expressed himself as of the opinion that there were never before gathered in one place "so many sewing-machines, reed-organs, pianos, tables, chairs, china-wares, silver-plated tea-pots, patent plows, and the hundred thousand other things that are on exhibition there." We can imagine how this critic will scorn the idea of an association of machinery exhibitors.

Another gloomy person thought it a striking comment on our barbarism—to put it forcibly—that we were obliged to hire a foreigner to give the music at the opening of the Centennial show. And another waxes lachrymose over the fact that the exhibit of pottery shows nothing fine from American wheels, though the clays and kaolins of our own land are as good as any beneath the sun. Of course, in this way one may go over every department of art and find abundant reason to deplore our backwardness. It may as well be confessed that much of the fine work in silver, gold, gems, and bronze, as well as much that is "high art" in textile fabrics and in furniture, is as purely imported as though it had passed through the Custom-house and had been duly appraised and taxed. For all purposes of argument or illustration, we may acknowledge that the workmen who have fashioned the artistic objects, and the artists who designed them, are not of native growth or education. The exhibit may be called American, but the paternity is undoubtedly foreign. In silver-ware, especially, we have little American taste and skill to boast of, though one class of critics applauds and another derides this particular branch of "material prosperity." All this, and more, may be granted, and still the Exhibition may be considered a real and permanent benefit to our people. The gentle souls who lament the necessity of trip-hammers and patent plows may groan over our deficiencies in what are called the highest arts of civilization, but the Exhibition was not designed to show our progress in plow-making to the neglect of painting and sculpture. In other words, the Exhibition, while it does bring to the front the perfection which we have attained in manufactures and the ruder arts, is no less eloquent concerning the departments of human activity in which we have small attainments. If the sewing-machines and pianos speak for themselves to our glory, the statues and paintings are no less conspicuous by their absence. We doubt, very much if any thoughtful American goes away from the Exhibition with a consciousness that this is the greatest country in all creation, because of the wonderful array of plated teapots, patent churns, and washing-machines which he has seen.

Possibly we have no reason to be proud of the advancement which we have made in the so-called highest arts of civilization. Nevertheless, it may be humbly claimed that we have done passably well, considering all things. We are very young. To be sure we brought with us to this savage continent the experience and example of our European ancestors, who had had as an heir-loom the priceless acquisitions of ages. But what with felling forests, building roads, towns, and cities, subduing wildernesses and exterminating savages, we have been excessively busy during the single century of our national existence. And it may be added that the first ten years of that eventful period were wasted in a long and exhausting struggle with our mother country, who objected to our setting up in life for ourselves. To find fault with us for our crude forms of civilization and our devotion to material prosperity, is like scolding a boy because he prefers the circus to the opera, and has no appreciation whatever of the delicate pleasures of the palate which soothe the declining years of his grandfather. The Exhibition, too, is not purely American. English iron, French bridge-building, and Spanish leather are conspicuous features of the material exhibits of which some people affect to think lightly or with regret. It is not certain that our Exhibition is especially strong in the material classes, as compared with London, Paris, and Vienna. At any rate, it was a good thing to bring so many nations together. Let us be glad that we are nearly done with felling the forests, and that a patient study of the arts is coming with our national manhood.

TALMAGE AND TRUTH.

In yesterday's TIMES there appeared a long letter in defense of Mr. TALMAGE, written by one of the officers of his congregation, and asserting that THE TIMES has "assumed that everything charged against him was true, and that everything he has rejoined is not." It is not the habit of this journal to found its criticisms of objectionable persons upon mere assumption, and its readers may be very certain that no criticism which could injure the reputation or lessen the influence for good of any Christian minister has ever appeared or will ever appear in its columns, unless the facts in the case fully justify such criticism. If Mr. TALMAGE or his friends will point out one false accusation which has been made against him in this journal, they will then have some ground for asserting that THE TIMES' strictures are based upon assumption instead of fact. This has not yet been done, and will not be done, for the sufficient reason that the facts completely sustain whatever THE TIMES has said.

It has been charged that Mr. TALMAGE while editor of the *Christian at Work* abused the trust reposed in him by surreptitiously inserting in its columns a notice of his resignation, accompanied with a puff of the rival paper to which he intended to transfer his services. In order to make sure that this device to injure his employers and benefit himself would succeed, he directed the foreman of the *Christian at Work* to keep the presses running all through the night of Oct. 9, and to thus place the edition before the public in advance of the usual time of publication and before the proprietors could interfere. At the same time an advertisement of TALMAGE'S new paper was placed in a conspicuous position in the last page of the *Christian at Work*, which was designed to allure the subscribers of the latter paper to transfer their patronage to the former.

That TALMAGE was guilty of this dishonorable trick he does not deny. The writer of the communication which appeared in yesterday's TIMES does, however, deny that TALMAGE caused the insertion of the advertisement on the last page. It is, to say the least, extremely improbable that the foreman of the paper inserted an advertisement of more than half a column in length without the authority of the editor; but whether he did or not is a minor matter. TALMAGE'S so-called valedictory, which he admits was inserted by his own order, was a free advertisement of the *Advance*, and as such was an effort to benefit that paper at the expense of TALMAGE'S employers.

In the *Advance* of last week TALMAGE defends himself by saying that his withdrawal from the *Christian at Work* was "no sudden change." "My final resignation was made Oct. 6, when I wrote I would sever relations with the *Christian at Work* one month from that day; but last Monday I found that the *Christian at Work* had been surreptitiously and without my knowledge sold to the publisher of a Unitarian paper, with an impression on the part of the purchaser that I would go with it. After that surreptitious act I considered my obligations to the paper had ceased at once and forever." Were this true it would constitute no defense for the abuse of a fiduciary position; but it so happens that it is not true. TALMAGE did not resign his position on the 6th of October. On the 9th of the month, at 12 o'clock at night, he mailed a letter dated Oct. 5, in which he resigned his position as editor. This letter was mailed, as the Post Office stamp shows, two hours after he had inserted his valedictory in the *Christian at Work*. Moreover, it was directed to the then chief stockholder of the paper at his residence at Ilion, N. Y.—although the stockholder was then in this City, as TALMAGE must have known—and was not received by him until the 14th. TALMAGE, in his defense, seeks to convey the impression that he had resigned prior to his surreptitious insertion of his valedictory card. The facts conclusively show that his resignation was mailed two hours after he had thus abused the confidence of his employers.

Another false impression sought to be conveyed by TALMAGE is that he resigned because the *Christian at Work* had passed into the hands of the Unitarians. In the same number of the *Advance*, from which quotation has just been made, he says: "The latest news is that the purchase of the *Christian at Work* by Mr. HALLOCK, of the *Liberal Christian*—a Unitarian journal—has gone into effect. How he will consolidate papers of such diverse characters remains to be seen." Now, the sale of the *Christian at Work* took place after, and not before TALMAGE'S withdrawal, and the gentleman to whom it was sold is a member of an orthodox Congregational Church, who has engaged Rev. Dr. TAYLOR to edit the paper. The only trace of truth in TALMAGE'S assertion is the fact that a year ago the gentleman in question was connected with the publication of the *Liberal Christian*. When TALMAGE wrote the paragraph above quoted he knew that the present proprietor of the *Christian at Work* was not a Unitarian; that he was not the publisher of the *Liberal Christian*; that he had engaged an eminent orthodox minister as the editor of his paper, and that no one dreamed of consolidating it into the *Liberal Christian*. Moreover, Mr. TALMAGE had repeatedly urged this alleged "Unitarian" to buy the *Christian at Work* and retain him as its editor. In view of these facts the public can judge what term is alone fit to characterize TALMAGE'S assertions and insinuations.

Now, these are facts, and not assumption; and when THE TIMES charges TALMAGE with dishonorable conduct and subsequent perversion of the truth, it does so not by ignoring his defense, but by simply exposing its real character. It is evident that his conception of what constitutes honorable conduct and strict veracity is as vague as his conception of inspiration. Last Sunday he introduced TUPPER to his congregation by asserting that the latter's "poetry" was "inspired by GOD," thus putting TUPPER on a level with the prophets and evangelists, and ranking his rubbish with the holy Scriptures. Such a man is obviously out of place in the pulpit of a Presbyterian church. We may overlook his vulgarity, ignorance, and folly, although they tend to bring religion into contempt with the young and thoughtless, but his whole conduct, in connection with his withdrawal from the *Christian at Work* is of a nature which deserves to be exposed and condemned. Christianity suffers, not by the exposure of such a man, but by his presence in the pulpit and the approval and support given him by Christian men who are ignorant of his real character. So far from injuring the ministry or the cause of Christ by exposing TALMAGE, the journal which performs that important duty is rendering a substantial service to the religion which inculcates honesty and veracity, and which forbids men to abuse trusts committed to them, or to bolster up their sinking reputations by bearing false witness against those whom they have injured.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"I have reformed the corrupt administration of your State Canals," says Gov. TILDEN to a delegation of admirers who have waited upon him; and then to one of his reform officials, "Put 200 men to work on that lock. The county is dangerously close."

The only constitutional question on which Mr. TILDEN ever gave an opinion, was as to the right of secession. This was given in what has been called the "Kent letter," written in October, 1860. In this document, he declared that "the Republican Party had no moral right" to elect a President; and argued that the nation had no right to coerce South Carolina, or even defend its own forts.

Gov. HAYES does not blow his horn as a reformer, but he has so improved the prison system of Ohio that the prisons are not only self-supporting, but pay the State $100,000 annually. When a bill was passed by the Legislature of this State authorizing the employment of convicts and paupers in the penal institutions of New-York, Gov. TILDEN vetoed it, and talked about a "red spectre" to honest workmen.

It cannot be denied by any informed person that but a few years ago a majority of the Democratic Party favored the Pendleton plan of indirect repudiation. In other words, this majority, through its press and speakers, robbing the men whose money saved the Republic. The distinction in principle between robbing the friend who trusted us with his money in our dire necessity and robbing a bank, is not clear to the finite understanding.

Here is the record of Governor HAYES' "inexperience," to which Governor TILDEN has alluded and his friends are constantly clamoring about: Five years' active service in war, in all grades from a second lieutenant to a major-general; four years a member of Congress; nearly six years Governor of Ohio; and in the department of law, an eminent lawyer says of the two candidates, "the studies of Mr. HAYES were more comprehensive, and his practice has been far more general, than that of Mr. TILDEN."

On the 17th of June of last year the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, which met at Columbus, adopted a platform which the Cincinnati *Commercial* characterized as a "declaration of war upon the national credit." It added, "The programme of repudiation is made particularly clear." A few weeks later the Chicago *Times* said: "If Allen be elected, the immediate effect is very sure to be a prodigious rise in the threatening and dangerous tidal wave of inflation and repudiation. The political tradition which goes by the name of the Democratic Party will be forthwith pervaded in every part by an active and aggressive repudiation sentiment." And yet this journal has combined with the Allen repudiationists to elect Hendricks and Tilden. However, the threat of repudiation from the third State in the Union will, according to Mr. Belmont, probably tend to improve the public credit.

Was it in his character as a reformer that Gov. TILDEN vetoed the Convict Labor bill last session? Was he looking for the votes of the intelligent classes, or making a bid for those of the ignorant and prejudiced, when he vetoed a bill to make the thieves and vagabonds the County of New-York supports do something to earn the bread they eat? Even Gov. TILDEN'S ingenuity failed to supply him with a good reason for vetoing this excellent measure. In the weakest document which ever came from his pen, he driveled about the spectacle of a thief being made to earn his living appearing as a "red spectre" to honest workmen.

During the years that Gov. TILDEN was an influential member of the Democratic organization in this City, the following reforms were brought about, viz: In 1857, the reorganization of the Police force; in 1865, making the Fire Department a paid organization; in 1866, the Excise laws, the best the City ever had, and which Tammany Hall swept away when it obtained complete control; in the same year, the over-throw of the corrupt old Tammany Health organization; lastly, in 1873, the Police Justice Bill. Every one of these measures has been of immense benefit to the City, and to every one the "life-long reformer" was either actively or passively opposed.

For twelve years the whole pack of Democratic inflationists and rag-money madmen in the West have been howling about the 'sharks and shylocks of Wall street," by which they meant the bankers, capitalists, and men of wealth of New-York. Such lunatics as Dan VOORHEES and the Wash McLEANS have made it their daily occupation to cast the vilest terms of reproach upon the security-holders and solid men of this City, and have represented them to be the worst enemies of the people. It would only be exhibiting "the proper resentment of a gentleman" if our moneyed men would teach their Western defamers a lesson in political economy and polite manners at the same time by repudiating their chosen candidates, Hendricks and Tilden. This would be a fair exchange of favors,

The fox-like cunning of Tilden appears in no trick or campaign dodge so distinctly as in his sudden sealing of the lips of last-ditch Democrats and conspicuous unrepentant rebels. After the St. Louis Convention, the mouths of Toombs, Jefferson Davis, Ben Hill, Tucker, and Hamburg Butler were as closely closed as if a padlock had been fastened upon each particular mouth, and the keys carried in the cautious candidate's pocket. If so improbable a thing should happen as Tilden's election, we shall suddenly find Loomis tearing the old flag to tatters; Davis demanding a vindication of his treasonable course; Ben. Hill proving that Andersonville was the most perfect type of Soldiers' Home; Tucker demonstrating that under a strict construction of the Constitution, a petty official of Virginia has the reserved right to rifle the United States Mails, and the chivalrous assassin Butler, insisting upon the right to shoot negroes as a Southern privilege and pastime.

In political management, organization is everything. To thoroughly organize is to win a victory in advance. The proper unit of organization in a city is not the ward but the block or square. The Republican Committees in each large city of the State should select at once four active Republicans to serve as Election Day Committeemen for each block. Their duty should be to make themselves acquainted with the names of the legal voters in the block or side of the block in which they live, with a view of challenging all voters who claim to reside in blocks where they have no legal residence. These subcommittees men should act in co-operation with the Supervisor of Elections and his deputies, to whom they can render aid which will be invaluable. It will be a heavy load upon the consciences of Republicans if, through their inertness, a corrupt man should be elected President of the United States through fraud.

We are constantly hearing about Mr. TILDEN'S great public experience and Gov. HAYES' inexperience. Here is the record of Mr. TILDEN'S career, as given by a gentleman well qualified to speak on the subject: "He has never spoken in the Federal Courts; he has never been a member of the House of Representatives; he has never been thought of for the Senate; he has never had any experience in any executive department; he has no practical knowledge of naval or military affairs; he has not had the slightest experience in diplomacy; he has never so much as resided a week in Washington, to gain even an external familiarity with the vast and complicated official life of which it is the centre; he has never written a paper of any sort (until his Presidential campaign was decided upon) that showed any fair claim to a knowledge of any branch of public administration. He has simply been for a year a member of the New-York State Assembly, and for more than a year and a half Governor of New-York. He was once in a Constitutional Convention."

OBITUARY.

RANSOM H. GILLET.

Hon. Ransom H. Gillet, of Lebanon Springs, N. Y., died at Washington, D. C., last Tuesday evening. The deceased was born in New-Lebanon, Columbia County, in this State, Jan. 27, 1800, and was consequently in his seventy-seventh year. In early life he worked on his father's farm in the Summer, and at lumbering in the Winter season. In the Winter of 1819 he was employed in teaching school in St. Lawrence County, and with the money thus earned was enabled to attend the St. Lawrence Academy during the Summer months. In 1821 he entered the law office of Hon. Silas Wright, at Canton, still continuing to support himself by teaching. After his admission to the Bar, Mr. GILLET removed to Ogdensburg, where he remained for about twenty years. In 1827 he was appointed an Inspector of the State Militia, and was in 1830 appointed Postmaster of Ogdensburg, which office he held for three years. He was a member of the Baltimore Convention which in 1832 nominated Gen. Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, and in the same year was elected a Representative in Congress. In 1834 he was re-elected, and served as a member of the Committee on Commerce. In 1837 President Van Buren appointed him a Commissioner to treat with the Indian tribes in this State, in which service he was engaged until in 1839. In 1840 he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention which renominated Martin Van Buren, after which he resumed the practice of law, and was so engaged until 1845, when President Polk appointed him Register of the Treasury, in which office he served until 1847. He was then appointed Solicitor of the Treasury, where he continued to serve until late in 1849, when he resumed the practice of law in this City. In 1853 he was appointed Assistant to the United States Attorney General, in which office he continued until 1858, when President Buchanan appointed him Solicitor of the Court of Claims. Mr. GILLET was the author of *The Life and Times of Silas Wright*, and other standard works.

LEWIS HOPPS.

Mr. Lewis Hopps died at his residence Saturday, Oct. 21, after a short illness. He was a prominent member of the Republican Party and an active worker in the ranks. He was born in Westchester County in 1831, but, removing in early life to New-York, became active in politics and was a prominent member of the old Fire Department. His loss will be severely felt by the Republicans in his district as well as by his numerous friends, to whom he was bound by more than ordinary ties of confidence and affection.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Mr. Nathan Lane, an old and esteemed merchant of this City, died suddenly on Monday at his residence in Brooklyn. Mr. Lane was born in the village of Red Mills, Putnam County, Oct. 12, 1815. At the age of twenty-one, he entered into partnership with Mr. Edward A. Lambert, in the stationery business, at No. 69 Wall street, where he had been successfully engaged for the last forty years. He was the brother of George W. Lane, City Chamberlain, under Mayor Havemeyer. His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 125 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, at 4:30 P. M., to-day.

THE REUNITED METHODISTS.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25.—A large number of Methodist ministers and laymen, representing the Northern and Southern branches of the Church, held meetings here to-day for the establishment of more fraternal feelings between the two sections of their denomination than have prevailed since 1844. Bishops Foster, of Massachusetts; Kavanaugh, of Kentucky, and other representatives of the Northern and Southern divisions, delivered addresses, thanking God that a union has occurred after thirty-two years of separation in the largest ecclesiastical denomination of the United States.

VERIFYING THE REGISTRY.

PURGING OF FRAUDULENT NAMES.

ABOUT 5,000 CASES ALREADY DISCOVERED —ALPHABETICAL LISTS OF THE NAMES BEING MADE—TYPICAL CASES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE MOVED, ARE DEAD, OR DO NOT RESIDE AT THE PLACES INDICATED.

Some of the beneficial results of the revision and verification of the registry of voters in this City were made manifest yesterday on the examination of the reports from the various election districts by Chief Supervisor Davenport. One very curious point has been especially noted, and that is the astonishing number of persons who have moved or are about to move from the districts in which they have registered. The average of such persons is about four to each election district, or about twenty-five hundred in all. Besides these, numerous cases have been discovered of registration by persons under age, or persons not having resided in the State the requisite length of time. With these, too, come the cases of persons whose names appear on the lists as living at low lodging-houses in the lower portion of the City, and of others who register from numbers in certain streets which have no such numbers. The work of verification, though not entirely or completely done as yet, still shows that the names of about five thousand persons appear on the registry thus far, the possessors of which are for one reason or other not entitled to vote. The completion of the work will doubtless increase the number of such persons. Alphabetical lists are now being prepared, under Mr. Davenport's supervision, of the names of persons found not entitled to vote by reason of non-residence, insufficient length of residence, minority, removal, and death. In the cases of removal, as in the cases of death, the precautions taken are much needed. Even where persons have moved from the residences from which they were registered, and have not given notification at the place of registry, and do not really intend to violate the law by voting, there is still the danger to be apprehended, since other persons will attempt to vote on their names. That this is no idle fear will be seen from the fact that many persons are registered in districts from which they moved many months, and in some cases over a year, ago. The names, too, have been put on the registry lists of persons who have been dead for months. It must not be forgotten that the 5,000 names referred to above, which have been obtained in the verification of the registry by the United States Deputy Marshals, do not comprise the whole number of the persons suspected of attempting fraud. Allowance has to be made and precautions will be taken to prevent voting on the part of persons who have obtained their naturalization papers through fraud. Ten thousand or more of such papers are still in existence, and attempts may, and probably will, be made by persons to vote on the strength of them. To check such endeavors the printed list of the bogus papers made out in 1868 will be used.

In glancing over the reports made by the aids to the Supervisor yesterday, it was curious to note the subterfuges and devices employed by persons. A few typical cases are appended. Thus, one man registers from a noted house of prostitution in West Thirty-first street. Four men register as living at No. 258 West Twenty-seventh street, who do not reside there. Three persons are registered from No. 22 East Twenty-fourth street, though the house at that place is closed, and has a notice of "to let" on its walls. One man registers from No. 304 Ninth avenue, when in reality there is no such number on the avenue. Two persons put down as at No. 327 West Twenty-ninth street, do not reside there. In West Twenty-eighth street a man is registered who died a few months ago, while in the Fourth Assembly District occurs the registration of a man who has been dead for three years. A man is registered from No. 211 West Eighteenth street who left that place six months ago. In West Twenty-fifth street is the case of a man who has been in the country only nine years, and has papers from the Supreme Court dated in 1868. In the Eleventh Assembly District also attention has been called to the existence of a club of young men under age, all of whom have registered. Inquiry made at the house of a member of the club shows that he was under age, and further investigation will be had. In West Twenty-second street is the case of a man who has only resided five months in the State and whose name appears on the registry. At No. 349 West Nineteenth street is the case of one under age, and another of the same kind occurs in West Seventeenth street. A person named Thomas Fry registers as of No. 250 West Seventeenth street, whereas no such person resides there. On the registry, as of No. 253 West Eighteenth street, occurs the name of Patrick Dacey, white, while in reality no white person of that or any other name resides there. From No. 249 West Twenty-fifth street are the cases of two persons who have moved to Brooklyn. Thomas Leigh, who registers as at No. 30 Bowery, does not live there. Two men are registered from No. 243 Mulberry street who are not to be found at the place in question. One Martin E. Black registered from No. 190 Bowery, which is tenanted by nobody except a colored man who sleeps there occasionally when he comes in from the country. John McIntyre, who moved, two or three weeks ago, from No. 82 Mulberry street, appears on the registry as from that place. Two men, who are vagrants, appear as residing at No. 8 Centre street. In the Fifth Assembly District occur the names of five men as residing at a hotel. Inquiry showed that the only claim to residence on the part of the men was in their occupying chairs in the bar-room. One case appears of a man who registers as from the fourth story of No. 12 Roosevelt street. The Marshal on reaching the place discovered that the house was a lodging-house only two stories in height. Three men living in Thirteenth avenue, between Bethune and Banks streets, register as residing in an unoccupied storehouse in West Twelfth street. A man is registered from No. 12 Morton street who never lived there. Michael Welsh registers from No. 629 Greenwich street, but has not lived there for some time. A man's name is on the registry as residing at No. 136 Perry street. At the number indicated, however, there is only an untenanted stable. One case occurs in the Fourth Assembly District in which three persons are registered from a house which burned down three months ago. Two men register from No. 808 Greenwich street, one each from Nos. 773 and 798 Washington street, and from Nos. 80 and 86 Horatio street, none of them residing at the respective places. One Thomas Keleoyne is registered as from No. 317 West Fourth street, but does not live at the place, and is not known in the neighborhood. The same is true of Eugene H. Lecour, who is put down as from No. 137 West Tenth street, and of John Gallagher, of No. 357 West Fifteenth street. William L. Macauley appears as residing at No. 35 Barrow street, but there is no such number in the street, and No. 33 Barrow street is a large tenement-house, in which no person of the name resides. One Shepherd Robinson, colored, is set down as residing at No. 20 Cornelia street, but neither he nor any other colored person resides at the place. Samuel Ferguson does not reside at No. 16 Eighth avenue, though his name so appears on the registry. Another man is registered as from No. 583 Hudson street, but investigation showed that there is no such number on the street, and the man himself is not known in the neighborhood. One man appears as from No. 45 and another from No. 15 Perry street, neither of them residing at the respective places. Three men register from No. 199 Washington street, though neither resides there. Cases where persons do not reside at the places from which they appear to have registered also occur at No. 43 Bowery, No. 45 Rivington street, Nos. 326 and 295 Broome street, No. 110 Chrystie, No. 95 Eldridge, Nos. 71 and 95 Forsyth, No. 109 Orchard, and many other places. At No. 126 Forsyth occur the cases of two men; one of these has moved, the other is not a voter. In the Eighth Assembly District alone over one hundred cases of false registration are reported. The house at No. 341 Stanton street is occupied by one John Smith, and eight persons are registered from it. The place is reported as a bucket shop. One case occurs in Vandewater street, in which three persons appear as residing in a house from which they were ejected some time ago. Fourteen persons are registered as residing in the lodging-house at No. 149 Chatham street, but the names of the men are not on the hotel register of the place. From No. 18 Roosevelt street Charles Schwab registers. He has been in the country only four months. In James street is the case of a man living in Brooklyn; at No. 37 Oliver street occurs the case of a man who has been dead three months; one person under age registers from No. 94 Roosevelt street, and another from No. 70 New Chambers street. John Conroy registers from No. 525 Pearl street, but has not resided there for a year past.

Mr. D. W. Wright, Republican Supervisor of the Seventh Election District of the Third Assembly District, in verifying the registration list yesterday, was unable to find Thomas Dodd, who gave his residence in a basement of a building which has no basement. At No. 66 Prince street the proprietor refused to give him any information as to the residents of the building, one of the persons he was searching for being registered from the second story of that house.

Some of the work done, and notably so that in the Fourth and Sixth Wards and other places in the lower part of the City, will be carefully gone over again. In the meantime the number of those seeking naturalization is increasing. About one thousand persons have been naturalized thus far during the present week. The most of the work has been done by the Superior Court, to which the Tammany Hall Committee is now sending the majority of its customers. A United States Marshal is in attendance in the State courts, however, and is keeping a sharp lookout for attempted frauds.

THE WORK IN BROOKLYN.

The Republicans have just completed the verification of the first two days registry, and are now at work on the third. Evidence of fraud in nearly twelve hundred cases has been discovered and furnished to the Chief Supervisor of Election. Information was obtained yesterday tending to show that a number of men from Philadelphia had registered in this city. Committees have been set to work in all the odd-numbered Wards to ascertain the names of the "thirty-day" men colonized by the Democrats. Under the United States law, all of these who have moved into the odd numbered wards merely for the purpose of gaining a technical residence and voting on election day can be arrested and indicted for conspiracy to defeat the free expression of the will of the people at the ballot-box. No means will be left untried to prevent illegal voting on election day.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

The arrival at Boston of Mme. Januauschek is reported.

The afternoon and evening performances at the Academy of Music, in aid of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, occur to-day. We refer the reader to another column for the list of attractions—one of the most liberal and comprehensive ever prepared.

The tenor Mazzoleni, Mme. Ortolani-Brignoli, a boy pianist, Master Mazzoleni, who is said to be possessed of extraordinary talent, Mr. Arbuckle, and several artists of good repute, will take part in Mr. Fryer's fourth Sunday concert at Booth's Theatre.

Miss Jane Coombs has joined the company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Miss Fanny Davenport reappears at that house in "As You Like It," on Nov. 11. The recovery of Mr. Stephen Fisk is also to be recorded—with pleasure—while summarizing the tidings from Mr. Daly's establishment.

The public rehearsal previous to Mr. Thomas' first symphony concert occurs at Steinway Hall this afternoon. Berlioz's dramatic symphony called "Romeo and Juliet," Beethoven's Eighth Symphony, and Schubert's fantasy in C, opus 15, arranged for piano and orchestra by Liszt—Mme. Schiller being the pianist—will be interpreted.

Miss Neilson arrived from Europe, yesterday, by the Cunard steam-ship Scythia. She is in excellent health. Her representations in the United States under the management of Mr. Max Strakosch, commence at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, on Monday next, and they will introduce the artist to the American public in several Shakesperean rôles which she has not yet essayed. Miss Neilson is not likely to perform in this City until Spring—a fact which will no doubt be generally regretted.

The Aimée Opera Bouffe troupe gave its final performance, previous to departing for Havana, at the Academy of Music, last evening. "La Fille de Mme. Angot" was sung. The representation was one of much greater interest and merit than its predecessors, for M. Raoult, who is seldom heard to advantage, proved to be an exceedingly good *Ange Pitou*, and four clever personations, supplied by M. Duplan, M. Reine, M. Branclart and Mlle. Gueymard, were enjoyed in addition to Mlle. Aimée's *Clairette*. The company sail for Cuba to-day; on their return to New York, three months hence, they will make known "La Petite Mariée," "La Boulangère a des Ecus," "La Reine Indigo" and several other novelties.

A programme of Wagner music was yesterday evening interpreted at Steinway Hall by Mr. Thomas' orchestra. It included the introduction to "Tristan und Isolde," "Der Ritt der Walkuenen," and the "Fire Scene" from "Die Walküre," all of which numbers have been played again and again by Mr. Thomas' forces; and it made known, besides, the "Schmeizlied" and "Schmiedelied," from "Siegfried." Herr Biechoff was the vocalist throughout the selections from "Siegfried," and very hard and thankless was his task. The "Song of the Sword" is illustrative enough as part of the opera, but in the concert-room it is mere clangor. It was clear, too, through its interpretation, last night, that the "mystic gulf" into which Herr Wagner plunges his band is essential to no slight proportion of his work. During the representations at Bayreuth the 112 executants never once drowned the singers' tones, while, last night, the audience was often literally deafened. No one need be told that Herr Wagner knows how to write for an orchestra, but there is such a thing as too sonorous instrumentation—too sonorous, be it said, when the composer's intentions are not respected in every detail.

MR. JULIAN HAWTHORNE AND HIS STORIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I learn by a paragraph in your issue of Sept. 19 ult., that you are aggrieved by the discovery that a story of mine, contributed by me to the *Cornhill Magazine*, and republished in the literary department of THE TIMES, had already appeared some years previous in New-York. You call me a "versatile" person, and make severe reflections upon the "sharp practice of selling the same wares twice." You gave the story in your Sunday issue as if it were contributed by me directly to you, and did not credit it to *Cornhill* at all. * * * I submitted my story to the editor of the *Cornhill*, advising him that the idea upon which it is founded had been before treated by me; and further observing that after doubting whether or not to throw it into the form of a short novel, I had finally decided to fix it in its present form. And this form, let me say, is widely different from that of the earlier version in *Harper's Bazar*. The whole subject has been conceived afresh; the tone and sentiment are modified; much new matter is added, much omitted; while of what remains scarcely a paragraph in the two versions is identical. It was altered, moreover, not from any motive of concealment—on the contrary, I purposely adhered as nearly as possible to the original form—but in accordance with the demands of maturer critical and intellectual experience. And had the earlier version, as it stood, satisfied my later judgment, I should have forborne to offer it for republication only because it embodied no literary advance or improvement—wherefore no end except a pecuniary one would thereby have been served. I am not superior to pecuniary considerations; but neither am I so portent with me as to incline me to foist stale work upon the public, or to descend to empty and gratuitous self-repetition.

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Let me add that in the course of the next few months I intend publishing in English magazines, several short stories, some of which own a more or less distant relationship to tales printed some years since in America. I would counsel you not to "republish" these stories in THE SUNDAY TIMES. Hereafter, however, should they be collected in a volume for English circulation, you will be free to make what extracts you may choose, since the copyright will then belong to the English publisher, and not to your obedient servant,

JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

THE ANTI-TAMMANYITES.

The Anti-Tammany Conference Committee met yesterday afternoon, in Irving Hall, Ira Shafer presiding. Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Sub-Conference Committee, reported that good progress was being made in the effort to form a coalition against Tammany Hall, and an adjournment was taken pending the action of the Republican County Convention.

THE BALTIMORE RACES.

TOM OCHILTREE AND PAROLE BOTH DEFEATED.

FOUR FINE CONTESTS OF SPEED ON THE PIMLICO RACE-COURSE — ALL THE FAVORITES BEATEN — THE DIXIE STAKES WON BY A FIELDER — ADD'S GREAT TRIUMPH IN THE TWO-MILE STRUGGLE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—At the Pimlico Race-course to-day the track was heavy, the attendance good, and the weather cloudy and cold. The first race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for maidens of all ages. Before the start, Lorillard's entry, Doswell's entry, Rappahannock and Sunbeam were the favorites. There was a good start when Danville led off, with Gale second, Surge third, and the others well together. At the quarter Courier took the lead, with Old Socks second, Danville third, and Sunbeam fourth. At the half-mile Courier had gone to the front, and on the lower turn Sunbeam took the second place. Down the home-stretch the running was good, Sunbeam going to the front, with Waller second, Danville third, and Courier, Rappahannock, Gale, Odd Socks, Surge, and Star of Elkhorn in the order named.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Dash of three-quarters of a mile for maidens of all ages; entrance $15; purse $250; entrance money to the second horse.

Sunbeam, Barrett	1
Waller, Goodwin	2
Danville, Swim	3
Courier	0
Rappahannock	0
Gale	0
Odd Socks	0
Surge	0
Star of Elkhorn	0

Time—1:21½.

For the second race, before the start, Lorillard's entry was the favorite, selling even against the field. There was a fine start, when Parole led off, with Sultana second, Heretog third, Algerine fourth, Vigil fifth, and Shirley sixth. At the quarter Sultana went to the front, and there was no other change until they reached the three-quarter pole, when Parole again ran to the front. In that position they passed the judges' stand, and ran to the quarter on the backstretch, when Vigil went to the front, with Parole second, Heretog third, Algerine fourth, Shirley fifth, and Sultana last. Around the lower turn Parole again took the first place, but was closely pressed by Vigil, and Heretog was at his flank. On the homestretch Vigil made a brush and took the lead, with Parole second, Heretog third, followed by Algerine, Shirley, and Sultana, in the order named, and thus the race was finished.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE—Dixie Stakes, for three-year-olds, two miles, $300 subscriptions, $100 forfeit; Messrs. A. B. Lewis & Co. to add $2,000; Club to add $2,000, of which $1,200 to the second horse, and $800 to the third. Sixty-four nominations.

D. McDaniel's (James A. Grinstead's) b. c. Vigil, by Vigil, dam Reagan, by Lexington	1
P. Lorillard's br. g. Parole, by imp. Leamington, dam Maiden, by Lexington	2
B. G. Thomas' b. c. Heretog, by imp. Australian, dam Dixie, by imp. Sovereign	3
Doswell & Camm ch's b. c. Algerine, by Abd el Kadir, dam Nina, by Boston	4
P. Lorillard's b. g. Shirley, by Lexington, dam Miss Carter, by Sovereign	5
A. Belmont's (John Hunter's) b. f. Sultana, by Lexington, dam Mildred	6

Time—3:41½.

WINNERS OF THE DIXIE STAKE.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Wt.	Starters.	Time.
1872.	Hubbard	Planet	110	9	3:36½
1873.	Tom Bowling	Lexington	110	4	3:38
1874.	Vandalite	Vandal	107	15	3:35½
1875.	Tom Ochiltree	Lexington	110	10	3:42½
1876.	Vigil	Vigil	110	6	3:41½

The stake was called the Dinner Party Stake in 1870, and was won by Preakness; in 1871 it was called the Reunion Stake, and was walked over by Harry Bassett.

In the third race Cloverbrook, who was the favorite, led off in the start, with Bombast second, Oriole third, Princeton fourth, and Susquehanna fifth. As they started, so they ran to the quarter-stretch, but in the back-stretch, Princeton lapped Cloverbrook. On the lower turn, Susquehanna ran to the front, with Bombast second, Cloverbrook third, Princeton and Oriole following. Down the back-stretch the racing was very fair, and Susquehanna came to the score a half-length ahead of Bomoast, who led Princeton one length, with Cloverbrook fourth, and Oriole last.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Central Stakes, for two-year-olds; $50 subscription, play or pay, $600 added, of which $100 goes to second horse. One mile.

A. Belmont's ch. f. Susquehanna, by Leamington, dam Susquehanna	1
P. Lorillard's b. g. Bombast, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Gemma, by Jack Malone	2
D. McDaniel's b. c. Princeton, by Oak Hall, dam Imp. Wombat	3
E. A. Clauch's ch. c. Cloverbrook, by Vauxhall, dam Hanina	0
Oden Bowie's ch. f. Oriole, by Kingfisher, dam My Maryland, by Brown Dick	0

Time—1:49¾.

The fourth race was a greater surprise than even the preceding ones. Tom Ochiltree was the favorite at $250 to $95 against the field. Add took the lead, with Athlene second, Tom Ochiltree third, Partnership fourth, and Paladin fifth. At the quarter, Paladin had run to the second place, and Athlene fell off the rear; and at the half mile Add led Tom Ochiltree three lengths, who was two lengths ahead of Paladin. There was no further change to the three-quarter, when Partnership ran to the second place and Paladin went back to the fourth. The heat was then between Tom Ochiltree, Add and Partnership, the others being out of the race. Coming into the homestretch, Tom Ochiltree went to the front, with Partnership second, and Add third, and thus they passed the score.

For the second heat Tom Ochiltree stood still better in the pools; but Add again led off, with Partnership second, and Tom Ochiltree third. There was no change of position until the first mile was accomplished, when Partnership went to the front, with Add second, and Tom Ochiltree brought up the rear. At the quarter it was evident that Tom Ochiltree had gone up, and the heat was finished by Add leading Partnership five lengths, and Tom Ochiltree distanced. Add then galloped over the course and completed the race.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Two-mile heats, for all ages; maidens allowed, if three years, 3 pounds; if four years, 7 pounds; if five years and upward, 12 pounds; purse, $600 for the first horse, $100 for the second.

Add, by Revolver, dam Skylight	3	1	1
Partnership, by Asteroid, dam Katona	2	2	0
Tom Ochiltree, by Lexington, dam Katona	1	dis.	

Time—3:47¾, 3:46¾.

POOL-SELLING IN BALTIMORE.

The pools on to-morrow's races were sold at Barnum's and Johnston's to-night as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One Mile.—Piccolo, $30, $25; Inspiration, $16, $11; Palladeon, $6, $5; the field, consisting of Hookirk, Problem, and Matador, $4, $4.

SECOND RACE.—Mile Heats.—Virginia, $100, $85; Grit, $71, $66; May D., $35, $31; Lusmore, $28, $25; Outcast, $25, $16; Ambush, $16, $12; Cyclic, $10, $12; Red Coat, $9, $12; Courier, $8, $8; Hatteras, $8, $7.

THIRD RACE.—The Handicap Stakes.—Burgoo, 115 pounds, $46, $45; Shylock, 114 pounds, $36, $35; Big Sandy, 118 pounds, $27, $22; Shirley, 100 pounds, $10, $10; Mary, 92 pounds, $10, $10; Rappahannock, 99 pounds, $5, $8; Paladin, $4, $5.

FOURTH RACE.—Steeplechase.—Resolute barred out; Leo, Hammer, $125 and $30; Risk, $100 and $25; Doubtful, $50 and $12; Lorena, $28 and $6.

THE VALLEY STREAM MYSTERY SOLVED.

The mystery connected with the murder of little Maggie Bauer has at last been cleared up. A man named McConochie, who was arrested some weeks ago on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the crime, on being taken from the Queens County Jail to the scene of the murder yesterday, was overcome with terror, and made a full confession. He said that when the murder was committed on Aug. 14, he was in a corn-field, when Maggie went to show Kate Hoffman the way through the woods to the Valley Stream Depot. He saw them both go by the field; he watched Maggie's return, and as she got opposite to him he sprang out and seized her by the throat to prevent her from making a noise, the poor child meanwhile, crying, "Ma! Ma!" After choking Maggie he carried her through the corn-field and attempted to violate her person. During the recital of the horrible narrative, the mother of Maggie, who was present, sprang at the prisoner and grasped him by the throat, and would no doubt have cooked him to death, but for the interference of the officers. At Valley Stream Depot, when McConochie's confession had been noised about, a crowd gathered, and procuring a rope, threatened to lynch the prisoner, which was only prevented by the determined resistance made by the officers having him in charge. He was finally returned in safety to his cell at Jamaica. McConochie is twenty-seven years old and a native of this country.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

The delegates to the Third Assembly District Republican Convention of Westchester County met yesterday in Union Hall, Pleasantville. The name of Gen. James W. Husted was offered, and no other candidate being proposed, his nomination was made by acclamation. If elected this will make the ninth term Gen. Husted has represented his district in the Assembly.

Peter Fogerty was last night nominated for the Assembly by the Independent Democrats of the Third Assembly District of Kings County.

Stephen J. O'Hare was last evening nominated for Assembly by the Eighteenth Assembly District Tammany Hall Convention.

Francis M. Tichenor, a lawyer, has received the Democratic nomination for Assembly in the Second District of Essex County, N. J.

The Democratic nominations for Assembly in Union County, N. J., are John Egen, First District; Charles Lee Avery, Second District; Cornelius A. Runkle, Third District.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

GEN. SICKLES DECLINES THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION IN THE NINTH DISTRICT, AND IT IS GIVEN TO MR. GEORGE W. DA CUNHA.

The Republican delegates to the Ninth Congressional Convention met last night at Republican-Hall, No. 352 West Thirty-fifth street, ex-Alderman S. V. R. Cooper in the chair; Counselor Nathan Lewis acting as Secretary. Col. George M. Dusenbury, of the committee to inform Gen. Daniel E. Sickles of his nomination as Representative for Congress, reported that the General declined the nomination on the ground that by the Constitution of the United States he, as a military officer is ineligible to the office. The convention then proceeded to make nominations. Mr. George W. Da Cunha, of the Fifteenth Assembly District, was nominated by acclamation. The convention then proceeded in a body to the house of the nominee, who, being informed of the nomination, accepted the same in a happy speech. Speeches were made by Prof. Hunt, Alderman Cooper, William Peterkin, William N. Loew, and then the convention adjourned *sine die*, with the assurances of having made an excellent nomination.

Mr. George W. Da Cunha, the Republican nominee for Congress from the Ninth Congressional District, was born in 1838 in the Island of Madeira, while his parents were traveling abroad. When thirteen years of age he came to this City to receive his education, and seven years later left school to study the profession of architect. While pursuing his profession the rebellion broke out, and his sympathies were at once enlisted with the Northern cause. The call for Northern troops came while he was yet waiting an opportunity to give patriotic expression to his loyalty to the Government, and within three days he had disposed of his entire business, organized a company, and started for the battle-field. When the great Union meeting was held in Union square, in 1861, his voice was added to the many rinding appeals then uttered for the preservation of the Union. He had been in active service but a short time when his regiment successfully passed a competitive examination, and was made part of the Engineer Brigade of the Army of the Potomac, and thereafter served under the command of Gen. Newton, whose name is honorably associated with the recent engineering triumph at Hell Gate. During his three years' connection with the brigade he never lost a single day's service, and when he returned in 1864 he had won the rank of captain. After his return he resumed his profession as architect, and has continued it ever since. A thorough gentleman in his bearing, and generous in disposition, Mr. Da Cunha has won an enduring popularity among the residents of his district, and will undoubtedly poll a large vote.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Ex-Mayor John W. Hunter was yesterday nominated to Congress by the McLaughlin Democrats of the Third Congressional District of Kings County.

The Anti-Tammany Congressional Convention in the Fifth District, last evening nominated Col. Michael C. Murphy, by a vote of sixty-two to twenty-two for ex-Justice Edward Hogan. Col. Murphy served in the Union army during the rebellion, and has represented the First Assembly District three times in the State Legislature.

On motion of Dr. Feodore Mierson, the Anti-Tammany Congressional Convention of the Tenth District last evening nominated Abram S. Hewitt.

SCHOOL SUITS.—Large stock at greatly reduced prices. BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.—*Exchange.*

THE RETORT GAS HEATER, made by the RETORT GAS STOVE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I., completely revolutionizes the art of making gas heaters, being constructed on a new and scientific principle. Before ignition the gas passes into a retort, where it is heated and expanded. This renders it capable of uniting with the necessary quantity of air, and makes the combustion perfect, not a particle or unconsumed gas, smell, or smoke being emitted. It is economical, as it requires but two-thirds as much gas as other heaters, while comparative tests show an increase in radiation of three hundred per cent in favor of the RETORT.—*Advertisement.*

THE OLD QUAKER that assumed a need in the perfumed young dandy to cover up something unpleasant was half right. No reason is B. T. BABBITT. For he makes his BABY SOAP seem less, that his great may not be contrasted with that of persons who make the sever ge toilet soap. "BABY SOAP" only needs to be tested to drive all others from use in the chamber and bath-room. It's the purest and best of soaps for all classes of people.—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS Co. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway. —*Advertisement.*

POND'S EXTRACT for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Burns, and all inflammation. Its wonderful curative influence is long maintained.—*Advertisement.*

A Case of Consumption and one of Whooping-cough Cured.—The following, from a highly respectable gentleman, speaks for itself:

KEYPORT, N. J., May 20, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: This certifies that I was for many years afflicted with a disease of the lungs, until I became so weak that I was with difficulty I could walk. My cough during this time was very severe, causing me frequently to raise great quantities of blood, attended with pr ine night sweats. After using various remedies to no purpose, I was advised by WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I did so, and before using the first bottle I was entirely restored to perfect health and strength. I would also mention that this Balsam cured a little girl of mine of a severe attack of whooping-cough, when her life was given over by the physician and all other remedies had failed.

JOSIAH HOFF.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Sudden Changes of the Weather often cause Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic troubles. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will allay irritation which induces coughing, oftentimes giving immediate relief.

Parker's Hair Balsam is the Best and Cleanest preparation ever made for restoring Gray Hair to its original color, and for renewing its life and beauty. It removes dandruff and stops the hair falling. It is entirely harmless and free from those impure ingredients that render many other preparations injurious.

It would be ridiculous for those who use SOZODONT to decry it, for the moment they open their mouths the sweetness of their breath would contradict the manner of their tongues. It removes discolorations, imparts a glistening whiteness to the enamel, and renders the decomposition of the teeth impossible.

First Premium

Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house-furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway.—Wedding, ball cards, or acts of fancy or foreign note paper; lowest prices. Established 1840.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have C. H. B. on each drop.

A $3 Felt Hat $1 90. Silk Hats $3 80, worth $6. Also 10 New Church st., up stairs.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

FUSSELL—FOWLER.—On Oct. 11, 1876, at Baltimore, Md., by Rev. Hobart H. Smith, assisted by Rev. Y. Peyton Morgan, MORDECAI T. FUSSELL, of New-York, to ISABEL S. FOWLER, of Baltimore.

FUSSELL—FARRELL.—On Oct. 24, 1876, at the residence of the bride's parents, Newark, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Fish, R. THOMAS FUSSELL to Miss LAURA A. FARRELL.

LODER—HILL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, East Pitchester, Conn., Wednesday, Oct. 25, by Rev. S. M. Hammond, Geo. S. LODER to IDA G., only daughter of Sylvester Hill, Esq. No cards.

MOORE—REED.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Oct. 25, by Rev. James S. Ramsey, H. CHARLES MOORE, of Springfield, Mass., to JENNIE LU GAN REED, of New-York City.

☞ Springfield papers please copy.

STEWART—WILSON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. C. S. Brewster, of Rye, N. Y., Mr. FRANK H. STEWART, of White Plains, N. Y., to MARY L., eldest daughter of Thomas B. Wilson, of New-York.

☞ Burlington, Vt., papers please copy.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—On Monday, Oct. 23, 1876, TIMOTHY BALDWIN, in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, 83d st., west of 3d av., on Thursday, Oct. 26, at 3 P. M. Relations and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BARNETT.—CHARLES E. BARNETT, at Hemostead, Long Island, on Oct. 25, aged two years and six months.

BEMEN.—At Ridgewood, N. J., ELIJAH T. BEMAN.

Funeral services at the house of his son, C. Bemen, Ridgewood, Tuesday, 28th inst., 3:30 P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 2 P. M. Carriages at depot. Remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

BLACK.—Oct. 25, 1876, JAMES WHITLOCK, second son of James and Rebecca Black, aged 9 months and 25 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 442 West 33d st., on the 26th inst., at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BOWDEN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, ROSE, wife of Andrew Bowden, in the 31st year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 362 West 32d st., on Saturday, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CARROLL.—At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on the 13th inst., Mrs. CAROLINE M., daughter of the late Hon. Amos Abbott, of Andover, Mass., and wife of Rev. George R. Carroll.

GODON.—At San Rafael, California, on the 22d of September, 1876, FREDERICK WILLIAM GODON, M. D., only son of Rear Admiral Godon, U. S. Navy.

HAFF.—On the 24th inst., at Hemostead, Long Island, EBENEZER HAFF, in the 81st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Hemostead, Long Island, Thursday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOPKINS.—At Haledon, N. J., on 22d inst., of bronchial consumption, SARA L. ("Cielly") wife of Jerome Hopkins, of New-York.

Funeral at Burlington, Vt.

LANE.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1876, of pneumonia, NATHAN LANE, aged 61 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend funeral services from his late residence, No. 125 Pierrepont st., on Thursday, Oct. 26, at 4:30 P. M., without further notice.

LORTON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, Mrs. SARAH LORTON, in her 80th year.

Funeral service will take place at her late residence, No. 241 West 47th st., on Friday, at 9 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at Tarrytown.

MERRILL.—At New-Bedford, Mass., Oct. 18, 1876, MARY C., wife of Capt. Edward Merrill.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, at her residence, Leonia, N. J., CLARISSA VREELAND, widow of the late Samuel J. Moore, in the 76th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

PRYOR.—On the morning of Tuesday, Oct. 24, KATHARINE MITCHELL, wife of the late James W. Pryor, in the 69th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 25 Gramercy Park, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

SHAW.—On Monday evening, 23d inst., ROBERT LUDLOW SHAW, son of the late James W. Shaw, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday morning, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock from his late residence, No. 38 West 46th st.

SMITH.—At Jersey City Heights, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., ALEXANDER SMITH, in the 84th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, the 26th inst., from the First Presbyterian Church, Emory st., Jersey City Heights, at 1 o'clock. No flowers. Monticello avenue cars from Jersey City Ferry cross Emory st.

TAYLOR.—On the 24th inst., at Portland, Conn., CHARLES GUSTAVUS TAYLOR, of this City, in the 61st year of his age.

WALKER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 24, HAMILTON WALKER, M. D., son of John Walker, Esq., of Buenos Ayres, South Am rica.

Services at the residence of his father-in-law, George Starr, Esq., No. 3 Van Ness place, on Thursday, at 4:30 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken on Friday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, to Green-Wood for interment.

WHITHAUS.—Interred in Green-Wood on Wednesday, Oct. 25, the still-born son of G. Henry and Emma L. Whithaus.

"Our little star now shines above."

WHITLOCK.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 24, THADDEUS H. WHITLOCK, of the firm of Whitlock Brothers, Croton Falls, N. Y., aged 41 years.

Funeral from the house, Thursday, 26th inst., at 12 M., and at the M. E. Church, Purdy's Station, 1 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTED

NECK WEAR,

FALL STYLES.

WARD'S,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

AUCTION SALE,

in partition, by order of Supreme Court, of the lands known as the PETER A. COWDREY estate, consisting of over 100 acres in

YONKERS,

in two parcels of over fifty acres each. The Palmer Road from Yonkers to Bronxville, and the road from Mile Square Road to Tuckahoe Road, pass through the property.

Sale to be Oct. 28, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Getty House, Yonkers, by Robert Cochran, Referee.

The property has a number of fine building sites commanding extensive views.

MITCHELL & MITCHELL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 62 Wall st.

MISSING—REWARD $1,000.

Since Saturday evening, Oct. 21, 1876, Mr. PHILIPP OTTMANN, age 44, height 5 feet 6 inches; large dark eyes, perfect teeth, healthy complexion, and full, round face; dressed in dark plaid suit, brown overcoat and Derby hat. A reward of $2,000 will be paid for his recovery alive, and all information regarding him will be liberally paid for.

WILLIAM OTTMANN,
Fulton Market, or No. 423 East 83d st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1876.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 28, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 7 A. M. for Europe per steam-ship Montana via Queenstown. On WEDNESDAY, at 7:30 A. M., for Europe per steam-ship Russia via Queenstown. On THURSDAY, at 12:30 P. M., for Europe per steam-ships via Plymouth, C

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Wednesday,) Oct. 25:

Benjamin P. Fairchild, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, H. A. Braun, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick double-tenement house, with lot 25 by 103.3, on East 13th st., north side, 271 feet east of Avenue A, for $7,750, to Frederick Adler, plaintiff in the legal action.

Scott & Myers, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, T. C. Cronin, Esq., Referee, sold two five-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 25.6 by 100, on Avenue A, west side, 25.8 feet south of 74th st., for $25,050, to Catherine Gosta, plaintiff.

R. V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story brick, stable, with lot 25.3 by 110.6, No. 72 Prince st., south side, 25 feet west of Crosby st., for $12,000, to the United States Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action. The same auctioneer, under the direction of William M. Berger, Esq., Assignee, sold two five-story and basement brick houses with lots, each 25 by 100 Nos. 1,085 and 1,087 1st av., west side, 50.5 feet north of 59th st., for $29,010, to James McGinnis, a party in interest. Also one five-story brick double tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 319 East 60th st., north side, about 375 feet west of 1st av., for $74,505, to James A. Dressler, a party in interest.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, sold five lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East 98th st., south side, 110 feet east of 3d av., for $8,000, to M. Sheehy, a defendant in the suit.

Peter F. Meyer, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, H. D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 134th st., south side, 125 feet east of 12th av., for $1,950, to F. W. Beckhaun.

Bernard Smyth, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John Hays, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100, on 5th av., north-east corner 114th st., for $5,950 to Lespinasse & Friedman; one lot, 25 by 100, on 5th av., east side, adjoining above, sold for $3,850 to S. S. Higgins; two lots, each 25 by 100, on 5th av., adjoining above, sold for $7,600 to Lespinasse & Friedman; one lot, 25 by 100, on 5th av., adjoining above, sold for $4,000 to James Buckley; one lot, 25 by 100, on 5th av., adjoining above, sold for $3,800 to Coudert Bros.; two lots, together in size 50 by 100, on 5th av., south-east corner 115th st., sold for $9,850 to Lespinasse & Friedman; and one lot, 25 by 201.3, on West 115th st., south side, 100 feet east of 5th av., sold for $4,800 to same buyers.

William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, C. E. Minor, Esq., Referee, sold eight lots, together in size 201.3 by 100, on 10th av., block front, between 123d and 124th sts., for $16,750, to G. W. Sells; also, four lots, together in size 100 by 100, on 10th av., north-west corner 123d st., for $7,000, to G. W. Sells. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 140 by 110 by 80.4 by 144.1 by 143, on Prescott av., north-west corner Bolton st., $3,925, to J. M. Dyckman, plaintiff.

James Kelly, under a Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 160th st., south side, 600 feet west of 10th av., for $4,000.

A. J. Bleecker & Son also, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 275 by 242 by 93 by 458, on King's Bridge road or Broadway, west side, 9,038 feet north of the south line of 155th st. Also, a plot of land, 50 by 240 by 67 by 240, on King's Bridge road or Broadway, adjoining above, Washington Heights, for $41,330, to D. L. Solomon, plaintiff in the legal action.

The Receiver's sale by Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins of houses, with lots, on Lexington av. and 47th st., was adjourned for one week.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By James M. Miller, public auction sale of the following improved property: One five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.6, No. 33 Baxter st., north side, 85.5 feet west of Park st.; one similar house, with lot 16 by 100.6, No. 41 Baxter st., west of the above; one three-story and basement brick house, (front) and carriage-house (rear) with lot 33 by 98.9, Nos. 215 and 217 East 36th st., north side, 200 feet east of Third av.; one four-story brick store and dwelling (front) and four-story brick building, with lot 24.9 by 80, No. 985 3d av., north-west corner 57th st.; two three-story frame houses, with plot of land 208.6 by 54.4 by 200.9 by 84.11, on Hudson River Railroad, east side, whole front between 64th and 65th sts., also Brooklyn property, comprising a two-story and attic frame house, with two lots, each 25 by 59.8, Nos. 296 and 298 Flushing av., south side, 530 feet east of Bushwick av. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. P. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of one lot 27.11 by 88.5 by 25.8 by 99.11, on Broadway, east side, 20.7 feet north of 77th st.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 18.11 by 100.5 on East 55th st., north side, 268.11 feet east of 3d av.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of one lot 24.8 by 100, on 7th av., east side, 74.1 feet north of 34th st.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. P. De Forest, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22.2 by 70, on 4th av., west side, 42.2 feet north of 85th st.; also, a house, with lot 18.1 by 102.3, on East 85th st., south side, 162.7 feet east of 4th av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one lot of 25 by 75 on 6th av., west side, 24.11 feet north of 121st st.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Lord, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 24.8 by 75, on 10th av., west side, 49.5 feet north of 33d st.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25.

NEW-YORK.

By R. P. Fairchild.

1 four-story brick double tenement-house, with lot, East 13th st., n. s., 271 ft. e. of Avenue A, lot 25x103.3 ..... $7,750

By Scott & Myers.

2 five-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, Avenue A, w. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 74th st., each lot 25.6x100 ..... $25,050

By R. V. Harnett.

1 two-story brick stable, with lot, No. 72 Prince st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Crosby st., lot 25.3x110.6 ..... $12,000

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

5 lots, East 98th st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 3d av., each 25x100.5 ..... $8,000

By Peter F. Meyer.

2 lots, West 134th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 12th av., each 25x99.11 ..... $1,950

By Bernard Smyth.

1 lot, 5th av., n. e. corner 114th st., 25.11x100 ..... $5,950
5 lots, 5th av., adjoining above, each 25x100.. 10,250
2 lots, 5th av., s. e. corner 115th st., 50.11x100 9,850
1 lot, East 115th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., 26x201.8 4,800

By William Kennelly.

8 lots, 10th av., whole front between 123d and 124th sts., 201.3x100 ..... $16,750
4 lots, 10th av., n. w. corner 123d st., 100.11x100 7,000
1 plot of land, Prescott av., n. w. corner Bolton st., 140x100.10x80.4x144.1x143 3,225
1 plot of land, Prescott av., w. s., adjoining above, 125x130x125x140 2,225

By James M. Miller.

2 lots, West 160th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., each 25x99.11 ..... $4,000

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 plot of land, King's Bridge road or Broadway, w. s., 9,038 ft. n. of the n. line of 155th st., Washington Heights, 275x242x93x458; also, plot of land, adjoining above, 50x240x64x240 ..... $41,330

RECORDED, REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Oct. 24.

Spofford av., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Brown av., 20.6 x100, 23d Ward; C. M. Cassilon to J. O. Hare.
38th st., n. s., No. 208, 21x100; E. Conner to S. Beer $208
66th st., n. s., 90 ft. w. Lexington av., 12.6x100.5; R. Edwards and wife to T. J. McKee.
Henry st., n. s., lot No. 16, 24x78.7; R. Edwards and wife to T. J. McKee 13,000
Same property, T. J. McKee and wife to E. Edwards 9,000
66th st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of Lexington av., 12.6x100.5; T. J. McKee and wife to E. Edwards.
3d av., w. s., 98 ft. s. of 40th st., 11.3x80; C. H. Cousins and wife to J. F. Malcolm.
49th st., n. s. 255.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 20.5x100.5; T. J. McCahill, Executor, to D. Fitzpatrick.
Madison st., n. s., 23x100; M. B. O'Donnell, Executor, to C. P. Williams 9,150
Madison st., s. w. cor. Clinton, 68.3x24.7; M. B. O'Donnell, Executor, to J. P. Williams.
Mulberry st., No. 39, 25.3x100.5; same to same 10,000
123d st., n. s., 236 ft. e. of 2d av., 18x100.11; M. B. O'Donnell to C. J. Williams 10,000
110th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.11; also 110th st., n. s., 183.4 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.11; A. P. C. Remmerts and husband to J. L. Satterlee.
110th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 33.4x100.11; A. P. C. Remmerts and husband to E. V. Satterlee.
110th st., n. s., 233.4 ft. w. of 2d av., 33.4x100.11; Jane L. Satterlee and husband to A. P. C. Remmerts.
34th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 99.9x125; also 11th av., e. s. between 34th and 35th sts., 24.8x100; J. Taylor to O. M. Taylor.
Washington square, north, No. 2, leasehold; J. S. Boyce, Referee, to J. L. Quener.
Eldridge st., n. s., 131.7 ft. e. of Grand st., 19.1x88; J. C. Bushnell, Referee, to J. E. Kelch.
124th st., n. s., 94 ft. w. of 1st av., 18.9x100.11; Jacob Sloope, Referee, to D. McMullen.
34th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 125x98.9; also, 11th av., e. s., between 34th and 35th st., 24.8x100; James Taylor and wife to J. Taylor.
27th st., s. s., 440 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x98.9; J. Wiley, Referee, to J. Straus.
Front st., e. s., No. 24, 21.9x69.1; J. H. Williams and wife to M. B. O'Donnell.
La Fayster st., n. s., 48.8½ ft. e., lot 31; J. H. Williams to M. B. O'Donnell.
112th st., n. s., 136.8 ft. e. of 4th av., 18.9x100.11; T. Wandell, Referee, to J. Hagan.
6th av., w. s., 164.3½ ft. n. of Carmine, 10.10x100.8; 6th av., w. s., 71.3 ft. n. of Carmine, 17.10x100; E. M. Waters, Referee, to A. S. Murray.
5th av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 93d st., 25.2x102.2; J. M. Levy, Referee, to M. H. Coddington.
42d av., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Devoe, 43.8x199, 23d Ward; W. G. Conner, Sheriff, to A. J. Bowne.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house for sale (in fee) below 42th st., within one door of 5th av.; built by the owner for his own use, in the best and most substantial manner; arrangement attractive and novel; finished in hard woods and in fine order throughout. Altogether one of the best houses ever offered for sale. The furniture can be had if desired. Possession in a few weeks. For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER.—The first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 14 East 31st st., close to 5th av.; size about 21.6x75; price, $32,500; rent $325 per month; terms of sale very easy, as a large portion can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st.

A FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY STONE RESidence, 48th st. and 5th av.; a bargain. No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. W. K. STEVENSON, JR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

M. A. J. LYNCH & SONS, Auctioneers, Office 10 Pine st.

THE VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY on north-west corner of Broome and Mulberry sts., will be sold at auction on Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1876, at 12 M., at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in following parcels: Corner parcel, 55.6, on Broome st., 116 feet on Mulberry st., with four brick buildings thereon, Nos. 30 Mulberry st., adjoining above, 25x75, with brick building thereon; lot on Broome st., adjoining same, 25x98.9x104.6, with brick building thereon.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AN ELEGANT EXTRA-WIDE FIVE-story English basement house, on 20th st., near 5th av., to rent. It is fully and handsomely furnished and complete in all its appointments. Will be rented to a private family only. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET.—AT NO. 121 EAST 53D ST., FOUR rooms on first floor, with basement, kitchen, and bath-room; in good order, and with all improvements; rent reasonable to a nice family of adults only. See owner on premises; no bill up.

AT $3,500 PER ANNUM.—TO RENT, THE handsomely-furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 133 East 36th st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

APARTMENTS.—TENTERDEN, NO. 263 WEST 25th st.—For small families; brown-stone; light; ventilated; Oriel windows; Jackson's grates; elegant gas-fixtures; spacious garden; $480 to $600; janitor.

A NICE SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR—GAS and water, walls painted, brown-stone front, for $18 and $22; No. 730 Greenwich st., near Bank. Inquire on the premises.

A CONVENIENT, UNFURNISHED HOUSE to let in West 21st st., near 6th av.; good neighborhood; three-story, high stoop; moderate rent. OGDEN & CLASH, Broadway, corner 17th st.

ONLY $225 A MONTH FOR A BEAUTIFULLY-furnished and frescoed 55th st. medium-sized dwelling, near 5th av. Permits at No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—A GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE, AT Dobb's Ferry, near station; a fine opportunity; rent very low. Apply to F. REED, No. 119 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO LARGE SUITES IN THE NEW AND elegantly-finished French apartment house, corner of 40th st. and Park av., facing the Park.

FLATS—EIGHT AND TEN ROOMS EACH, FROM $25 to $65 per month; all improvements; best in the City for the price. Apply at No. 1 037 3d av.

TO LET.—NOS. 33 AND 66 WEST 45TH ST.; IMMEDIATE possession; open to-day.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—LOFTS in 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs., with or without power; also, second floor at No. 114 East 14th st.; suitable for an office. Inquire at F. GROFE & CO., on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE, BASEMENT, and dwelling-house, No. 251 4th av., corner 20th st.; separate or together, with immediate possession. Apply at No. 103 Fulton st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ANY PARTY HAVING AN IMPROVED piece of real estate for sale that does or will produce 10 per cent. or 7 per cent. net, amount not over $100,000, or two pieces of $50,000 each, may find a purchaser by addressing L. E. H., box 3,707, New-York Post office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Cgirl by the day; would do any kind of housework; understands fine washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 235 West 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as waitress in a large family; is thoroughly capable in either capacity, and has best of City references. Can be seen to-day and to-morrow, between 9 and 12, at her present employer's, No. 369 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer; four years' reference from last place. Call or address for two days at No. 205 West 52nd st., corner Broadway. Ring Mrs. Metzgar's bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, in a small family, or take charge of children; best City reference. Address F. G., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress or assist with children; can give reference. Call at No. 117 Charles st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING OR FINE Washing.—By a Protestant girl; best City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; would sew and mind children; City reference. Call at No. 423 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY a young girl, in a private family; is thoroughly competent and obliging; first-class City reference. Call at No. 226 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and do sewing; good reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 3 East 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Do Sewing.—By a Welsh Protestant girl in a private family; City or country. Address A. J., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO PLAIN SEWING.—By a young girl, or as waitress, in a private family; City references. Call or address No. 377 6th av., in milk store.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, or chambermaid and washing and ironing; has first-class City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 441 West 33th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young German girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or parlor-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 14 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; or will do house-work; can be highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 64 Leroy st., room 8.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and waitress or seamstress with excellent City references. Address E. R., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a competent young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF eighteen years; understands chamber-work and plain waiting; would be willing to care children. Call for two days at No. 445 West 50th st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Cchamber-maid or laundress; best City reference. Call or address No. 225 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; good City reference. Apply at No. 314 West 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 70 West 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Cchamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 407 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 210 East 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Swedish girl. Call for two days at No. 321 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO FINE WASHING. —By a young woman; has good City reference. No. 130 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WELSH girl, or will take care of a grown child. Call at present employer's, No. 55 West 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDish girl as chamber-maid and plain sewer or nurse. Apply at No. 116 East 11th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS Together in a private family; one is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; other as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with the wash; six years' City reference. Call at No. 409 East 12th st., in the bakery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan from Canada as first-class cook; good reference. Call at No. 248 West 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By a lady from two girls, whom she can highly recommend; one as good plain cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do the entire work of a small family. Call or address for two days No. 19 West 32d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By two girls; one as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; has no objection to the washing between them; has the best of references. Call at No. 131 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTant; five years City reference from last place; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; meats, soups, games, and jellies; is a first-class baker. Call at No. 311 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK; makes excellent bread and biscuit and pastry; will assist with washing; country preferred; excellent reference. Call at No. 310st 31st East., second floor, back.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN (AMERICAN PROTestant) as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general house-work, in a small family; good reference; country preferred. Call at No. 117 West 26th st., Room No. 10.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO Cplain cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work, in a small family; best City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK Cin either City or country, with her kitchen-maid or where a kitchen-maid is kept. Address Protestant Cook, Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—KITCHEN GIRL—WAITRESS, &C. —A lady going to Europe wishes to find situations for three good servants, who can go together; mistress or pantry and parlor maid. Apply from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M. at No 2 West 48th st., corner of 5th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, AND WAITRESS. —Two girls to go together or separately, one as good cook, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have excellent references. Call at No. 117 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTant; thoroughly competent; understands all kinds of family dishes and desserts; good City reference. Address K. Box No. 705 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Cwoman as good cook and baker; understands her business; has no objection to City or country; has over two years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 9th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook; leaves on account of family going to Europe; over four years' reference. None but first-class families need apply at No. 151 East 31st st., between Lexington and 3d avs., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; first-class family; City references. Apply at No. 198 East 10th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS THOROUGH French cook in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 307 3d av., between 37th and 38th sts., in grocery store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; is a good baker and understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 42 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS PROfessed cook; understands her business; is a good baker; she prefers a home to wages; best City reference. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL AS Good cook with the washing and ironing in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 333 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts.; ring first bell.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; Understands family cooking; no objection to country; Brooklyn preferred; five years' City reference. Call at No. 1,207 broadway, ice-cream saloon.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS ALL KINDS Of cooking, pastries, desserts, bread, and biscuits; good City reference. Call at No. 693 6th av., between 39th and 40th sts., bakery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Competent young woman, or will do cooking and assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 116 West 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS GOOD Oplain cook; understands baking; assist with the coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 249 East 47th st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Cwoman; good plain cook; willing to assist in washing; good City reference from first-class families. Call at No. 114 West 50th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN Cin a small family; understands all kinds family cooking; best reference. Call for two days. No. 217 East 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS COOK; Cthoroughly competent in all its branches, in a private family; five years' City reference; Call at No. 663 6th av.; ring second bell.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GIRLS; One as first-class cook; other as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; four years' reference. Call at No. 118 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS Cook; understands all kinds of good cooking; is good baker; good city reference. Call at No. 63 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, IN A Private family; understands all kinds of baking; best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 345 West 40th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE Cfamily; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 686 6th av., between 39th and 40th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 145 East 32d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 219 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; TEN YEARS' reference; understands baking and larding. Call at No. 641 6th av., up stairs.

COOK, AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A young woman; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 154 West 28th st., third floor, front.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY a young woman; City reference. Call at No. 10 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 101 West 14th st., near 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Respectable girl; best City reference. Call at No. 554 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; understands her business in all its branches; good baker. Apply at No. 236 West 35th st.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl in a small private family; has the best City references. Call at No. 163 East 32d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL IN a private family to cook, wash, and iron; good City reference. Call at No. 329 East 34th st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—Best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 142 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD Family cook; good bread and biscuit maker; best City reference. Call at No. 22 Downing st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER; best City reference. Call at No. 158 West 28th st

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; UNDERSTANDS ALL sorts of cooking; assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 244 East 44th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COLored woman; City reference. Call at No. 30 West 3d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; work by the day or week; understands dress making; is a good cutter on Wheeler and Wilson machine; City reference. Call for two days at No. 339 East 34th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker, who has been engaged in some of the leading establishments in New-York, a few customers at her home; a perfect fit guaranteed; charges very moderate. Call at 21 Clinton place, near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—GOING OUT BY THE DAY; would like to have a few more engagements in private family; good fitter and trimmer. Call at No. 123 West 24th st.; ring bell No. 6.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS maker wishes a few more engagements in a private family by the day or week. Call at No. 474 3d av., near 32d st.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—BY A LADY of experience in both capacities, in the south as governess, or companion in good references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper, or the care of an invalid lady; a pleasant home for the Winter the only compensation desired; references exchanged. Address A., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls; thoroughly understand their business, to do the work of a private family, together; best City reference. Call at No. 1,164 2d av., first floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO House-work in a small private family; good washer and ironer and plain cook; City or country. Call at No. 1099 1st av., for two days.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork; is a good washer and ironer; good reference. Apply at No. 318 East 34th st., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO General house-work in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 85 Horatio st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG Girl to do house-work in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 19th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID with City references; understands hair dressing; good seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; would take care of young Miss. Address L. S., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl, and would assist with chamber-work; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; best references. Call at No. 41 West 55th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN; FIRSTclass; does not speak English. Address W. C., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—OR DO Light chamber-work and sewing; good City reference. Call from 10 to 3 at No. 134 West 20th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—BY TWO young girls, one as laundress, or would do cooking, washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and laundress, together preferred; best city references from last place. Can be seen two days, at No. 418 East 16th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress or to assist in chamber-work; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 207 West 26th st., apply for two days, one pair of stairs, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best City references given. Seen at No. 620 6th av., in store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress, and would assist in chamber-work; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 26th st., Room No. 2.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, A place in the City has two years' references. Address Laundress, Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with the best of City references; is thorough and experienced. Address Laundress, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL (A Welsh Protestant) as a first-class laundress; best of City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 322, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRSTclass laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 211 East 38th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, for would do chamber-work; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 958 3d av., corner of 58th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress; has lived in good families; good City reference. Call or address No. 143 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress; thoroughly understands her business; best references. Call at No. 117 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRSTclass laundress; reference from last place. Call at No. 326 East 22d st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a competent girl in a private family; willing and obliging in every respect. Call at 263 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED SWISS person, as nurse in a respectable family to a young baby; can take whole charge from its birth; has 12 years best City reference; City preferred. To be seen at No. 450 6th av., between 27th and 28th sts., 1st floor, left hand bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMber-maid and Seamstress.—By a young girl; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 649 2d av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GROWN CHILD'S nurse; excellent seamstress; best of City references; from Philadelphia. Address Philadelphia Seamstress, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young girl as nurse and assist with other light work; no objection to the country, or will go South with a family for the Winter; several years' excellent City reference. Call or address No. 136 West 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS INFANT'S OR child's nurse; is also an excellent seamstress and has best of City reference. Can be seen to-day and to-morrow, between 9 and 12 A. M., at her present employer's, No. 369 Lexington av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS CHILdren's maid; is competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; can furnish the best of City reference. Call or address No. 150 East 42d st.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN LATELY LANDED FROM England, as nurse; is well educated; reference from former employers. Address No. 106 East 33d st., corner of 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE TO TAKE care of children or the entire charge of a baby and do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 419½ 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL as infants' nurse; would take care of growing children; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 332 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A NURSE WHO HAS lived with her for two years, and is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth. Call from 10 to 1 o'clock at No. 8 East 24th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL lately landed; no objection to go South. Address S. F., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL as infant's nurse; can take whole charge of a baby; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 227 West 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, PROTESTANT, INfant's nurse, with excellent City references. Address Protestant, Box No. 300 TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESpectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamber-work; good reference. Call for two days at No. 117 West 26th st., Room No. 2.

NURSE.—BY A LADY GOING SOUTH, FOR HER nurse, who is a most worthy person. Address for two days, K. B., Box No. 303, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, CAREFUL woman; would take care of an invalid or keep house for a widower without children.

THE STATE OF COLORADO.

FORK BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

THE COMPOSITION—THE GREAT REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES IN BOTH HOUSES—A CODE OF LAWS TO BE ENACTED—THE UNITED STATES SENATORIAL ELECTIONS AND THE CANDIDATES—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS—THE CONGRESSIONAL DIFFICULTY OVERCOME.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Col., Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1876.

The first Legislature of the new State of Colorado will convene at Denver on Wednesday, the 1st day of November. The session will probably last sixty days. The State Constitution provides that after the first session the meetings of the Legislature shall be on the first Wednesday of January, once in two years, and the session shall be limited to forty days. The body about to meet consists of twenty-six members in the Senate and forty-nine in the House. Politically, the Senate consists of nineteen Republicans and seven Democrats; and the House, thirty-two Republicans and seventeen Democrats. There will be two or three contests. In one of the Senatorial districts there is a tie. The Democratic canvassing board threw out the vote of one precinct in order to give their candidate a majority. The matter will be investigated, and probably the Republican candidate will get his seat. The Senate will then stand twenty Republicans and six Democrats. The term of office of Senators is four years, and of Representatives two years.

There will be a good deal of work for this first Legislature. A code of laws will have to be formed, and all the details of a new government got into place. The State Constitution has some important safeguards in legislation. No act shall take effect until ninety days after its passage, unless in cases of emergency. No bill introduced after the first twenty-five days of the session shall become a law. The passage of any law not general in its provisions is prohibited.

Among the first duties of the Legislature will be the selection of two United States Senators. The first choice will undoubtedly fall upon Hon. Jerome B. Chaffee, formerly Delegate to Congress, and for years identified with the leading interests of Colorado. It is generally conceded among the leaders of both parties that the selection of Mr. Chaffee is a fit recognition of his labors in behalf of admission and his important services to Colorado. While the choice of one of the Senators will be so easily and almost unanimously decided, there appears to be considerable uncertainty as to who will carry off the second honors. It has all along been supposed that ex-Gov. John Evans would be a formidable candidate. He is a man well known and of great influence both at home and abroad, and has been the brains and backbone of some of Colorado's most important railroad and other enterprises. But he has lately signified his intention to keep out of politics. Had he consented to run, he might have proved something of a contestant to Mr. Chaffee's claims. The rest of Coloralo, as a matter of course, will not readily give Denver both of the United States Senators. So we find the various sections showing up their candidates. South of the "Divide," Hon. W. S. Jackson, of Colorado Springs, late Treasurer of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, is strongly urged; while Hon. George M. Chilcott, once a Delegate to Congress from Colorado, has also a strong backing. The mountain districts also have their claim, and it is believed that Hon. Henry M. Teller, of Central City, though not now an open candidate, will make a strong and perhaps successful run for the prize. Judge Moses Hallet, of Pueblo; Gen. Cameron, of Greeley, and Prof. T. N. Haskell, of Denver, are admitted as among the possibilities. In fact, Colorado, like every new State, has a surprising list of candidates "ready to be offered."

The selection of three Presidential Electors will be one of the important duties of the Legislature. As that body is largely Republican, the choice will secure the three electoral votes of Colorado to Hayes and Wheeler.

The new State Government will be inaugurated after the canvass of the votes, which takes place on the 25th inst., and on the 1st of November all the State officers will enter upon the discharge of their duties. Denver is to be the seat of government until 1880 when the question of a permanent capital will be submitted to a vote of the people. It not likely that any strong rival for the honor will spring up in the coming three years. But combinations may be formed that will take the prize away from Denver, as was almost done at the last session of the Territorial Legislature.

We are in a muddle over our Representative to Congress. The new Constitution provides that the election of a Representative to Congress shall take place on the day of the general election, Oct. 3, 1876, and the Secretary's proclamation was so made. Afterward he thought he discovered that an election could legally be held on that day only for a Representative to the unexpired term of the Forty-fourth Congress, and that another election for Representative to the Forty-fifth Congress must be held on Nov. 7, in accordance with the law of Congress, which provides that "the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year 1876 is established as the day in each of the States and Territories of the United States for the election of Representatives and Delegates to the Forty-fifth Congress; and the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in every second year thereafter is established as the day for the election in each of said States and Territories of Representative, and Delegates to the Congress commencing on the 4th day of March next thereafter." The Acting Secretary of the territory accordingly issued his proclamation calling for an election, to be held on Nov. 7, to choose a member of the Forty-fifth Congress. Neither party seemed satisfied with this new turn of affairs, and took the ground that the act providing for the admission of Colorado, passed March 3, 1875, authorized the Constitutional Convention to fix a day for the election of a Representative to Congress, and that the act of March, 1875, amended or repealed the act of 1874, so far as Colorado is concerned, in the first election. The Democrats were particularly bitter over the call for another election, and charge that it was a Republican trick to get another chance, in case they were defeated in the October election. Disregarding the proclamation for a second election, both parties held their conventions, made their nominations for both terms of Congress, and on election day a part of the Democratic State ticket as voted read: "For Representative to the Forty-fourth Congress, Thomas M. Patterson; For Representative to the Forty-fifth Congress, Thomas M. Patterson." The Republican ticket had James B. Belford named in the same way.

After election it was found that the Republicans had swept the field. Disregarding their former position, after recovering from their rout the Democrats began diligently to prepare for another election. The Republican Central Committee, after looking up the law thoroughly, took the ground that an election, if held on the 7th of November, would not be legal, and that it would be taxing the State with a needless expense of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. And, further, if another election were required, that the Legislature about to meet could make provision for it. The Chairman, therefore, issued an address to the Republicans of the State, under date of Oct. 14, saying that "in view of these reasons and for others which might be enumerated, it has been determined by the Republican State Central Committee to decline any and all participation in the election called for the 7th of November, 1876. And as we are authorized to announce that Judge Belford declines to have his name presented again for the suffrages of the people at this proposed election, we recommend to the Republicans throughout the State to take no part therein whatever." The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, under date of Oct. 16, issues an order to Democrats to go to the polls on Nov. 7 and vote for Representative to Congress, and referring to the Republican attitude that there is no authority for the election, and that no canvass will be made of the returns, says: "Whether this is intended as an argument or a threat, we neither know nor care, but we propose that an election shall be held on the 7th day of November, and that if the Republican officials refuse to canvass, certified copies of the returns will be preserved, and the question submitted to a different and higher tribunal." And the Democratic organ yesterday calls upon the "unterrified" to "bury the wounded, take care of the dead, fill up the canteens and the torches, close up the lines, and go at it again"

The whole matter seems to have received its quietus, however, this morning by a proclamation from the Territorial Secretary's office, that it appears upon further examination that there is no law or statute authorizing the proposed election for Member of the Forty-fifth Congress, and giving notice to the Sheriffs of the several counties that the proclamation and election notice are withdrawn, and that no election will be held on the 7th day of November.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

Below we print a remarkable and characteristic autograph letter of President Lincoln, addressed to the late Col. Robert Allen, a former well-known citizen of Springfield, and which, so far as is now known, has never before been in print. It was recently presented by Col. Allen's son, Major Robert Allen, to Mr. J. C. Power, Custodian of the Lincoln Monument, who has had it framed with the design of depositing it in "Memorial Hall," at the base of the monument, with other relics of the martyred President. It bears date over forty years ago, and was written by Mr. Lincoln when he was a candidate for the Illinois Legislature, he being then only twenty-seven years of age. Search has been made in the files of the *Journal* of that time for a reply to this letter, but neither the letter itself nor the reply—if any was ever returned in writing—has yet been discovered. The fact that Mr. Lincoln and Col. Allen, though opposed in politics, remained close personal friends thereafter would indicate that there must have been some misrepresentation in the report which came to Mr. Lincoln of the statements of the latter, and this having been explained, there was no occasion for the publication of the letter or the reply to it. The letter itself shows how jealous Mr. Lincoln was at that day at once of his own good name and of the interest of the State, and affords a clue to the reputation which in higher positions he afterward won as an honest man and unselfish statesman and patriot:

THE LETTER.

NEW-SALEM, June 21, 1836.—DEAR COLONEL: I am told that during my absence you passed through this place and stated publicly that you were in possession of a fact or facts which, if known to the public, would entirely destroy the prospects of N. W. Edwards and myself at the ensuing election; but that, through favor to us, you should forbear to divulge them.

No one has needed favors more than I, and generally, few have been less unwilling to accept them; but in this case, favor to me would be injustice to the public, and therefore I must beg your pardon for declining it. That I once had the confidence of the people of Sangamon is sufficiently evident, and if I have since done anything which, by design or misadventure, which, it known, would subject me to a forfeiture of that confidence, be that known of that thing and conceals it, is a traitor to his country's interest.

I find myself wholly unable to form any conjecture of what fact or facts, real or supposed, you could have in view to operate to my injury; you will not object, I suppose, to my asking that you will at least permit me for a moment to doubt that you at least believed what you said. I am flattered with the personal regard you manifested for me, but I do hope that, on more mature reflection, you will view the public interest as a paramount consideration, and, therefore, determined to let the worst come. I assure you that the candid statement of facts on your part, be they what they may, shall never break the tie of personal friendship between us.

I wish an answer to this, and you are at liberty to publish both if you choose. Very respectfully,

A. LINCOLN.

COL. ROBERT ALLEN.

EX-GOV. CLAFLIN'S ACCEPTANCE.

Ex-Gov. William Claflin, in his letter accepting the Republican nomination for Congress in the Eighth District of Massachusetts, says: "In accepting the nomination with which I am honored, I desire to say that the platform of principles put forth by the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati meets my cordial approval, and especially do I concur in those resolutions which relate to the securing to every American citizen his political rights, to a resumption of specie payments, civil service reform, and the promotion of American industry. A return of permanent prosperity can only be assured by putting our currency to the world's standard, and the sooner that is accomplished the better for all classes of the community and all sections of the country. A repeal of the clause fixing the time of resumption in the act passed by Congress can out have a most disastrous effect upon the reviving business of the country. All the elements of doubt and uncertainty, so harassing to the mercantile community, will necessarily enter into every enterprise. Capital, now cautiously returning to the channels of trade, will again be hoarded till a more stable condition of things presents itself, and values become regulated by demand and supply. The revival of business, now cheering the people, will be suddenly checked, and widespread disaster and suffering will be sure to follow. A country franchise with so much evil should be most firmly resisted. Every one desiring purity in election and fidelity in public trusts must hail with satisfaction the awakening of public attention to the necessity of reform in the civil service. As long as men are rewarded for partisan service by public office so long will the country be put to continual shame by the misdeeds of its appointees. I shall cordially and earnestly support, if elected, every measure tending in any degree to raise the civil service above the partisanship to which it has hitherto been subjected. These questions are of great interest to the country, but by far the most important is that of the future administration of the Government. The decision is to be made on the 7th of November whether it shall be in the hands of those who saved the Union, gave liberty to four million slaves, and placed the nation among the most favored of the world, or whether it shall be in the hands of those who sought to divide the Union, to continue human slavery, and establish an oligarchy absolute and tyrannical at home and constantly dreaded abroad. Beaten in the contest of arms, they now seek by combination to array the whole South on the side of the Democracy under a standard-bearer from the North, whose name and influence could not be brought to the side of the Union at the opening of the war, and who, near its close, acted with a committee which reported to the Democratic Convention that the 'war was a failure.' The triumph of the Republican Party is the triumph of freedom, order, and progress; the triumph of the Democratic Party is the crushing of the negro, the defeat of resumption and civil service, the inauguration of doubt in the political, and dismay in the business world. The nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler is an assurance of the intention of the Republican Party, if it prevails, to administer the Government upon the soundest principles, and their election cannot fail to produce the best results attainable under our political system."

WITHDRAWING LEISCRELY.

The Elko (Nev.) *Independent* tells the following: "While traveling through Arizona in 1849 with an exploring party, we made our camp one evening near a canyon, the bottom of which was covered with fine sand that had drifted from the neighboring plains. While employed in arranging our camp, the botanist of the expedition, Dr. B., wandered some distance in pursuit of plants. He returned shortly and reported that there were Indians near at hand. He was as cool as a cucumber, and didn't show a sign of anxiety or alarm. In answer to our nasty inquiries, he replied that while he was engaged in examining a fossil specimen, he heard a grunt behind him, and on looking around discovered an Indian who had seized his gun, which had been placed against a rock. The Indian drew a bead on him, and in retaliation he drew his revolver and sighted the Indian, retreating at the same time toward the cañon, which was close at hand. Neither fired. On reaching the cañon he walked leisurely into camp. A party immediately set out to determine the possibility of danger, and discovered two Indians and a squaw. After capturing them they examined the vicinity in which the Doctor had met with his remarkable adventure. They found his footprints, which signified a cautious retreat to the cañon. But alas! for the frailty of human nature; his footprints in the cañon were eight feet apart, by measurement, and not exactly indicative of the leisurely manner in which he had approached the camp. The Doctor acknowledged the corn, and remarked that he was about as leisurely as he ever wished to walk under similar circumstances."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW BUILDING WITH MASONIC CEREMONIES—ADDRESSES BY P. G. M. ELLWOOD E. THORNE, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, AND OTHERS.

The corner-stone of the new Hahnemann Hospital, homeopathic, on Fourth avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, was laid yesterday according to the impressive rite of the Masonic order. The ceremony was performed under the direction of P. G. M. Ellwood E. Thorne, officiating Grand Master of Masons of the State of New-York. When the stone had been laid, the assemblage proceeded to one of the rooms of the Normal College, close by, where a sketch of the institution was read by Commissioner Salem H. Wales, and addresses were delivered by William Cullen Bryant and Rev. Dr. Taylor. A letter was read from Mayor Wickham, expressing his regret that he was unable to be present, and also from Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, Commissioner of Charities and Correction. The Grand Lodge of Freemasons was organized as follows: Ellwood E. Thorne, Grand Master; James E. Morrison, Deputy Grand Master; Mortimer C. Addoms, Senior Grand Warden; Charles K. Hyde, Junior Grand Warden; John F. Baldwin, Grand Treasurer; James M. Austin, M. D., Grand Secretary; Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Grand Chaplain; John C. Burke, Grand Marshal; C. H. Ludwig, Grand Standard-Bearer; W. L. Gardner, Grand Sword-Bearer; E. L. Gaul, Charles E. Blumenthal, M. D., and W. T. Anderson, Grand Stewards; John Phillips, Grand Senior Deacon; Isaac Tischman, Grand Junior Deacon; Johnston Fountain, Grand Pursuivant; John Hoole, Grand Tiler.

Mr. Sinclair Tousey, in the absence of Mr. William Orton, President of the Board of Trustees, opened the proceedings. He said it was deemed fitting that the corner-stone of the building should be laid by the oldest of all benevolent institutions.

Mr. Ellwood E. Thorne, P. G. M., said that from time immemorial it had been the custom of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons to lay, when requested, the corner-stones of buildings erected for the worship of God, for charitable objects, or for the administration of justice and free government, but of no other buildings. That corner-stone they might, therefore, lay in accordance with their laws, and they gladly did so, testifying their obedience to the law and to show publicly their regard for all that is done to relieve the distressed, and their respect for the Government under which they lived.

The laying of the stone was then proceeded with according to the elaborate and impressive forms of Masonry. At the conclusion of the ceremony Grand Master Thorne spoke substantially as follows: We have assembled here in the face of open day, and have laid with solemn and significant rites the corner-stone of a building projected for a noble purpose, and which is here to be erected as a landmark of the generosity of a number of our fellow-citizens. On this stone, now firmly placed, tried by the plumb, the level, and square, emblems of morality as unyielding as the stone which lies before us, overspread with corn and wine and oil, typical of the nourishing resources and comforts with which the Most High has endowed the children of men, and consecrated with prayer, will soon be erected a cost y edifice designed for the relief and care of the sick and maimed, and where by skilful practice, nursing and kindly treatment, great relief from pain and suffering may be attained—possibly cures effected—rendering those who are so fortunate to again battle with life's cares and responsibilities. May this stone, mute and inanimate though it be, ever be armed with the panoply of truth, and as a watchful sentinel guard the building against the approach of corruption, dishonesty, and all wrong. And may the building when completed be indeed an asylum—a place of refuge from disease and suffering; and may the true spirit of living kindness abound and so imbue the hearts of those who shall have charge of its inmates, that through its blessed influence the invalid may be strengthened and encouraged, and speedily restored to health and friends. Brethren, we have completed, with feelings of joy and gladness, the duty assigned us in the presence of a number of distinguished fellow-citizens, and with praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God have inaugurated the building of a charitable edifice with the impressive ceremonies we have been favored to perform. I trust the lessons which they are intended to convey to the initiated, and bear ever in mind the true principles in their exemplification. They teach us, as Masons, to be men of honor and integrity, men of conscience; to properly respect the rules and established customs of the land; to maintain by precept and example the good order of society, and promote peace and harmony among our fellow-men. And now brethren, as we are about to separate from this place, let us carry with us the good impressions of the hour, and so cultivate them that they may bear good fruit in the future to the honor of Masonry and to the glory of the Supreme Architect who rules and governs all.

In the hollow of the corner-stone were deposited the publications of the day, the by-laws of the institution, and other documents. The Grand Marshal having declared that the stone had been found square, level and plumb, true and trusty, and laid according to the old customs of Masonry, the Grand Lodge and the rest of the assemblage proceeded to one of the rooms of the Normal College, where the proceedings were continued.

Mr. William Cullen Bryant spoke in the first instance. After congratulating the audience on the undertaking, of which the proceedings of the day formed a part, he declared that of all modes of charitable relief, the support of public hospitals was one of the worthiest and most necessary. He quoted from the Eleventh Book of "Paradise Lost" Milton's description of a Lazar House, and referred to the fact that the highest stages of Greek and Roman civilization there were no such institutions as hospitals. Before the Christian era, he said, they had no existence. It was the religion of love and sympathy that brought in the hospital, and gathered into its friendly wards and laid on its comfortable beds, waited upon by experienced nurses, those who otherwise might have languished and perished by the wayside.

Commissioner Salem H. Wales next read a sketch of the hospital, and Rev. Dr. Taylor made some remarks, in which, apart from any homeopathic considerations, he approved of the establishment of such institutions on Christian and charitable principles. At the conclusion of his address, the proceedings terminated.

AUCTION SALES OF SCRANTON COAL.

Messrs. John H. Draper & Co., auctioneers, disposed of 100,000 tons of Scranton coal by auction yesterday, for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at the offices of the company, No. 26 Exchange place. A large number of buyers were present, and the bidding was so spirited that the sale occupied less than a hour. The coal was of the following grades: Stove, 40,000 tons; grate, 25,000 tons; egg, 24,000 tons; steamboat, 10,000 tons, and chestnut, 5,000 tons. The steam-boat coal was first put up, and sold at $2 97½, $2 96, and $2 95, opening and closing at $2 97½, a shade increase over the previous sale, at which it sold at $2 87 to $2 95. The grate coal sold at $2 82½ and $2 80, a marked decline from the last sale on Sept. 27, when it brought $2 97½ per ton. Egg coal brought $3, $2 95, $2 94½, and $2 90, against $3 15 and $3 30 at the same last month. Stove coal sold at $3 75, $3 65, and $3 62½. In September it brought $3 90 and $4. Chestnut coal was in good demand and sold at $3 77½, $3 81, and $3 82½, an increase over the prices of the previous month, when it was sold as low as $3 20 and $3 32½. The cause of the heavy decline in some grades is said by dealers to be owing to the difficulty in receiving it early enough for a good market. It will probably be several weeks before some of the coal will reach this City, when a decline in rates may reasonably be expected. Dealers do not anticipate any permanent advance in the rates until a general revival in the manufacturing business is manifested. As gas-burning stoves are coming to be the favorite mode of heating apartments, it is thought that the slight increase in the price of chestnut coal is due to this circumstance, as this class of coal can best be used in that kind of stoves.

SALE OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

Mr. Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, yesterday sold at auction the valuable collection of paintings, bronzes, articles of vertu, and household effects of a gentleman lately residing at No. 18 East Fortieth street. A fine large bronze centrepiece of rare workmanship brought $300, and two small companion pieces, "Fisherman" and "Fisherwoman," brought $51 each. A group, "Happiness," was sold for $130, and "Confidence" brought $120. The bidding for the oil paintings, which were of a very high class, was not keen, and some of the more valuable, notably, "A Moonlight view of the Bay of Naples," by Achenoach; "A Scene in the Orient," by Lidtz, and a superb specimen of Jacobson, "Scene in Norway," were not sold. The more valuable of the paintings disposed of were, "Cattle Scene," by W. T. V. Starkenborgh, $65; "The Proposal," A. Fitzpatrick, $50; "Plowing in Norway," Benard, $50; "Providing Breakfast," Toussaint, $80; "The Dead Bird," I. Hübner, $105; "A Morning Cream," W. Werner, $115; "Raspberries," G. H. Hall, $33; "Strawberries," G. H. Hall, $33; "Supper," P. Toussaint, $106; "Quail," A. F. Tait, $42. The furniture, which was of a very high class, brought good prices.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

The following steamers have been appointed to convey the Transatlantic mails during the month of November, 1876, and will sail from New-York on the days designated: Scythia, Nov. 1; Gellert, 2d; City of Richmond, Ethiopia, France, and Weser, 4th; Wisconsin, 7th; Algeria, 8th; Pommerania and Mosa, 9th; Britannic, Victoria, Labrador, and Rhein, 11th; Wyoming, 14th; Bothnia, 15th; Suevia, 16th; City of Berlin, Bolivia, and Oder, 18th; Dakota, 21st; Abyssinia, 23d; Lessing, Rotterdam, and Switzerland, 23d; Germanic, Alsatia, Canada, and Hermann, 25th; Idaho, 28th; Russia, 29th; and Wieland, 30th. The Marathon, Batavia, China, and Parthia will sail from Boston, respectively on Nov. 4, 11, 18, and 25. From Philadelphia, the Ohio will sail on the 21st; Pennsylvania, 9th; Vaderland, 11th; City of New-York, 16th; Indiana, 23d; and Illinois, 30th. From Baltimore, the Lessing, Braunschweig, and Nürnberg will sail, respectively, on Nov. 2, 16, and 30.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM A. FOWLER.

TESTIMONY OF EXPERTS SHOWING THE EXORBITANT PRICE PAID FOR WORK ON THE HEMPSTEAD RESERVOIR.

The trial of William A. Fowler on the charges preferred against him by Mayor Schroeder was resumed at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Common Council Chamber of the Brooklyn City Hall, before the Board of Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn. Three witnesses only were examined, most of the time of the session being devoted to the introduction of documentary evidence. S. P. Algee was the first witness. He said that he was a contractor and resided in Fulton, N. Y.; was at present engaged in filling the streets of Long Island City; had built several railroads, and was engaged in contract work in various parts of the country; was interested in the manufacture of excavating machinery; was familiar with the prices of excavation; had been to Hempstead Reservoir, and thought the work could have been done in 1871-2 for twenty cents per cubic yard, and leave a margin for handsome profit to the contractor. Witness said the price he had received for excavating the bed of the St. John's River was ten cents per yard, and for the Midland Railroad the price received was eighteen cents per cubic yard. That was in 1872.

Thomas P. Simpson, of Montclair, N. J., was then called. He said he was a railroad contractor, doing business in Liberty street, New-York; he was a contractor and had done a large amount of work on the Lehigh Valley Railroad and on the Lehigh Canal; built thirty-five miles of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and also forty-two miles on the Montclair Railroad; had been to the Hempstead Valley, and was familiar with the value of labor in 1871-2. The value of excavation in that valley would depend upon where the soil was taken from and where left; if taken out of a space of 218 acres, and dumped on the bank, it would be worth about thirty to thirty-five cents per cubic yard; would not make much difference whether it was done with machinery or otherwise; excavating under water would have been worth seventy-five to eighty cents, without machinery, and if compelled to dredge it out; concrete would be worth from $5 to $5 50 per cubic yard; brick work, such as would naturally be put in such a place—good, hard-burned brick—would be worth $9 to $10 per cubic yard; gravel taken out of the excavation, screened, and put into the bank, would be worth about 80 cents per cubic yard; for piling, spruce or pine, driven 16 feet deep, $30 to $38 per thousand; if tongued and grooved, would be worth $2 per thousand more. Witness would have been glad to have done the work on the reservoir for 30 cents per cubic yard, in 1871-2. That price paid Kingsley & Keeney was 55 cents.

On cross-examination, the witness said he had not been at the Hempstead Reservoir, but had been in the neighbourhood, and through the valley.

Patrick Hanlon was the next witness. He said that he had been forty years in Brooklyn, and twenty-five years a contractor, mostly in the City of Brooklyn; had been a foreman on works in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and on Long Island; had seen the Hempstead Reservoir, and would have taken that work in 1871-2 at thirty cents, and considered it a fair contract.

On cross-examination, witness said that he received fifty-one cents for filling Union street, Brooklyn, and if he had got $1 51, it would not have paid him. He was now at work excavating on the Hempstead Reservoir, at twenty-two cents per cubic yard.

At the conclusion of this witness' testimony, counsel for the prosecution called up the order of proceedings interrupted by the adjournment Tuesday night, and introduced documentary evidence in support of the fact that Mayor Kalbfleisch sent another Message to the Common Council Dec. 5, 1870, vetoing the resolution previously passed by the Common Council to increase the water supply of Brooklyn, and also that the resolutions were passed over the Mayor's veto Dec. 12. The resolutions provided for a reservoir of 1,000,000,000 gallons capacity, at a cost not to exceed $1,400,000, and for the issuing of bonds to pay the cost. Much other documentary testimony bearing upon the early history of the reservoir was then offered in evidence, including the original bids for the contract to build the Hempstead Reservoir. They were the bids made by the five contractors, in response to the invitation of the Board of City Works, which, it will be recollected, were never advertised for in any public manner, and which have been the cause of so much complaint. These five contractors were White, Wells, Freel, Kingsley & Keeney, and McDonald. The total bid of each contractor was as follows: J. E. White, $1,445,367 50; H. S. Wells, $1,490,555; Edward Freel, $1,377,400; Kingsley & Keeney, $1,361,725; Joseph McDonald, $1,494,185.

Mr. Daniel Northrup was then recalled by Mr. De Witt, and asked to produce the original specifications upon which the bids for the work were made, and his attention was called to a difference between the specifications sent to Kingsley & Keeney, and those sent to the other contractors, by which those sent to Kingsley & Keeney provided that all in matters of difference between the contractor and the city, the dispute should be settled by the Chief Engineer, while in others there was the interpolation of an extra printed slip, which provided that in case of any dispute, the matter should be left to arbitration, one arbitrator to be selected by the contractor and the other by the Board of City Works. Mr. Northrup testified that, so far as he knew, these slips were furnished to all the bidders for the work. It appeared that the extra printed slip in regard to arbitration was in the contract made with Kingsley & Keeney, though not in the specifications. The hour of adjournment, 5:30 o'clock, having arrived, the board adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M. to-day.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Mr. William J. Best, Receiver of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution, in reply to Superintendent D. C. Ellis, on the insolvency of that institution, disclaims the idea of being inimical to the Superintendent, but asserts that an opportunity shall be afforded him to meet the charge of allowing the bank to be mismanaged. "For years past," says Mr. Best, "banking has been a special study with me, and when I accepted the receivership of this bank I determined to thoroughly examine the details of its management from its beginning to its ignoble close." He also says that Mr. Ellis seems to be unwilling to bring the matter to the attention of the Legislature so soon as that body convenes, the record which he has made in his official relation to the bank, demanding a full investigation by authorities competent to decide the questions at issue.

WADE HAMPTON ON THE TROOPS.

Wade Hampton seems to have two tones to his voice. The Charleston *News and Courier*, one of his supporters, brings us a long report of a speech made by him on the 18th inst. at Edgefield, S. C. In that speech he said: "Even this very mail brings a proclamation from President Grant that he proposes to place this State under martial law. Every lawyer knows he has no right to do so, but you know how often he has violated the most solemn compacts. They hope now, by scattering troops throughout the State, to bring about a collision, and give a pretext to bring more troops to see that the Board of Canvassers will count us out and make us lose the victory we have already won. You must recollect that when you placed us in command you promised to follow our instructions. We have more information than any one of you can possess. Therefore when we give you advice we do it knowing what will ensure to your good. Our advice is for you to go on, defend yourselves, as you have a right to do, it attacked, but avoid more. If the Radicals choose to divide time with you, do so; if not, let them speak without interruption. That is the policy which we have agreed upon." In the same speech he said: "I was very glad to see the other day that you had welcomed the United States troops. They are not disposed to fight us now. They have seated their swords and are not disposed to draw them against the God-given rights of American freemen. If you treat them properly, and show them that you are fighting for liberty and constitutional Government, for which we all fought 100 years ago, you remind them that they are our soldiers as much as the soldiers of the North. If you tell them these things very United States soldier that comes here will be our friends and help us to preserve the peace. We only desire to preserve the peace, and I would be willing to see the United States soldiers at every precinct in South Carolina, and I told Gen. Ruger so when I saw him the other day."

Another speaker at this meeting said that "the man in this election who votes against the interest of the people [that is, who votes against Tilden, 'the people' including only the whites, in the estimation of the Hamptonites,] should be kicked out of the country."

ILLEGAL USE OF A FRANK.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Journal* says: "Hon. W. S. Haymond, M. C., sends to Nils P. Lundeen, of this city, a package, under Mr. Haymond's Congressional frank, which purports to be, as witnessed on the cover and on the wrapper, 'Part of *Congressional Record*, free.' Mr. Haymond is a Democrat and a reformer, and he would not be for a great deal, if the truth would serve, as to suppose any better. But Nils Lundeen, of No. 608 Maiden lane, Burlington, Iowa, being an intelligent man, and an honest man, is not a Democrat, and doesn't train with that crowd. He opens the 'part of *Congressional Record*' franked to him, and he finds a letter from Judge Caton, the friend of Abraham Lincoln, to Abe Hewitt, the muleteer, a Democratic campaign document; and a Tilden editorial from the *Nation*, another precious Democratic document, and a letter to Abe Hewitt, muleteer, from Manton Marble of the New-York *World*, and some other trash, tacked on to a bit of Hewitt's tiresome talk about Tilden, and all this a reformer calls 'part of the *Congressional Record*.' And then the most singular 'part of the *Congressional Record*' is appended, which reads as follows: 'Doc. No. 8. Read and hand this to your neighbor.' If you need more, apply, stating nature of document and quantity desired, to National Democratic Committee, Box No. 3,637, New-York.' So it is the National Democratic Committee, the 'reformers' par excellence, who are sending out Democratic campaign documents under Congressional franks. This is on a par with all Democratic ideas and practices of reform, loading the United States mails with partisan literature and evading the payment of postage thereon. It is on a par with all of Mr. Tilden's sham reform record. These rogues should be careful, and not send any more of their Democratic trash to a Swedish address in Burlington. The compatriots of Gustavus V. 83 are all Republicans, and have no use for such stuff as Democratic campaign literature."

DEATH FROM STARVATION.

From the London Echo.

It is a distressing fact that, in this land of plenty, deaths from starvation should occur. What invented story, for instance, can be more surprising and touching than the history and death of Arthur French as evolved at the inquest held by Dr. Hardwick, on Tuesday last? Aged sixty-five, French formerly held a good position in Dublin, but became reduced in circumstances. His grandfather was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Kent, father of her Majesty, his uncle being a Colonel Commandant of a regiment of Dragoons. He became so poor that he determined to go to London, and about six weeks ago started on the journey, accompanied by his two sons. On reaching Liverpool they could only afford railway fare to Birmingham, the remainder of the journey to London being performed on foot. Much hardship was endured on the road, and, after a week's walking from Birmingham, the old man's condition being very weak. They slept in common lodging-houses several nights. French, the elder, growing exhausted and ill, he applied for admission to the Royal Free Hospital, but was not taken in. He next applied for admission to the Holborn Work-house Infirmary with a like result. He then applied to a doctor, who advised him to go to St. Pancras Work-house, but on the way thither he fell down in the street from exhaustion, and had to be assisted to his destination by one of his sons, where both were readily received. The old man told his melancholy history to the doctor, but was unable to take the food and nourishment offered him. He said he had not had enough, to eat for a long time, and for some days had scarcely tasted anything. He gradually sank and died in the course of a few days. A post-mortem examination showed that it was a real case of starvation.

ONE MAN REFUSED REGISTRY.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Tuesday says: "Mr. Farlan, a clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office, went to New-York City to register on the 18th inst., but was not permitted to perform this duty of all New-York citizens, so imperative at this important juncture. The Democratic Board of Registers refused to allow his enrollment upon the specious plea that he was not entitled to register because he had moved his family from New-York to this city. The extreme 'thinness' of this disgraceful decision is apparent at a glance. For years New-York City had been this gentleman's legal residence, and he had never voted at his residence therein. The State laws cannot be construed so as to afford this arbitrary and unjust decision the slightest color of right. It is neither law nor equity. The Democratic officials resorted to this miserable quibble, well knowing that when refused the exercise of his unquestioned right he could hardly afford the expensive process of compelling his enrollment, which he could only do by proving his citizenship in the State courts and obtaining a mandamus therefrom. They well knew, moreover, that even if the complainant could afford the cost of the suit he would not have time to institute it, his time being limited to the brief leave of absence allowed to Government employes for voting; hence, it was practically a debarring from the rights of citizenship and the absolute loss of a vote to the Republican party. The Democratic officials in New-York City are throwing every possible obstacle in the way of the registry of Government employes from here, as they know full well that a clerk's time is limited, and that every vote thus debarred counts in their favor."

THE LOST WHALERS.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* prints the following as the opinion of one of the most experienced shipmasters of New-Bedford regarding the possible fate of the abandoned ships and men: "I have read the reports (as far as published) very carefully, and can see no reason for alarm at all in regard to those men that stuck by their ships. The ships were abandoned only twenty miles from the land, and were drifting slowly with the pack ice to the south-east, nearing the land every day. The heavy gales of September always blow from the north-east to east north-east, and that is blowing on the land from four to six points of the compass. There is no doubt in my mind that the ships, or most of them, will succeed in getting into Smith's Bay, probably about forty or fifty miles from where they were left. There the shores are lined with drift wood, and seal, white bears, deer, and abundance of sea fowl are to be found. There, I think, whales will be plenty up to about the 1st of October. The natives are kind and hospitable, and will help the men all they can. There is abundance of provision on board of the abandoned ships to last those men twelve months or more. The only fear that I have for those men is that they will eat their usual food of bread, flour, salt provisions, &c., and bring on the scurvy. They will not suffer for food, clothing, or lights and fires. Wood and water are plenty. My opinion is that part of those ships will be saved, (if not this year, the next,) for they will be in that part of the Arctic that is least disturbed by gales and currents. No doubt some of the officers of the ships are among the fifty brave men that stopped in the Arctic hoping to bring their ships to port." The *Mercury* says, however, that there are men of experience who differ materially from these views.

CHURCH AND PRAYERS AT HARVARD.

The Faculty of Harvard College have lately made the following regulation: "Seventy-two unexcused absences from prayers in the course of the academic year, (with the exceptions enumerated below,) shall be allowed to each student without penalty; but the allowance of seventy-two shall be reduced to sixty for students regularly excused from Monday prayers. Students at any time excused or generally excused from attendance at prayers his allowance of absences for the year shall be diminished at the rate of two for every week that he is temporarily excused, and the usual allowance shall be reduced pro rata for students who have been temporarily absent from college: Provided, that not more than one-third of the allowance shall be taken before Christmas, and not more than two-thirds before April."

All students, except Seniors, are now required to attend service every Sunday morning at some one stated place of worship. Formerly a student might go where he pleased, provided he certified at the end of the year that he had been to church at least once every Sunday. The withdrawal of this privilege is considered a hardship by many. Students are still permitted to spend Sundays with their parents if they desire.

SHE WOULDN'T SPEAK TO HIM.

From the Chicago Journal.

When a young Chicago man came down stairs the other morning he remembered that his wife, who was preparing breakfast, had not spoken to him when she got up, and so he cheerfully said: "Good morning, little lady."

Not a word came in reply.

"Good morning," said he again, in a higher key, thinking that she might not have heard him before.

"Um—'m—'m," was all that escaped from her sealed lips, as she kept on with the work.

"Why under the sun don't you answer me?" exclaimed the surprised husband; "what's the matter? what have I done to offend you?"

"Um—'m—'m," was still the only sound elicited.

"Look here!" then exclaimed the husband, as he jammed up and knocked over a cup of coffee; "I don't swallow a mouthful of this breakfast until you tell me what's the matter."

"What's the matter?" echoed she, suddenly turning upon him with flashing eyes. And then, she continued: "John Adell Smithson, the next time that I dream I see you kissing another woman, I—I—I will leave this house!—boo-hoo!"

STRANGE CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

The Troy *Times* of Monday says: "Fourteen years ago John Preston, who now resides on Burlington street, West Troy, was bit

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Sanford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
209—Welch vs. The Germ. Am. Bank.		331—Boyce, Trustee, &c., vs. Wright.	
475—Morgan, Adm'r, vs. McVicker et al.		6—Warner vs. Western Trans. Co.	
250—Barrae, Adm'r vs. Botwell.		329—Dennin vs. The American Institute.	
263—Weyer vs. Peet et al.		333—Bohannon vs. Barlow et al.	
269—Abeasis vs. Gray et al.		296—Henn, Adm'r vs. Hudson R. R. Co.	
870—Johnson vs. Luxton.			
326—Screrch vs. Wolfe et al.		321—Mellvaine vs. Cadahan.	
330—Canzi vs. Conner, Sheriff.		335—Cecil et al. vs. Reed et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
No day Calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Van Brunt, J.
Case on — No. — — Schott vs. Wright. No day Calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III
Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
963—Neligh vs Hall.		1013—Schwetzler vs. Hill.	
818—Ritton vs Hastings.		814—Simon vs. Norgin.	
827—Hardie vs. Boyd.			

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Alker, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
4306—The Bd of Com'rs of Pilots vs Dubbell.		5007—lear vs. Cunningham.	
4700—Read vs. Russ, Jr.		5003—Haswell vs. Lombard.	
4698—Roae et al. vs. Russ.			
4371—Rosenthal et al. vs. Stern.		5009—Miller vs. Cunningham et al.	
4946—Cohen vs. McCallum.		5010—Boyd vs. Green.	
4550—Lowinson vs. Oppenheimer.		5013—Zelb vs. Horgan et al.	
4991—Clapp vs. Leubusch.		5014—Sparks vs. Davenport.	
5005—Callaghan vs. Lynch		5015—Same vs. Same.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
47.2—Roberts vs. Usher.		4653—Denzer et al. vs. Coleman.	
4974—James et al. vs. Hyfield.		4923—Pickard et al. vs. Hudd.	
8342—Gallagher vs. Young.			
4725—Lowitski vs. Connor et al.		4970—Frankfeld vs. Warwick.	
4390—Asst. Col. of Veterinary Surgeons vs. Pickel.		5016—Sparks vs. Davenport.	
7301—Ringe vs. Mittnacht et al.		5019—Delt l vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.	
4477—Ecker et al. versus Ernst.		5020—Knapp et al. vs. Vassar.	
		5021—Banta vs. Forster.	
		5022—Hearn vs. Hurd.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
3040—Zeitska vs. Schreiber.		7714—Shook vs. Rau.	
5810—Ramy vs. Magron.		6423—Fisk vs. Frask.	
3315—Crane vs. Walker.		7009—Metzinger vs. Weide.	
7166—Perry vs. Wolff.		7103—De Forest vs. Christie.	
718—Grier vs. Roserson.		3688—Rathbun et al. vs. The Citizens' Steamboat Co. of Troy.	
4521—Aurio, Adm'r, vs. Schroetter.			
1598—Werthemier versus Seevers.		8303—Dix vs. Tobias.	
1645—Mater et al. versus Springer.		8472—Gillies vs. O'Sullivan.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Sutherland, J.
Charles R. Beckwith, emoezzlement.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
Held by Gilbertsleeve, J.
Henry P. Anties, grand larceny (continued.)

CROWNING THE ROSE QUEEN.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* writes: "The coronation of a Rosière at Puteaux presented some very novel features. Mlle. Hummel, the new Rose Queen, is twenty-eight years old, and as she is a Protestant the ceremony of placing on her head the traditional wreath and giving her a purse filled with gold coins was purely civil. It took place at the Mayoralty, in the presence of the Municipal Council and of a large and highly respectable assembly, which followed the Rosière and her family from the Reformed Temple. M. Deschanel, Deputy of the Arondissement, presided, and delivered a lecture replete with charming atticisms on the rôle of women in the household and in society. The only limit he would place on their claim to equal rights was the conscious ness each woman has of what she can best do. It was complained that women conspired with the priests against civil and religious liberty. The reason was that they were illiberally used by the clergy. Do so as far as possible, by the Legislature, he added. Francillon, the godmother, presented Mlle. Hummel, a tall, healthy-looking blonde, with the usual trinkets, to which she added a handsome family decoration, exercising her more that it would be transmitted as an heirloom to her future descendants. With the Rosière on the platform were Senators Carnot, Bertaux, and Arago; Deputies Spuller, Targé, and Joly; Prefect Rouville, Lodes, and Pressensé. A wealthy anti-Catholic member of the Municipal Council took on himself the expense of the banquet and of the ball and of the fireworks which followed the ceremony. Mlle. Hummel is supporting her aged grandfather and blind mother, so the municipality did not insist on her being married immediately. After the cessation of the great people who came to witness the fête were conducted by the Mayor to the Rose Queen's Cottage, where they admired highly the polished furniture and the antique delf which have been four generations in her family."

ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

A correspondent writes to the London *Times*: "Mr. Sydney B. J. Skertchly, of Her Majesty's Geological Survey, who is stationed at Brandon, Suffolk, has recently discovered some flint implements in that neighborhood, in beds formed before the close of the glacial period. One was picked out of the beds in a pit at Culford, Suffolk, and two others were dug out of like beds in a pit at Botany Bay, on the Norfolk side of Brandon. It was not till Mr. Skertchly himself found another implement at Culford, and saw the boulder-clay above the bed from which he extracted it, that the importance of the discovery dawned upon him. Alongside the boulder implement he found the deposit of broken and scraped mammalian bones and some fresh-water shells. These bones were all in a circumscribed area. A jawbone containing teeth had been forwarded to London to be examined. Underneath the bones the clay was found to be burned. Mr. Skertchly's explanation is that we have here preserved the one solitary instance in the whole world of camping-ground of paleolithic men, and this camping-ground occurred below the boulder-clay which belonged to the earliest part of the glacial period. These remains were thus earlier than anything previously discovered. Tracing the boulder-clay and the beds beneath across the country, he saw that the implements found at Botany Bay were of the same age. The men who lived before the boulder-clay appeared to him to be more in musically connected in time with the men of the pala-lithic gravels lying upon the boulder-clay than were the latter with the men of the neoli hic age, who scooped out those ancient flint mines near Brandon called 'Grimes Graves.'"

CONTEMPT OF COURT IN FRANCE.

A curious case of contempt of court was disposed of in the Appeal Court at Douai recently. A workman named Bernard made an application against a sentence of six months' imprisonment passed on him for throwing down some fences on his employer's property. His argument was that he had pulled down a number of palings to revenge himself upon his master, who had dismissed him from the employment. This, witness said, was the only reason for this step." said Bernard. "was that I was a Republican and he is a Bonapartist." Naturally, the prisoner's defense was not held to be sufficient to justify him in destroying property, and the Judges confirmed the decision of the Police Court. It was at this point that Bernard rose and shook his fist in the faces of the Judges, exclaiming: "This is the kind of thing we must expect so long as we are tried by a pack of scoundrels." The Public Prosecutor instantly demanded the application of the law of contempt of court, and in addition of two years' imprisonment was made to the original sentence.

A VERDICT AFTER THREE TRIALS.

The Utica *Observer* says: "Our readers will doubtless remember the suit of James H. Woodford, a brother of the Canastota incendiary, against David A. Rasbach, the Cashier of the Canastota National Bank. This action was brought by Woodford to recover damages sustained on account of an alleged malicious prosecution. In May, 1873, Rasbach entered a complaint before Commissioner Denison, of this city, charging that Woodford, who was then a bank-rupt, had committed fraud, in violation of the forty-fourth section of the Bankrupt act, in procuring and retaining property, and his property for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. Woodford was arrested, imprisoned, and subsequently held to bail upon these charges and an indictment procured against him. He was afterward tried in the United States District Court at Auburn, in November, 1873, and acquitted. Shortly after Woodford's acquittal a suit remedy was brought, and has been several times tried. The last trial ended at Morrisville yesterday afternoon, after occupying the Court since Monday. The jury, after a short absence, rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $9,899."

VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD.

A jury in the case of H. Barrett Levan against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, came into the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Briggs, Philadelphia, on Saturday, and rendered a verdict of $8,500 against the company. Mr. Levan was a passenger on a train recently, and being unable to obtain a seat in one of the regular cars, sat down in a sleeping car, and was ejected therefrom by the employes of the company.

UNPLEASANT TO THE LANDLORD.

The Boston *Courier* says: "An agent was sent to collect the rent of a tenement, the occupant of which was some four months in arrears. He was met with a pitiful tale of the scarcity of money by the matron of the household, and, to use her own words, she did not know where to get a dollar, and indeed she did not know when she could pay either in whole or in part. The conversation then turned on other topics, and before the messenger had departed she invited him to see some lovely things she had just brought from the Centennial."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Del. & Hud.	76½	1300 Mich. Cen.	50⅝
100 do	60. 74¼	250 do	50⅝
200 Western Union	73⅞	100 do	50⅝
4,000 do	73	200 do	50⅝
4000 do	72⅞	400 do	50¾
500 do	72⅞	100 do	50⅝
500 do	73	200 do	50⅝
1000 do	60. 72¾	100 do	51⅛
500 do	73⅛	200 do	51⅛
1500 do	72⅞	100 do	51⅜
200 do	73	100 do	51⅜
600 do	73⅛	100 do	51⅜
2100 do	73¼	100 do	52
4 0 do	63. 73⅜	500 do	51⅞
900 do	63. 73¼	400 do	52
100 Pacific Mail	29⅜	100 do	52⅛
10 do	29⅝	300 do	52⅛
400 do	63. 29¼	200 do	52⅛
600 do	29¼	500 do	51⅞
200 do	63. 29⅜	400 do	52⅛
700 do	29⅝	500 do	51⅞
300 do	29⅝	1000 do	51¾
500 do	29⅝	1000 Lake Shore	62⅝
300 do	29¾	1000 do	62¾
300 N. Y. C. & H.	100½	100 do	62¾
30 do	100⅝	1000 do	62⅝
50 do	100⅝	1000 do	62
100 Rock Island	102⅜	1000 do	61⅞
100 do	102⅝	1000 do	61¾
100 do	63. 61¾	1000 do	61⅞
500 Del., L. & W.	78⅝	1000 do	63. 62
50 do	78⅝	1200 do	63
913 do	78⅝	1000 do	63. 63¼
200 North-western	48⅜	500 do	62¾
200 North-west. Pf.	63½	500 do	63. 63⅜
5.0 do	63⅝	500 do	62½
100 do	63¾	200 do	62
100 do	63. 63¾	100 do	61⅞
100 do	63. 63¾	500 do	62⅝
200 do	63	100 do	62⅝
500 Ohio & Miss.	11¾	100 do	63
100 do	11⅝	1000 do	63⅛
1000 do	11⅝	1300 do	63¼
200 Erie Railway	11⅝	500 Cent. of N. J.	57
1000 do	11⅝	100 do	57⅛
4 0 do	63. 11⅝	100 do	57⅜
20 do	11⅝	100 do	57⅜
700 do	11⅝	100 do	57⅜
100 Han. & St. Jo.	15½	100 do	57¼
100 do. & St. Jo. Pref.	29¼	100 do	57⅜
800 St. Paul	29⅛	100 do	57½
400 do	28¾	100 do	57⅝
200 St. Paul Pref.	6	500 do	58
200 do	59⅞	100 do	58¼
200 do	59⅜	300 do	58¼
2.0 do	59⅜	100 do	58½
100 do	59⅜	100 do	58¼
900 do	60	800 do	58¼
300 Tol. & Wab.	6¼	300 do	58

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s '81.		$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.	
R.	b.c. 117½	'65	b.c. 109⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R.		5,000 C. S. 5-20 R.	
'65, N	b.c. 112½	'67	b.c. 115¼
35,000 do	112⅛	55,000 U. S. 6s, '81,	
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.		R	b.c. 113
'67	115⅜	1,700 do	b.c. 113¼
2,000 do	12.115⅜		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, L. B.	67⅜	300 C. & N. W.	b.c. 40½
2,000 Ex. 7s, consol.	90⅜	100 do	40¼
7,000 N. W. C. G.	95⅜	100 do	40¼
1,000 C. & N. W. con.	104⅜	100 do	40¼
5,000 L. & W. B. C.	70	100 C. & N. W. Pf.	69⅜
2,000 Ex. 7s, consol.	90⅜	100 do	69⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. con.	104⅜	100 do	69⅜
5,000 L. & W. B. C.	70	100 do

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA....WED., Oct. 25|ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 8
SCYTHIA....WED., Nov. 1|SCOTHNIA....WED., Nov. 15

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the same Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 28, 1:30 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 5:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River, foot of Canal st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Oct. 28, at 7:30 A. M.
ST. GERMAIN, Recluoux.....Saturday, Nov. 4, at 2 P. M.
PEREIRE, Daguet.....Saturday, Nov. 11, at 7 A. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $75; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $25, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus* do not carry steerage passengers.

The passengers of ST. LAURENT are requested to be on board on TUESDAY, Oct. 24, at 5 P. M.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN Agent, 55 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA.....Oct. 31, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Nov. 7, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....Nov. 28, at 2:30 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSAGERS REQUIRED.

Steerage, $26: intermediate, $45; cabin, $75 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....Nov. 1
CLARIBEL.....About Nov. 20

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).

ANDES.....Nov. 4
ALPS.....Nov. 20

Superior Instalments, with spacious saloon amidships.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CLEOPATRA.....TUESDAY.....Oct. 24
CHAMPION.....THURSDAY.....Oct. 26
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 28

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASSELL, General Agent.
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 26
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 2
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Nov. 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Nov. 16

and every six-mate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $80, and $90, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW.

California, Oct. 28, 1 P. M. | Victoria, Nov. 11, 1 P. M.
Ethiopia....Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Bolivia....Nov. 18, 7 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; intermediate, $50; steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Australia, Oct. 28, noon. | Anglia, Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
Alyssa, Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Utopia, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.

Cabin, $85 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. R.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 20th st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 28 | RHEIN.....Sat., Nov. 11
WESER.....Sat., Nov. 4 | ODER.....Sat., Nov. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to
O. & L. RICHARD & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.

FOR LONDON.

Canada.....Saturday, Oct. 28 at 2 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy.....Oct. 28, 2 P. M. | England....Nov. 11, 1 P. M.
Spain.....Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Belgium....Nov. 18, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $60, or $70, currency. Return tickets, $100, $110, or $120, currency. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates.

Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday Oct. 28, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 4, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Currency Drafts issued at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North river.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steamer CITY OF PUEBLA.....Tuesday, Oct. 31

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Nov. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Nov. 8

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent,
No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
No. 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, from Pier No. 46 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Oct. 26
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Oct. 28
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Nov. 8

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via HAVANA, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, Nov. 4

For freight or passage apply to
ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 22 and Nov. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 11

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River, as follows:

NAVARINO.....Oct. 28|OTHELLO.....Nov. 18
COLOMBO.....Nov. 4|RHINDOO.....Dec. 2

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $35. Clarence: excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.

CIMBRIA.....Oct. 26|POMMERANIA.....Nov. 9
GELLERT.....Nov. 16|SILESIA.....Nov. 16

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Europe: First cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BROS.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW-YORK LINE.—Ferry stations in New-York, foot of Liberty st. and foot of Clarkson st., up town. Freight station, foot of Liberty st.

Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:

5:40 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carbondale, &c.; connects at Bound Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

8:45 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Allentown, and the West. Connects at Easton for Manch Chunk, Tamaqua Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

*1:00 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, and Manch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

*4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M.—For Bound Brook.

*5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, and the West.

*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

Boats leave foot of Clarkson st., up-town, at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:05, 11:50 P. M.

Connection is made by Clarkson Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *

For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.

ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, AND SQUAN.

Time-table, of Oct. 2, 1876: Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M.

From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

Stages to and from Keyport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE. ROUND BROOK ROUTE.

For Trenton, Philadelphia and the Centennial.

Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1876, trains

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 6:45, 7:45, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 5, 6:30 P. M.

Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 4:20, 6:20 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, Front and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 5, 6:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:15, 9:; 5 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:50, 6:10 P. M.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 and 9:15 A. M. trains from New-York and to trains leaving Centennial Grounds at 4:50 and 6:10 P. M.

All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.

Leave Trenton for New-York at 5:45, 8:15, 10:20 A. M., 2:1), 3:45, 5:45, 7:20 P. M.

Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.

CENTENNIAL PASSENGERS delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.
H. F. BALDWIN,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 8 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 2:40 and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at 9:40 A. M., 2:40, and 9 P. M. Sunday 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30 2:40, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Accommodation 7 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.

For Centennial Depot at 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, and 4 P. M. On Sunday 8 A. M. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 7:1 , 8:15, 10:50 A. M., 1, 1:5, 3, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6, 6:50, and 9:05 P. M. On Sunday 7:20 A. M. and 7 P. M.

For Long Branch, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 3:20 and 10:30 A. M. and 12:10 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 3:30, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05 1:20, 4:30, 8:05, 9:10, 10:40, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:20, 3:30, 5:10, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 7:40, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 8:20, 8:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices—Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 18, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:50 A. M., North-rn and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.

6:0 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. S. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at 4 and 7 Astor House company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16 1876.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

12 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Manch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD,

After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, and 5:45 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 28th day of November next. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 28th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 29th day of November next.

By order of the Board,
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the purpose of electing directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them, will be held at the office, No. 125 Front st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of November next, at 12 o'clock.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
W. H. FLEMING,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1876.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 6th day of November next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,

No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in largeor small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.

FISK & HATCH.

Detroit, Monroe and Toledo R. R. Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

DUE 1906. Interest Seven Per Cent., due February and August. Total issue, $934,000 on 62 miles of road, WITH NO OTHER DEBT OF ANY DESCRIPTION.

PRINCIPAL and INTEREST GUARANTEED by the LAKE SHORE and MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

CHASE & ATKINS, Bankers,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, N. Y.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

IS PREPARED TO ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT

TO TRAVELERS,

available in all parts of the world.

RICHARD BELL,
CHAS. F. SMITHERS, } Agents.
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

DELAWARE BRIDGE COMPANY,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

TOTAL ISSUE $350,000.

Interest 7 per cent., payable April and October.
PRINCIPAL DUE OCT. 1, 1915.

A portion of the Delaware Bridge is under lease to the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, (United Companies of New-Jersey,) for 995 years, at an annual rental of $24,000.

For sale by
DAVIDSON & JONES,
Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st.

HOLDERS OF THE WESTERN EXTENSION Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company are hereby notified that their bonds must be deposited with GEORGE W. PARKE, Secretary, at No. 25 Nassau st., New York City, on or before Nov. 1, 1876, in order to get the benefit of the purchase at foreclosure sale.

GEORGE OPDYKE,
ROBERT WHITEHEAD, } Committee.
WM. H. GUION,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1876.

Policy Holders in the NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

can learn some interesting and confidential information, important to them, concerning that company by sending their names, address, number of policies, and amounts of insurance to INVESTIGATOR, Lock Box No. 4,475 New-York City Post Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1876.

DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per Cent., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d November.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of November next.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING Oct. 25, 1876.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1876, ON the War Bounty Loan Bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New York.

WM. B. MCCREERY, State Treasurer.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company, will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of November next.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after the 1st day of November next.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable to shareholders on and after the 1st day of November next.

N. AMEMAN, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE BLEECKER Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company Bonds due July 1, 1875, January and July 1, 1876, will be paid on presentation at No. 168 West 44th st. by

JOHN M. HARLOW, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October, 1876.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of November next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL ST., corner of Laight st.
Open daily, 10 to 3, and Monday evenings, 6 to 7.

ASSETS OVER TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS.

SURPLUS OVER ONE MILLION, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

N. J. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. FLOYD JONES, Secretary

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14TH ST.—Interest commencing from the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,610,937 91. Surplus, $481,647 50. RICHARD H. BULL,
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary. President.

HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,

Cor. 5th av. and 50th st.

GALE, FULLER & CO.,

Proprietors.

HOTEL ROYAL.—RESERVOIR PARK AND 40TH st., a very quiet, select family hotel with restaurant of unsurpassed excellence. Liberal arrangements made for the Winter.

RESTAURANTS.

L. DELMONICO

WILL OPEN HIS

NEW RESTAURANT,

112 & 114 Broadway,

ON

THURSDAY,

OCTOBER 26TH

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS will let the whole or a part of the well-furnished second story of their own house, very near 5th av., above 42d st., to a gentleman and wife, or to one or two gentlemen; board, appointments, and social surroundings of the highest class. Address Box No. 3,446 Post Office.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, GRAMERCY PARK.—Second floor, three rooms handsomely furnished; also extra large hall rooms with fires; house location and table first-class; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished rooms, large and small, suited for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first-class.

HANDSOME, NEWLY-FURNISHED SUITES of rooms, with board; also single rooms and elegant house, in a desirable location, near station of elevated railroad. No. 347 West 34th st.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house have a second floor also other rooms, en suite or separately, with excellent board; references.

NO. 6 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS; parlor floor; second floor, four light rooms; third floor, front, with board; private table if desired; terms reasonable.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224, OPPOSITE HOTEL BRUNSWICK.—Parlor and second floors; single rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast; terms reasonable to parties making permanent arrangements.

NO. 13 PARK AV., NEAR 35TH ST.—A handsomely-furnished floor, en suite or separately, with board; private table and grate fires if desired; references.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 53 EAST.—Elegant rooms with private family on the third and fourth floors, with or without breakfast: references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 158 EAST.—A handsomely-furnished south room; also a large hall-room, with unexceptionable board; family private.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—Entire second floor; also third floor room, with the best of board for parties desiring a refined and permanent home.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST.—LARGE SECOND story front alcove room handsomely furnished, with first-class board, in private family; all conveniences; references.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite; rooms for gentlemen; private table or table d'hôte; house and appointments thoroughly first class; reference.

BOARD—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, single, double, or en suite, and elegant general parlor. No. 13 West 29th st., second door from Gilsey House.

NO. 33 WEST 24TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front sunny room, with small room attached, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without board.

MRS. J. B. REID, NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., Madison and 5th avs., offers a delightful suite, second floor, with private table; highest reference.

THIRTY-SIXTH ST.—A FINE SUIT OF TWO or more handsomely furnished rooms to rent, with board. No. 214 Madison av., corner 36th st.

NO. 74 WEST 35TH ST.—SUITE, THREE rooms, second floor, with excellent board; also single room, third floor; moderate terms; references.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH AV.—Parlor and second floors, with private table.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—LARGE EXTENSION room on first floor with board; references exchanged.

NO. 27 WEST 31ST ST.—A THIRD FLOOR AND other rooms to let, with or without board; references.

TWENTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 134, EAST.—Well-furnished rooms to let, with superior board, at moderate prices; references.

MRS. SUMNER, NO. 22 EAST 35TH ST., has still three large rooms vacant; private table if desired.

NEAT, NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOM, FRONT, large size, first floor, fine location good attendance, fire, gas, &c.; price, $12. No. 44 East 19th st.

A SUITE OF LARGE, SUNNY ROOMS; other rooms; good table; moderate prices; references. No. 107 West 44th st.

NO. 19 EAST 48TH ST.—SECOND AND FOURTH story rooms to let with board; references exchanged.

NO. 35 MADISON AV., OPPOSITE THE SQUARE.—A parlor and bedroom to let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen.

THIRTY SIXTH ST.—TWO OR MORE ROOMS handsomely furnished to rent, with board. No. 214 Madison av., corner 36th st.

NO. 20 WEST 32D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms, and first-class table; terms moderate.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.—TO LET, TWO large sunny rooms

AN INSURANCE FAILURE.

THE CONTINENTAL COMPANY IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER.

AN ORDER FOR A RECEIVER GRANTED ON THE GROUND THAT THE COMPANY'S REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGES HAVE DEPRECIATED—THE RESERVE FUND NOT KEPT UP TO THE STANDARD—A RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS EXPECTED.

The announcement made yesterday afternoon of the probable insolvency of the Continental Life Insurance Company, of this City, a corporation which has, almost from the first days of its existence, enjoyed the reputation of being among the first of its class, created no little excitement in financial and insurance circles. It appears that about a month ago one of the stockholders, Mr. John O. Hoyt, arrived at the conclusion that the assets of the company, consisting for the most part of real estate and mortgages on real estate, had depreciated in value to so great an extent that it would be unsafe for it to continue operations, and through his attorneys, Messrs. Sewell & Pierce, presented a petition to Judge Calvin E. Pratt, of the Second Judicial District, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court held in Brooklyn, asking for the appointment of a Receiver. The petition set forth that these assets had, for some time prior to the commencement of the action, been rapidly depreciating in value, until at the present time the real estate was worth little more than half what it cost, and that some of the mortgages held by the company were utterly worthless. It was further asserted that the company had violated the laws of the Insurance Department of this State in not keeping invested the proper reserve fund. On these representations being presented to the court an order was granted directing the defendant to show cause why its affairs should not be placed in the hands of a Receiver. This was on Oct. 9, and at a subsequent date the company appeared in court by its counsel and requested an adjournment of the proceedings. Other adjournments were afterward had until yesterday, when, on the application of Mr. Hoyt, Mr. John J. Anderson was appointed Receiver without opposition, the officers of the company hoping that by a judicious cutting down of the expenses, and a proper and careful handling of the assets, they could in a short time resume the regular order of business. The Receiver yesterday afternoon filed the required bond, amounting to $200,000, and about 3 o'clock entered the office of the company, at No. 26 Nassau street, and took formal possession of its affairs.

Regarding the present condition of the company's assets and liabilities nothing could be learned, and at the office, the officers being temporarily absent, their subordinates were somewhat reticent. The Secretary, Mr. J. P. Rogers, however, spoke highly of the merits of the Receiver, and said that his appointment was the result of a compromise with the stockholders who had brought the suit for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the company, and that he had no doubt they would soon be able to resume operations. Mr. John J. Anderson, the Receiver, was visited by a reporter of THE TIMES, to whom he stated that he knew nothing whatever about the affair until Tuesday afternoon, when he was called upon and requested to serve. He had conversed since taking possession of the affairs of the company with its principal officers, and should judge from the information they had given him concerning its condition that there were good reasons to look forward to a resumption of business at an early day. It appeared to him, however, that at the present time the company did not have the full reserve fund required by the rule of the Insurance Department. On the other hand, if its affairs were in such a condition that they would have to be wound up, it was not likely that any loss would be sustained by the policy-holders. The company's net assets at the beginning of the present year were, he understood, according to the sworn statement of the officers, over $6,000,000, and if $4,000,000 could be realized out of these, there would be no losses, so far as he could judge.

The Continental Life Insurance Company was organized on May 10, 1866, with a capital of $100,000, which has not since been increased. It was eminently successful during the first five or six years of its existence, under the administration of its then President, the late Justus Lawrence, who was succeeded by Mr. Luther W. Frost, the present incumbent. The statistics given below, which are extracts from the sworn reports of the officers to the Superintendent of the New-York State Insurance Department, will show the amount of business transacted by the company during each fiscal year from the time of its organization down to the end of 1875, together with the assets and liabilities at the end of each year, as well as the surplus:

Year.	Total Income. Dollars.	Total Disbursements. Dollars.	Assets.	Liabilities Exclusive of Capital. Dollars.	Surplus as to Policy Holders. Dollars.
1866...	73,300	56,155	295,848	110 353	185,495
1867...	1,016,121	196,562	906 158	675 340	230,818
1868...	1,038,810	365 617	2,067,178	1 615,067	452,071
1869...	1 549,153	676,305	3,500,103	2,915 038	585,065
1870...	2,059 843	1,283,319	4,505 235	4,124,172	381,068
1871...	2,690,776	1,948 537	4,932 487	4,412,831	619,656
1872...	3,064,277	2,018,843	5,942,823	5,420,067	522,825
1873...	2,638 500	1,164,439	6,353,694	5,823,444	530,250
1874...	2,707,627	2,252,043	6,473,159	5,747,405	725,754
1875...	2,438,467	2,021,532	6,229,485	5,504,053	725,433
Total..	19,459,874	13,836,343	.....	.....	.....

In the beginning of the present year the company reported 24,178 policies in force, the amount insured being $51,179,234. At the same time the following report of its assets was submitted:

Real estate, cost value	$688,482 24
Real estate mortgages	1,301,377 50
Loans in stock collaterals	309,635 00
Premium notes	1,937,700 05
United States bonds, cost value	543,424 12
Yonkers bonds, cost value	10,750 00
Cash in office and bank	452,479 37
Net assets	5,243,798 28
Other assets	985,336 55
Total	$6,2 9,134 83

As these statements show, the company's business has been a progressive one, and it will appear from them that the insolvency, if it is insolvent, must certainly be caused by a depreciation in values. Mr. Hoyt, in his complaint, does not allege that the officers have in any way misappropriated the funds of the company, but merely that under the rule of the department, they have not a sufficient reserve fund. This rule is an arbitrary one, and for the benefit of those who do not know its provisions, it may be stated that it is made necessary for a company to keep sufficient money, at 4½ per cent. interest, to pay all claims against it. Its capital is merely nominal. The Receiver will enter at once upon the duties of his office, and will present his report to the court at the earliest moment possible.

THE BLANC TRAGEDY.

THE MOTIVE FOR THE DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE REVEALED—BLANC'S WIFE UNFAITHFUL—SHE RESOLVES TO LEAVE HIM AND IS KILLED.

The motive which prompted Jules Blanc, the blind Frenchman, to murder his wife and child and at the same time to terminate his own existence, was revealed for the first time last evening at the inquest held at the Twentieth Precinct Station by Coroner Ellinger. The most important evidence adduced was given by the old man, Jean Boulay, Blanc's uncle, the testimony of the other persons examined being principally descriptive of the manner in which the tragedy was discovered. The following is Jean Boulay's statement made through an interpreter:

I reside at No. 201 West Thirty-third street; the deceased was my nephew; we lived together during the sixteen years immediately preceding his death; we emigrated from France about five years ago, and lived at No. 201 West Thirty-third street a little over a year; M. Blanc, who was married ten years ago, was at one time an officer on board a French merchant ship, but his more recent calling was that of a professor of music; M. Blanc and his wife lived happily together up to within a week of the tragedy, when Mme. Blanc informed her husband that she loved somebody else; I slept in a small bed-room; Blanc and his wife occupied a bed-room adjoining the kitchen, which kitchen and a small bed-room separated them from me; when the affair occurred I was in my bed; I heard the reports of the pistol and the moaning, but no cry for help reached my ears; did not hear them quarrel at any time; about a week after Mme. Blanc confessed to her husband that she loved somebody; he requested her to accompany him to Africa, and she at first consented, but afterward expressed an objection to going; M. Blanc never received a letter informing him of relations existing between his wife and another man; the revelation was made to me naturally by Mme. Blanc herself, who assured her husband that thenceforward they could only live as brother and sister; previous to that Blanc did not complain to me of coldness on the part of his wife, and I am certain he did not interpose any objection to her accompanying the Aimée troupe to Philadelphia; Mme. Blanc had been on the stage in conjunction with the Aimée Troupe two seasons; I never heard Blanc mention the name of Relue, the member of the Troupe, who, it was rumored, had been intimate with Mme. Blanc.

Mlle. Marlea, a former member of the Aimée troupe, was asked by the Coroner whether she was acquainted with the man Reine, and having answered in the negative was not examined further. At this juncture Coroner Ellinger addressed the jury, saying that in his judgment the evidence of Jean Boulay had revealed the motive of Blanc, and that, therefore, additional testimony would be superfluous. The jury concurred in that opinion, and without retiring rendered verdicts to the effect that Blanc committed suicide by inflicting a pistol-shot wound in his head; that Marie Blanc, the wife, came to her death by a pistol-shot wound through the head at the hands of her husband, and that Emil Blanc, the child, also died from the effects of a pistol-shot wound in the head at the hands of his father, Jules Blanc.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY STRIKE.

TERMS OF THE COMPROMISE AGREED TO BY THE STRIKERS—TRAINS RUNNING REGULARLY—THE ACCIDENT NEAR PLAINFIELD—A MISPLACED SWITCH THE CAUSE.

All the trains on the New Jersey Central Railroad resumed their regular trips yesterday morning. The strike is the subject of general discussion among the patrons of the road, and while a few sympathise with the engineers and approve their action, the majority are inclined to condemn them for the great inconvenience they caused. One of the engineers, who seems to speak authoritatively, says that the officers of the road received due notice that the strike would take place, but took no action, and even refused to hold an interview with the Committee of Engineers. The terms submitted to President Knight by the committee, and accepted by him, are as follows:

First—On and after Oct. 1, 1876, the rate of wages for all engineers who have been in the service of the company a term of two years shall be $90 per month for 2,600 miles or less. All miles run in excess of 2,600 shall be paid for pro rata, except coal and freight on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Division, which shall be 2,080 miles per month, or eighty miles per day.

Second—All firemen, promoted by the company to the position of engineers, for the first year shall receive $75 per month for the same services, and pro rata for extra mileage. For the second year they shall receive $85 per month, and pro rata for extra mileage. The oldest engineers in the service of the company to have the preference of engines and trains, when competent and worthy, and in case of a surplus the oldest in the company to have the preference of work.

It has been ascertained that the accident which occurred on Tuesday night was caused by a misplaced switch. An examination of the switch showed that it had been purposely misplaced, as it was blocked with a large piece of wood, and the rod supporting the signal lamp had been twisted so as to display the green light indicating safety The switch is at Evona, two miles west of Plainfield. As stated yesterday, the train was run by C. G. Williams, master mechanic at Communipaw, with R. J. Schwackhammer, master of bridges, serving as fireman. When the locomotive ran off the track at the misplaced switch the foremost car struck the tank and the second plunged over it into the tank. William Reilly, a brakeman, who was standing on the front platform, was instantly killed. The train was composed of nine cars, three of which were telescoped and completely wrecked. Three others were partially wrecked, and the remaining three did not leave the track. Besides Reilly, the only immediate victim of the catastrophe was Nathaniel Deuick, who died of his injuries in about fifteen minutes. He was a Mason, and resided at Dunellen. Of the remaining twenty-one persons who were injured, three will probably die. Col. A. Schenck Ten Eyck, of Somerville, was badly injured on the head. William Flynn was severely injured, and removed to Plainfield. A passenger named Phillips was so seriously injured that he could not be taken home, and was cared for at a farmhouse near the scene. John A. Clune, on White House, sustained very serious internal injuries. John G. Schenck, of Neshanic, was badly wounded, and Mr. Appleby, of Dunellen, had his leg fractured. The others escaped with slight bruises and scratches. Suspicion very naturally pointed to the striking engineers as the cause of the accident, but no positive proof of any complicity on their part could be obtained. Some of the company's officers profess to believe that the engineers are entirely innocent, but they have been unable to obtain any information pointing to the guilty parties. A rigid investigation will be made by the authorities.

DEMOCRATS FOR HAYES.

MASS-MEETING OF INDEPENDENT VOTERS—SPEECHES BY HON. ISAAC I. HAYES, EX-JUDGE DITTENHOEFER, AND OTHERS.

A mass-meeting of the Independent Democrats favoring the election of Hayes and Wheeler was held in the open air, at the corner of Third avenue and Twenty-fourth street, last evening, under the auspices of the Sheridan Shook Association. Over the speakers' stand hung a handsome Hayes and Wheeler banner, and a band of music furnished a select programme between the speeches. Mr. John J. Scannel presided and introduced Dr. Isaac I. Hayes as the first speaker. Dr. Hayes said that Gov. Tilden claimed to be a reformer over all reformers. What had this reform Governor done? He had not saved any money to the State; the claim that he had saved nearly $7,000,000 was a pure fiction. People were apt to overlook the fact that the Legislature and not the Governor made the tax levy. The Governor had had nothing to do with it. The Republican Legislature of last Winter reduced the taxes over $6,000,000, as compared with the previous year; the canal frauds had in no way been broken up by Gov. Tilden, and the breaking up of the Tweed Ring was not due to him. The speaker spoke at length on the financial question, claiming that the present was no time to change the Administration. That the Republican Party had managed the finances skillfully was shown by the fact that while the national debt had been reduced the rate of interest had undergone a corresponding reduction. Throughout the world the national credit had been established in a manner equal to that of any foreign nation. Elect Mr. Hayes, said the speaker, and this condition of things must continue, and business will revive; elect Tilden and the lack of confidence prevailing during the past three years will surely be prolonged. He touched briefly on the labor question, assuring the audience that it was independent of legislation, and that the laboring men prospered when general business prospered, and the one condition would not be independent of the other. The country was now doing business on a more careful basis, and the speaker trusted that a good time was come.

Messrs. Frank Shafer and James S. Thayer made brief addresses, after which ex-Judge Dittenhoefer made the closing speech of the evening. Mr. Dittenhoefer said he was opposed to Tilden because the great leader of the Democratic Party in this City, John Kelly, had said that Tilden was unfit to be nominated to that high office, and would not carry the State. Judge Sanford E. Church, now the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, had said that Tilden was not the proper man for Governor of New-York, and Horatio Seymour, Jr., had declared that the nomination of Tilden would be a disgrace to the party. Erastus Brooks, had published in the *Express*, day after day, statements that Tilden would never be elected. Judge Hiram Grey, President of the Democratic Convention, had opposed the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for President. In fact, said he, every man of prominence in the St. Louis Convention was opposed to Tilden on good grounds, and why should they retract the sentiments held by them at that time, when there had been no change in Tilden.

The speaker was greeted with a storm of cheers, and the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned. Among those present on the stand were Messrs. John D. Lawson, Cornelius M. Van Cott, Sheridan Shook, and others.

THE BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS.

LARGE MEETING IN THE MORGAN WIGWAM—SPEECHES BY HON. S. B. CHITTENDEN AND GEN. STEWART L. WOODFORD.

A large and enthusiastic Republican mass meeting was held last night in the Morgan Wigwam, corner of Clawson and Putnam avenues, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Hayes and Wheeler Minute Men of the Seventh Ward. Speeches were made by Hon. Eugene D. Berri, the Republican candidate for County Clerk; Hon. S. B. Chittenden, Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. Mr. Chittenden said there was not an intelligent man in the country who would not vote the Republican ticket if he had been situated as he had been for the past eight months. The honor and the dignity of the nation were dependent upon the success of that party. The foundation of the campaign, as conducted by the Democrats, was Republican corruption and hard times. They seemed to forget that the hard times were the direct result of the war to subdue treason. Mr. Tilden was put forward as a hard-money man yet Gov. Allen was stumping the country for him, and Tilden was himself associated on the ticket with a repudiationist. Gen. Woodford in his address said that the great central ideas of the present contest were the financial situation, the proper methods of administration, and the Southern question—the relations which the people of the States lately in rebellion sustained toward the Government. The financial question was an important one, because business could not rest upon a sound basis as long as the national credit was in doubt. Besides the stability of insurance companies and national banks depends upon the national credit. A blow at that was a blow at the interests of every merchant, mechanic, and laboring man in the country; and this was just where the Democratic Party could not be trusted. The first gun that was fired at Sumter was the first blow that was struck at the national credit, the second blow was in 1862, when George H. Pendleton led the Democratic minority in Congress in opposition to the [illegible] issue of greenbacks, on the ground of unconstitutionality. Gen. Woodford referred to the opposition of the Democratic Party to the Resumption act, and to the address of Tilden, the professed champion of hard money, in consenting to its repeal. The popular doubt of the course of the country in regard to finance was what caused the depression in business. A gold basis would insure an honest administration of the Government. Gen. Woodford closed with a reference to the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, which he declared must be sustained and kept inviolate.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED ON THE SITUATION—APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS—COMMUNICATIONS FROM OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS.

The Republican County Convention met last evening at Republican Hall, Thirty-third street, near Broadway, and was called to order by Mr. Jacob M. Patterson, Chairman of the Central Committee. Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps was unanimously elected Chairman. Before taking his seat he said that he did not believe that there was a gentleman in the convention who was not fully alive to the responsibilities imposed upon them to discharge their duty as citizens. The eyes of the citizens of the City, the State, and the whole country were turned upon them to see that they were entering upon the duties to be performed by them wisely, and none but good candidates should be selected for the local offices. Mr. Alonzo B. Cornell moved that article 14 of the constitution of the Central Committee be enforced in the admission of delegates. That article provides that no person shall be eligible as a delegate who, directly or indirectly, holds any office (other than that of Notary Public) under Democratic authority. The Chairman sustained Mr. Cornell in the point raised, and decided that if any delegate should be objected to on that ground that the convention would be called upon to act in the matter. The roll of delegates from various Assembly districts and wards was then called. Substitutes presented themselves for several delegates elected at the primaries who were unable to attend the convention, and, being the choice of the Republicans of their districts, they were admitted. When the name of the venerable Thurlow Weed was called as a delegate from the Seventh Assembly District, the Secretary read a letter from him, as follows:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.

DEAR SIR: I am constrained by continued ill-health to resign my seat as a delegate in the Republican County Convention. I do so with much regret, for on no occasion during my whole political life has my solicitude for the success of the Republican Party been as great as it is now. The duties devolved upon your Convention are responsible and difficult. Questions of policy will arise, in the decision of which your calmest consideration and best judgment will be required. In all probability the vote of our State will decide our Presidential election, and upon the vote of our City hangs the result in the State. While we all earnestly desire good City government, few, if any, will be willing to achieve that end at the expense of our State and National tickets. I have full confidence, therefore, that in your action upon City and County nominations questions of paramount importance will not be disregarded.

Very truly yours, THURLOW WEED.

Mr. Cornelius M. Van Cott was substituted in Mr. Weed's place. Hon. Chester A. Arthur made a brief speech, in which he said that in view of the importance of the convention's duties it was necessary to proceed with great caution in the making of nominations. The Gubernatorial and national ticket must not be lost sight of. The local situation was full of embarrassment, and the convention must move carefully. He therefore moved that a committee, consisting of one delegate from each district and the two wards, should be appointed by the Chairman, to report at the next meeting of the convention on Tuesday evening next on nominations. The resolution was adopted, and the following committee was appointed:

Districts.	Districts.
1.....Michael W. Burns.	13.....Charles S. Spencer.
2.....Pierre C. Vanwyck	14.....Joseph C. Pluckney
3.....Thomas F. Geary.	15.....Henry G. Leask.
4.....George W. Weed.	16.....Frank E. Howe.
5.....Abraham Lent.	17.....Joel W. Mason.
6.....Robert Moore.	18.....Chester A. Arthur.
7.....John D. Lawson.	19.....Richard H. Greene.
8.....John J. O'Brien.	20.....Willard Bullard.
9.....Gilbert J. Hunter.	21.....Rufus E. Cowing.
10.....Henry H. Haight.	22d W'd.James B. Murvin.
11.....George Bliss.	24th W'd.J. Thomas Stearns.
12.....Joseph Archbold.	

and the Chairman of the Convention.

The committee will meet at Republican Hall this evening. Communications here received from L. M. Dolscher of the Independent Citizens party; Henry Clausen of the Conference Committee of the American Independent German American Organization, and Independent Citizens party, and the Greenback and Liberal Republican parties. The different communications were referred to the Committee on Nominations. The Convention then adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS.

THE REFORMERS DENOUNCING THE ONE-MAN POWER—AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF KINGS COUNTY, IN WHICH "BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN IS SHOWN IN HIS TRUE COLORS.

The following manly address to the people of Kings County has been issued by the gentlemen who, until yesterday, were known as the Reform element in the "regular" Democratic General Committee. The address explains itself:

To the Democrats and the People of Kings County:

When, one year ago, the people of this county declared they would no longer submit to the determination of the one-man power, Mr. Hugh McLaughlin, thus judged and condemned, announced his surrender of party control and retirement from active participation in politics.

Upon the faith of that announcement the undersigned, with others, earnestly desiring to elevate and purify our party management, and to reclaim thousands of Democrats who had been disgusted and alienated by the scandalous rule of this man, entered the General Committee and the counsels of the party.

The results may be briefly stated. They found that Mr. Hugh McLaughlin's nominal retirement was practically a continuance of his dictatorship; that the control of the organization and of the party conventions was as complete and thorough as before; that he, not the party, named the nominees; that the party patronage, upon which depends his power, was still in his hands; that every effort in the direction of reform was thrott led by him; that the expression of honest convictions was met by menace; that independent action was severely punished; that the exercise of individual judgment meant to him treason; that the new element in the committee was simply utilized as a veneering to screen these facts from the people, and that instead of accomplishing reform they were but strengthening and perpetuating the power which the people desired to destroy.

Satisfied that no good purpose could be subserved by further efforts within the General Committee, the undersigned have resigned their membership, and in so doing call upon the people of Kings County, irrespective of party, in the interests of good government, to rebuke in the coming election an emphatic judgment against the one-man power in our local politics. But one more victory by the people and for the people is needed to overthrow this abomination.

Let no Democrat in this emergency fear to strike a blow for reform in our local affairs by reason of any considerations attaching to our National and State tickets. The complete success of these tickets in our county can only be endangered by a corrupt administration of our party. Reform is our watchword, not only in national but local politics, and our cause will be best commended to the people by reform in our midst.

Augustus Van Wyck, Twenty-third Ward.
C. W. Pleasants, First Ward.
N. McGregor Skeer, Seventeenth Ward.
Rufus M. Williams, Fourth Ward.
A. C. Worth, Twenty-fifth Ward.
W. C. Smithwick, Tenth Ward.
J. H. Bakemore, Seventh Ward.
A. B. Gwathney, Ninth Ward.
Brewster Kissam, Twenty-first Ward.
Franklin Beames, Twenty-second Ward.
Fred. W. Jones, Twentieth Ward.
J. H. Anderson, Twenty-first Ward.
Fred. Wiltse, Thirteenth Ward.
E. B. Barnum, Twenty-third Ward.
John T. Barnard, Twenty-third Ward.

The utmost consternation prevails in the ranks of the McLaughlinites at the defection of the men who gave an air of respectability to the party in Brooklyn. Many of the "Boss's" followers, already fearing defeat, have commenced to revile their leader. Just what action will be taken by the bolting members cannot be definitely ascertained at present, but it is tolerably certain that they will vote the local ticket nominated by the Republicans and Independent Democrats. It is understood that a number of the Reform Democrats who were admitted to the General Committee by McLaughlin last year, and who have not yet resigned, will formally withdraw at a meeting of the Kings County Democratic General Committee to be held to-night.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS FOR ALDERMEN AND SUPERVISORS.

The following nominations for Aldermen and Supervisors were made last evening by the Democrats in Brooklyn:

Wards. Aldermen.	Wards. Supervisors.
1.	2. John Gallagher.
3. David M. Cottrell.	4. George Lexton.
5. Thomas Sheylin.	6. John Byrne.
7. Frederick W. Phillips.	8. Daniel Ryan.
9. William H. Murtha.	10. John T. Moran.
11. William Shipman.	12. John Curran.
13. Anson Fergusson.	14. James Tiernan.
15. John P. Ormsby.	16. Joseph Burger.
17. John A. Connolly.	18. George Brown.
19.	20. Americus B. Hubbard.
21. Martin W. Bruns.	22. Abraham Mandeville.
23.	24. William H. Eleman.
25. James T. Mason.	

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Prof. Griffis, author of *The Mikado's Empire*, will lecture this evening in St. James' M. E. Church, Harlem, on "Inside Japan."

The Twenty-seventh and Ninth Regiments, and also the Separate Troop Cavalry, have applied to the Board of Aldermen for armories.

Members of the Cheap Transportation Association and of the Produce Exchange will attend the Centennial Exhibition on Thursday next.

To-morrow, Friday, will be the third day for registration in this City. Republicans who have not already registered should not fail to do so to-day.

We have received $2 from Field & Son for the relief of Gustave Ballon, the wounded gunsmith, and also $2 from "W." for the same purpose.

A boy, five years of age, named John Daly, of No. 454 West Forty-fifth street, died yesterday from the effects of burns received by falling into a bon-fire two weeks ago.

The first of the free lectures of the season at the Temple Ahwarth Chered, corner Lexington avenue and Fifty-fifth street, will be delivered to-night by Rev. Dr. A. Huebsch.

Controller Green signed warrants yesterday for various accounts, amounting in the aggregate to $2,016,896 78, and transmitted the same to the Mayor for his countersignature.

George A. Horn, aged four years, while at play yesterday in the neighborhood of his parents' residence, Woodlawn Heights, north of Central avenue, fell into a spring and was drowned.

Controller Green has paid the sum of $182 40 to Messrs. Kealey and Dilks, two detectives attached to the Central Office, being the amount of expenses they incurred in bringing the Ring forger Woodward from Chicago to this City.

The Board of Apportionment yesterday commenced the work of examining the estimates for 1877. They will hold several sessions, in order to decide what amount should be allowed for the maintenance of each department next year.

The Park Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, adopted a plan for widening and improving Third avenue from the northern boundary of the Twenty-third Ward to Fordham station, a part of the avenue which has hitherto been a mere country road.

Philip Ottmann, a man aged forty-four years, has been missing from his home since last Saturday evening. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his relatives at No. 423 East Eighty-third street, who offer a reward of $2,000 for his recovery.

William Maxwell, aged sixty, a real-estate agent, who resided in Third avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets, died suddenly yesterday in the coal office of Handibode & Johnson, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Mott avenue.

Berchard A. Reinhold, a druggist, doing business at Forty-first street and Third avenue, has been missing since Saturday evening last, and fears are entertained that he has met with an accident or been foully dealt with. Being a gentleman of quiet habits and comfortable circumstances, no reason can be assigned for his disappearance.

A rather tall, middle-aged man, with dark hair, is going about victimizing citizens by claiming to be the brother-in-law of some of their friends, and telling a plausible story about having been robbed as he was getting on a train. His latest victim is Mr. Lyman, one of the Fishery Commissioners of Massachusetts, whom he told that he was a brother-in-law of Hon. R. B. Roosevelt.

At an informal meeting of residents of New-Jersey Mr. William O. McDowell was elected Secretary of the New-Jersey Association. The object of the association is to secure an expression of opinion as to the best method of having Jersey City made a port of entry and of advancing the commercial and manufacturing interests of the State. Explanatory circulars have been sent throughout the State asking the co-operation of interested citizens.

The Fall reception of the New-York Press Club takes place this evening, and a pleasant time is expected, beginning at 8 o'clock P. M. The musical programme will be under the direction of a distinguished artist. Mr. John Brougham will recite his own production, "The Hymn of Princes;" Mr. F. C. Bangs will recite Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man," and Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., will recite "The Spanish Duel," by J. F. Walker. A number of prominent guests are expected. The reception is in charge of a committee composed of Messrs. C. King, Charles H. Bladen, William H. Stiner, Valentine Hammann, J. C. Hennessy, and T. H. Hamilton.

BROOKLYN.

John M. Brandon, of No. 469 Adelphi street, was robbed of a watch and $17 in money late on Tuesday night, while asleep on a Fulton ferry-boat.

United States Marshal Biggart yesterday arrested Adam Hinderman, of Bliss ville, Long Island, on a charge of attempting to leave the county after having given bail to appear for trial on a charge of carting illicit whisky.

The motion to appoint Commissioners to appraise the damages for land to be taken on Lafayette avenue, for the use of the Queen's County Railroad, was yesterday granted by Judge Gilbert, in the Supreme Court, Kings County.

In the trial of Peter Brown, yesterday, in the Court of Sessions for manslaughter in the fourth degree, for the killing of Patrick Harney, Sept. 29, during an altercation in a liquor saloon on Main street, the jury rendered a verdict acquitting the prisoner, on the ground that he acted in self-defense.

Mrs. Edith Free yesterday brought suit against her husband, Samuel Free, for limited divorce, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. Free is a clerk in the Fire Office, and receives a salary of $1,500, and $300 pension money. The parties were married in 1865, and have had three children; only one, however, a girl three years old, is now living.

A special meeting of the Kings County Bar was held yesterday in Part II. of the Kings County Court-house for the purpose of paying proper tribute of respect to the memory of their late associates—Mr. E. L. Sanderson and Mr. Charles Condit. Judge Gilbert presided. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and remarks made by Judge Brdseye, Mr. William Cott, a former partner of Mr. Sanderson, Messrs. Lowery, Benedict, and others.

John A. Hoyt, a stockholder in the Continental Life Insurance Company, of New-York, yesterday made application to Judge Pratt for the appointment of a Receiver for that company, on the ground that it is insolvent, and that it has violated its charter by investing its reserved funds. Judge Pratt granted the motion, and appointed John J. Anderson, of New-York, Receiver. Mr. Anderson filed his bond in the sum of $200,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Yesterday afternoon George Bell, of Wells avenue, Yonkers, was bitten by a rabid dog.

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter will deliver the oration before the Westchester County Historical Society on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial of the battle of White Plains, on Saturday next. The society is arranging for other appropriate exercises, including a procession from the camping ground of Washington to the scene of the battle on Chatterton Hill, in which the Fifth Brigade of the Fourth Division, N. G. S. N. Y., will take part.

The thieves who broke into the stable of Abram House, at Bedford, Westchester County, on Saturday night last, and stole a very valuable team of horses, a carriage, and a set of harness have not yet been discovered. They were cool scoundrels, for the reason that after harnessing the horses to the carriage they effected an entrance to the kitchen of Mr. House's residence, and regaled themselves with the contents of the larder without disturbing any member of the family.

LONG ISLAND.

Michael Spain, of Flushing, a brakeman on the North-side Railroad, was caught between two cars, at Hunter's Point, yesterday morning, and terribly crushed. His injuries are probably fatal.

Yesterday morning a sail-boat containing a man, capsized in the East River, opposite Pigeon's dock, Hunter's Point, and the man was seen struggling with the waves. Thomas Wilbur put out in a row-boat to the man's assistance, but when he arrived in the locality all traces were lost of him. A very heavy sea was running at the time, and it is feared that, becoming exhausted, the man was drowned and his body carried along with the tide.

STATEN ISLAND.

Robert McKee, of Stapleton, writes to say that he did not attempt to "shuffle off this mortal coil." The report that he attempted suicide is, he says, incorrect.

NEW-JERSEY.

The wife and daughter of John F. Foster, editor of the Newark *Courier*, while out riding Tuesday, were thrown from their carriage, and the latter was seriously injured.

Ellen Shelton, the colored woman who was on trial in the Union County courts for the murder of her deformed child at Elizabeth, was acquitted yesterday. The Jury was out from 4:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon until 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Bridget Baur, of Hoboken, who was charged by her husband with being a habitual drunkard, was committed to the County Jail yesterday for thirty days. Mrs. Baur is the woman who walked about the streets drunk for a day and a night carrying an infant in her arms. The child has since died from neglect and exposure.

Chief of Police Donovan, of Hoboken, denies that there is any serious difficulty between the Fire and Police departments. He says there was no trouble whatever until the fire at Bauman's Hotel, and then the firemen were as much to blame as the Policemen. In the meantime, it is understood that Engine Company No. 1 proposes to follow the example of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and call a meeting to consider the advisability of disbandment.

Thomas Mack, while drunk yesterday, on Grove street, Jersey City, attacked a boy named John Meehan with a match-axe, inflicting an ugly gash on the head. He afterward threw a large stone at another boy which narrowly missed his head. After assaulting several other persons, Mack was arrested and committed for trial.

The annual session of the Women's National Temperance Convention of the United States commenced yesterday morning in the Market Street M. E. Church, in Newark, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer presiding. Some addresses were delivered and considerable business of a routine character transacted. The convention will remain in session until Friday.

Mark Sandman and James Angel were arraigned, in the First District Police Court yesterday morning, on a charge of committing an atrocious assault and battery on Thomas Donohue. The complainant alleges that the two men came upon his canal-boat, which was lying at the dock, and beat him in a most brutal manner. The prisoners waived examination, and were committed for trial.

At the meeting of the Common Council of Bayonne, on Tuesday night, Councilman Lane charged that there was a looseness in the transaction of the financial affairs of the city which was very reprehensible, as well as detrimental, to the city's interest. In some instances money that was collected was retained for months before being turned over to the city. He did not wish to make any charge or intimation of dishonesty against any officer, but he thought that the city had lost thousands of dollars in the last five years by this loose method of doing business.

The Committee on Teachers and Salaries, of the Jersey City Board of Education, held a conference last night with representatives from the teachers, to consider whether something could not be done to prevent the closing of the schools on the 11th of November, as is now contemplated, owing to the appropriation for salaries being nearly exhausted. The object of the meeting was to ascertain whether the teachers would be willing to volunteer their services from the 11th of November until the 1st of December, and trust to the Legislature to enact a law next Winter providing for their compensation. The meeting was entirely secret, and the result did not transpire.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions, yesterday, Judge Hoffman imposed a fine of $25 and costs on George Marten, the driver of a brewery wagon, for criminal carelessness in driving over a boy named Groff, and seriously injuring him. In passing sentence, Judge Hoffman said that the driver was not so much to blame, perhaps, as his employer. The fact is that the brewers compel their drivers to work too many hours. They start out at midnight and work for nineteen or twenty hours continuously. The result is that they are overcome with fatigue, and while driving through the streets they fall asleep, and the horses are left without guidance. Besides this, they make up for lost time by driving fast, and it is only surprising that accidents are not more frequent.

GREAT INVENTIONS.

Can there be a greater than that which has saved many a life and countless hours of suffering? DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR has done all this.—*Advertisement.*

A CARD.

TO CITIZENS AND STRANGERS.

KNOX'S FALL HAT READY

at No. 212 Broadway and under the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In Steamship Russia, for Liverpool.—Mr. Attwell, J. A. Anderson, J. W. Anderson, Mr. Audri and son, J. Bachtold, J. D. Banks, Mrs. Belden, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Braine, Henry Broadbent, T. Chadwick, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. M. Clarkson, Bauver Clarkson, Miss Corbell, Miss Cox, Mrs. Anna K. Cramp and child, John M. Dasnail, Miss Blanche Davenport, Walter Derham, Rev. Dr. Devlin, Mr. Dunlop, J. W. Eatwisle, R. J. Fearon, G. Vesey Fitzgerald, José H. Galecio, Mr. Garland, A. Giger, Mr. Gyles, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hall and child, Gen. N. H. Harris, Miss N. Harris, A. Henderson, Miss Mary Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. G. Hill, T. Hiller, Thomas Hope, Mary L. Huntington, Edgar D. Johnson, James T. Johnson, Abraham Keely, F. E. Kew, F. Kuhly, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Maury, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Mills, John Mitchell, Jr., Mr. Nugent, Mrs. Pakenham, S. A. Peters, W. J. Porritt, Jr., Mrs. E. A. Post, Miss Post, Miss E. Post, M. G. Post, Henry Reid, W. C. Beecher, Mortimer Ryan, Adolph Sauer, Mr. Sauer, J. C. Seager, Mr. Shelton, Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Mrs. M. Shields, Miss Rita Shields, Miss Isabel Shields, W. A. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. Goldwin Smith, Vincent Steinlen, Frank Sutherland, Mrs. Thomas Sutherland and daughter, Miss Sunderland, Robert Terrot, Mrs. and Miss Towne, Jacob Tuckamper, R. D. Tucker, Joseph Tuckerman, E. C. Tufnell, H. Tufnell, G. W. Vail, H. G. Wheeler, C. R.

The New-York Times.

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OHIO'S CENTENNIAL DAY.

GOV. HAYES AT PHILADELPHIA.

HIS VISIT TO THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION—CEREMONIES OF HIS RECEPTION—THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS—AN ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD—RECEPTION AT THE UNION LEAGUE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26,.—Ohio's Day at the Centennial will be remembered as one of the most, if not the most successful, of the State celebrations. The main interest naturally centered around the reception of Gov. Hayes, and though the formal ceremonies attending this were of a brief and simple character, there was a spontaneous enthusiasm and cordiality about the whole affair which made it peculiarly interesting, and under the circumstances, was not without political significance. Though the morning was cold and raw, and a leaden sky threatened rain, the crowd of visitors were out early, and long before the hour appointed for the Governor's visit, gate A, at which he was to be received, seemed an object of absorbing interest to large numbers of patient people. Any one moving through the throng which collected here, and about the Ohio State building, could not but notice the predominance of the farming element among the visitors. The Ohio farmer was out in full force, with his wife, family, and relatives. The Ohio farmer is of robust physique, and when bent on progress is distressingly oblivious of such obstacles as other and less vigorous people. These peculiarities made it rather trying work to hold a place near the designated gate, and it was no small satisfaction that one heard the shout and the cheering which at 11 o'clock announced that Gov. Hayes had left the Transcontinental Hotel and was crossing to the entrance of the grounds. The Governor was accompanied by Adj. Gen. Carr, of Cincinnati; Gen. R. M. Mitchell, of Columbus; Col. H. T. Brinsmaid, of Cleveland; and Col. L. C. Weir, of Cincinnati. All the members of the staff were in full uniform.

On reaching the gate, Director-General Goshorn, Gen. J. R. Hawley and Hon. John Welch were in waiting to receive the party. The way was kept clear by the Police and a detachment of the Centennial Guard; but there was a rush to hear the speeches. In this the expectant crowd were disappointed, for no speeches were made. There was a general bowing, smiling, and shaking of hands all round; more cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs by the public; and then, preceded by the First Brigade Band, the whole party marched over to the Ohio State Building. A dense throng surrounded this, and it was not without difficulty that the way was kept clear for the procession to move. Everybody seemed determined to see the next President if he perished in the attempt, and the crushing, pushing, cheering, and the general enthusiasm, was quite alarming. With considerable difficulty the way was kept clear for the procession to pass, and while the chimes on Machinery Hall rang out a merry welcome, the distinguished visitors passed across to the Ohio State Building. Flags were fluttering from all points of the structure, the piazza in front had also been draped. The Ohio Commissioners, with their blue and silver badges conspicuously displayed, were in waiting, and Gen. McCook stood at the door to welcome his Excellency. The whole party entered without further ceremony. The crowd now began to press nearer and nearer, and gave the guard full employment to keep its enthusiasm from breaking down the temporary barriers placed around the building. Continuous shouts of "Hayes! Hayes!" were given with all the vigor of lungs strengthened by out-door life in Ohio fields. In a few minutes Gov. Hayes appeared at the east portico, and then such a roar of greeting swelled up as could be heard half a mile off. Men flung up their hats and waved canes and umbrellas with a vigor which was quite terrifying; women waved their handkerchiefs and veils; everybody cheered and shouted "Hayes! Hayes!"

When silence had been restored, Gen. Hawley stepped forward and introduced Gov. Hayes in the following brief address:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is my great pleasure to introduce to you his Excellency Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, the Chief Magistrate of that State, and, as many of us hope, the next Chief Magistrate of the Union. [Enthusiastic cheers.] It gives me pleasure in the name of the managers of the Centennial Exhibition to extend a welcome which we feel stronger than words can express. We welcome also our brethren from the great State of Ohio. You, with generous hearts and loyal impulses, helped us in our great work, and we join with you in pledging ourselves to the continuance of the Union, the Constitution, and freedom to the whole country. When the next Centennial closes its second century of growth and prosperity, may it show a greater progress than the present even. I now introduce to you our honored guest, Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio.

Another round of cheering and shouting followed Gen. Hawley's address, but the noise subsided in an instant as Gov. Hayes stepped forward to speak. His address was as follows:

On behalf of the people of Ohio, I desire to make their grateful acknowledgment to all of the Centennial authorities, for the reception and cordial welcome given us. I desire also, on behalf of the State of Ohio, to express our appreciation of the honor done to us by the presence of the Centennial Commissions from foreign countries, who are here with us in their respective representative capacities; to the representatives of the Executive Department of our National Government in charge of the Government exhibits, and to the Centennial Commissioners of our sister States who have honored us with their welcome presence. Also, to the people, one and all, citizens of other States and of other lands than our own, who are here to join with us in this commemoration. The citizens of Ohio have been deeply interested in this celebration, and are greatly gratified by its success. If events are to be measured by their results, the work of the great founders of the National Government may well be commemorated by the people of all the States, and by none more heartily than by the people of Ohio. When independence was declared Ohio had no existence. Over all that is now Ohio stretched one vast unbroken wilderness. What is Ohio now? A state with 3,000,000 of inhabitants; a greater population than that possessed by all the colonies when they achieved their independence. But it is not for me, it is not for us, fellow-citizens of Ohio, to dwell on the growth, the progress, and prosperity of Ohio. A very instructive address on all these topics was delivered some weeks ago by a distinguished citizen of our State. We are here to-day as citizens of Ohio, upon the invitation of the Board of Centennial Managers of our State, to complete the commemoration exercises on our part contemplated in the original invitation of the National Commission. It is enough for us to say that we rejoice that our homes are in Ohio; it is enough for us to say that we are grateful that our lines have fallen unto us in such pleasant places, and that we have such a heritage as Ohio now is. Ohio has been signally honored by the selection of one of her citizens as the Director General of this great enterprise. We are glad to know that General Goshorn has so discharged the duties of his office that his name will be honorably remembered in connection with this Exhibition. We wish, as citizens of Ohio, to congratulate especially the citizens of Philadelphia and the people of Pennsylvania on the fortunate issue of this great enterprise. It is mainly their enterprise; upon them its great burden devolved, and to them belongs the lion's share of the glory of its great success. This Centennial Exhibition is now drawing to its close. It will not be forgotten. It will pass into history. It will live in the minds of our countrymen, linked with recollections of the fathers whose work it has so fitly commemorated. We hope that the influence of this celebration will be to extend and perpetuate the principles of our Revolutionary ancestors, and to give increased assurance to all mankind that the new nation brought forth on this continent a hundred years ago is destined under Providence long to remain the home of freedom and the refuge of the oppressed.

It is unnecessary to say that there was cheering when Gov. Hayes closed his remarks, or that it was loud and long continued. The crowd had been very attentive and quiet while he continued to speak, but it amply made up for this effort of self-restraint when the Governor bowed and retired inside. The people were not yet satisfied, and yelled and yelled again, so that he had to come to the windows on the second floor and give everybody an opportunity to get a good square look at him.

In a short time the doors of the building were thrown open for the public reception. There was a rush. Congratulating himself on being so near the entrance, the TIMES correspondent attempted to be one of the first to pay his respects to the next President. In a few brief but impressive minutes he found himself on the outside of the crowd, and strangely enough, with still some portion of his boots left. None but an Ohio farmer was equal to a charge upon that door. Gen. Hawley, however, came to the rescue, as he always does in such times as these, and by various back ways and surreptitious entries, passed inside several distressed individuals, who had fared badly in the contest at the front.

While the Governor in the main room was shaking hands with his friends at the rate, by actual count, of thirty-eight a minute, Mrs. Hayes and the charmingly beautiful Mrs. Sprague, also a daughter of Ohio, held an informal little reception in another room up stairs, at which a number of ladies were present. Only a few favored individuals were admitted here. Senator Sprague, ex-Gov. Noyes, Hon. Kilby Smith, and Hon. Ben Wade were among the little group of gentlemen who gathered in the room, and afterward old Mr. Wade seemed to hold a reception on his own account, so numerous were the gentlemen who desired to shake hands with and talk to the veteran Senator. Meanwhile the public reception went on in the main room—one incident of which was the presentation to the Governor of a beautiful bouquet of flowers—until it became evident that if Gov. Hayes was to receive everybody who came, he would probably have to be carried away on a stretcher at the close. He had shaken hands with about ten thousand people, and thousands of others were still pressing in from the outside, where the rear portion of the mass was still shouting "Hayes! Hayes!" as a hint to the Governor to come out. So the reception was temporarily interrupted, and His Excellency went up and on to the outside gallery, and the people got another good look at him. This brief respite, and the breath of fresh air, enabled the Governor to begin again. About four or five thousand more of his friends shook his tired arm, and then he gave out. The strain was too much. Gen. Hawley proposed that he speak a few words to the crowd from the gallery, and that that should close the reception. This was done. The Governor came out, bowed, and the people cheered wildly. He took off his hat, and seeing he was about to speak, there was a sudden silence. In tones which made every word distinctly heard by everyone, the Governor thanked his fellow-citizens for their attendance; said it was a great pleasure to him to see them; that he wished to do what would be satisfactory to all, but it was impossible for him to receive everyone individually. He therefore would ask to be excused from continuing the reception in the room below, and wished that that all might remember this day with as much pleasure as he should. [Loud cheering.]

The Governor then retired, and the crowd dispersed its several ways. The number of visitors to-day on cash admissions was about one hundred and twenty-five thousand.

Gov. Hayes, accompanied by Mr. Goshorn, called at the Philadelphia Municipal Building, where Gov. Hartranft and Mayor Stokely were receiving the merchants and produce men. The Governor's appearance was greeted with a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm. Loud calls were made for a speech. In response to the general and repeated demand, the Governor mounted a chair and briefly returned his thanks. "Gentlemen," said he, "I beg to tender you my profound acknowledgment for the reception you have given me to-day as the Governor of Ohio. I did not expect to meet you here, and merely called in on passing to pay my respects. [A voice—"Three cheers for Gov. Hayes," which were given with a will.] When the cheering had subsided his Excellency again thanked the gentlemen for the way they had done honor to Ohio, and with this dismounted from the chair and wedged his way out of the building.

RECEPTION OF THE GOVERNOR AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The reception at the Union League Club in the evening was not greatly different from the public reception during the day. There was a studious avoidance of formality, and especially of speech making, only the most ordinary interchange of courtesies taking place. The Governor came to the Club-house shortly after 8 o'clock, and was received by the President, Mr. Borie. He took his place in the parlor and began handshaking, &c., as before. While this was going on, a crowd of a thousand or more collected in the street outside the Club-house, and yelled with a deafening vigor and persistency for the Governor to appear. The noise and urgency of the demand became such that something had to be done, so Mr. Borie went out on the portico and told the crowd that Gov. Hayes would be very glad to have them, one and all, come into the house and shake hands, but as this was a physical impossibility his Excellency would come out and speak to them. Mr. Borie then introduced the Governor amid loud and continued cheering. A great deal of energetic waving of hands and hats was necessary to quiet this, and when it was done Gov. Hayes said:

MY FRIENDS: You all understand that I came here as the representative of Ohio to attend the celebration at the Centennial, of what is called Ohio Day, and it gives me the greatest satisfaction to see how well Philadelphia has turned out to give *éclat* to that celebration. I shall go home and report how heartily you have joined with our people to make the day a success, and I assure you that the honor you have paid the State of Ohio does the heart of a Buckeye good to see.

The last phrase was delivered with an emphasis which drew a hearty cheer and much laughter from the audience, and bidding them all good night, the Governor returned inside, where the reception was resumed. It was quite informal, not even dress coats and gloves being required, and, truth to say, His Excellency's personal appearance was more informal than any of those who crowded to pay their respects to him, for he wore a dreadfully shabby coat and a shockingly bad hat, all brushed up the wrong way. A collation concluded the ceremonies of the evening, and the Governor retired early, looking, as well he might, rather fatigued with the labors of the day.

REUNION OF THE MERCHANTS.

A GALA DAY AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION—THE THREE GREAT CITIES UNITED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—It may seem strange, nevertheless it is a fact, that to-day the merchants of the three great cities of the Union joined hands at the Centennial, and many of them admitted the fact of never having seen the great exposition before. This was the day appointed by the Produce Exchange of New-York City, to whom belongs the honor of calling together the merchants of the United States to come forward and attest their admiration for the great exhibition. In answer to the call, there assembled some twenty-five hundred gentlemen, representing the commercial and financial interests. The New-Yorkers came here 500 strong, represented by L. G. N. Stark, President of the Produce Exchange; George C. Martin, of David Dows & Co., Secretary; and some three hundred members; the Cotton Exchange, headed by Jas. F. Wenman, President, and two hundred members; the Grocers' Exchange, F. B. Thurber, President; the Maritime Exchange, Thos. P. Ball, President, and the Cheap Transportation Exchange, B. P. Baker, President, all of whom left New-York at a quarter before eight, arrived here after 11 o'clock. Preceded by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, the party proceeded to the Centennial grounds, and were conducted to the Pennsylvania State Building, where George W. Mears, Esq., President of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, made an address on the rise and progress of America, but most of the members being familiar with that topic, agreed that the speech was a good one, and after parading over half the Centennial grounds, arrived at the Philadelphia Municipal Building, where William M. Baugh, Esq., treated them to a repast. In addition to the gentlemen from New-York there were William Dalton, President of the Trenton Board of Trade; William W. Steel, Secretary, and about forty members; the Baltimore Flour and Cotton Exchange, Charles D. Fisher, President, with some four hundred and fifty representatives, who found their way over the route from Columbia and the Pennsylvania Railroad; a representation from the Davenport, Iowa, Board of Trade, comprising Gen. I. S. Shaw, Frank Kidd, and Col. R. M. Littler, and delegates from Savannah, Georgia, Peoria, Illinois, Chicago, Buffalo, Cincinnati and Milwaukee. The latter-named cities did not send regular delegations, but members who happened here represented the boards at this great meeting.

Mr. Stark replied to Mr. Mears' address in a few well-chosen remarks, and as the representatives had not seen a lunch for some eight hours, the hospitality of the Philadelphians was received with earnest and assiduous appreciation. The whole affair was informal, and at the conclusion of the lunch the delegates strolled through the buildings to see the sights, many, however, making it a point to pay their respects to Gov. Hayes, who was holding a reception in the Ohio State building, a few rods off.

Addresses were made to the boards by Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, Mayor Stokely, Stephen N. Winslow, Esq., and others. The great rush of the day was in getting on board the trains to reach home, the crowd in the depot being immense and the crush terrible, but, fortunately, no one was injured.

ARRIVAL IN NEW-YORK.

The merchants, after some delay, started from Philadelphia on their way homeward, arriving in Communipaw about an hour and a half behind time, the train coming with the regular 9:40 train, which was enormous, and had to be divided into four sections. While crossing to this City, Grafulla's Band played some fine selections from "La Fille de Mme. Angot," and as the ferry-boat entered the slip they played "Home Again," in which a large number of those on board joined.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

CLOSE OF THE BIG HORN AND YELLOWSTONE CAMPAIGN—THE POWDER RIVER EXPEDITION—PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

CHEYENNE, Oct. 25.—The arrival of Gen. Merritt's command at Red Cloud yesterday signalized the closing up of the Big Horn and Yellowstone campaign, which will be succeeded by the Powder River expedition, consisting of fifteen companies of infantry and eleven companies of cavalry, the latter principally of the Fourth Regiment, with a few companies of the Second and Third which have not been in the Summer campaign. All are fresh troops, and will be commanded by Gen. Crook in person. The Fifth Cavalry will have its Winter Head-quarters at Fort Russell, Gen. Merritt in command. The Third goes to Fort Laramie. Ten companies will remain at Red Cloud. Spotted Tail was formally installed Chief of the Sioux Nation by virtue of the authority of the President, and was as such accepted by all the Indians at that agency. The capture made by Gen. Merritt consisted of 500 Indians, 700 ponies, and a large number of arms. The last two named will be disposed of at auction on Nov. 2, at Fort Laramie. The moral effect of this decisive policy is wholesome, and peace promises to prevail at the agencies.

GEN. TERRY DISARMS THE INDIANS AT STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 26.—The *Pioneer Press* has a special from Bismarck which says that Gen. Terry was still at Standing Rock last evening. He had succeeded in disarming all of the Indians at the agency and possessing himself of their ponies. It is believed that the Indians hid most of their arms, as they had a day's warning, and only about two hundred stand have been found, including shotguns and revolvers. About six hundred ponies were surrendered, and a large number are yet to be brought in. The Indians seem to take kindly to the move as they come to understand it, but some of them were at first inclined to resist. Gen. Terry informed them that the property would be sold and the proceeds invested in cattle and such other goods as would be useful to them. No one except Gen. Terry and those immediately connected with him have any idea whether his next movement will be toward Cheyenne or to strike the hostiles.

THE CANADIAN INDIANS.

OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—Advices from Commissioner McLeod, at Cypress Hill, announce the arrival of a hundred men of the Mounted Police force, and two guns. They will Winter at Cypress Hill Fort, and a similar force will be stationed at Fort McLeod in view of the movements of the American Sioux. A large number of Indians have already congregated in the vicinity of both forts.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF TWO MURDERERS.

EGG HARBOR, Oct. 26.—This evening about 7 o'clock, as the Deputy Sheriff was making his rounds, he discovered that Hill and Fallen, the confined murderers, had been making a desperate effort to escape. They had used two old knives as saws, with which they had divided their manacles, leaving them tied upon their wrists and ankles with strings to avoid detection. Upon examination, it was discovered that they had dug a large hole in the chimney, which they had covered with a shirt. It seems that the two men had heard that a military guard would be stationed around the prison to-night, and as the presence of their spiritual adviser prevented the prosecution of their plans and they saw no hope of escape, they delivered up their tools and were again manacled. A guard of thirteen men is now stationed around the jail.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

ST. JOHN, Oct. 26.—An explosion to-night in a building occupied by Adam Young as a tinsmith shop fired the building. Seven men were working at the time in the fifth story, of whom Richard Nugent was burned to death, Andrew Coyle probably fatally injured and two others were burned severely.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE HOSTILE FORCES.

THE FIGHTING ON THE MORAVA—THE MONTENEGRINS HARRASSING MOUKHTAR PASHA—REPORTED CONCENTRATION OF RUSSIANS ON THE FRONTIER DENIED.

BELGRADE, Oct. 26.—Gen. Novoseloff has asked for reinforcements for the Servian Army of the Ibar, and Col. Becker has been ordered there with fresh troops.

An official bulletin states that the Turks, on Tuesday, made a desperate attempt to break Gen. Novoseloff's lines, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

Fighting continues around Alexinatz and Deligrad.

RAGUSA, Oct. 26.—The Montenegrins have cut Moukhtar Pasha's communication with Trebinje, and invested Nicsics. Great distress prevails in Montenegro, notwithstanding the military successes, because of the necessity of maintaining a large number of refugees.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A Berlin dispatch says: "The correspondence of the *North German Gazette* from St. Petersburg denies the more alarming reports, such as those of the concentration of large forces on the Turkish frontier and the calling out of the reserves. The writer says the army is not yet on a war footing. Only preliminary measures have been taken, so that in case of need a considerable army could be in readiness without delay."

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Ragusa says the complete failure of Dervish Pasha's recent attack on the southern frontier of Montenegro ends the campaign for this year, as the Winter season has commenced. Moukhtar Pasha will shortly withdraw to Trebinje. The plain around Trebinje is completely flooded. Dervish Pasha's army is thoroughly demoralized. All the Catholic Albanians who joined the Turkish standard, have returned home and refuse to relinquish the arms supplied them by the Turks. The Asiatic volunteers have peremptorily demanded to be discharged.

The *Times* correspondent at Belgrade says: The depression here continues. I cannot help thinking we are at the beginning of the end. If the Russo-Servian Army is left unassisted, the Turks will assuredly reach Belgrade. They are advancing slowly and irresistibly. However, unless an armistice is concluded, Gen. Tchernayeff will certainly fight to the last. There is scarcely any reason to doubt that the Servian Government has lost all control over Tchernayeff, who is completely at variance with the Minister of War. With regard to the rumors of a crisis, the correspondent says doubtless the Ministers would gladly resign if the Prince would accept their resignation, and if they could get others to replace them. But these difficulties make a change of Ministry impossible. It is generally expected here that Servia will be created a kingdom; but this anticipation only increases the growing dread of Russian patronage among the better classes of Servians. Only thirty Russians arrived yesterday.

The *Times'* correspondent with the Turkish army telegraphs from Nisch, Oct. 25, that the Servians on the 21st evacuated Kronik after partly destroying the place. The Turks now hold the town, and have found valuable booty there.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* confirms the capture of Djunis by the Turks. He gives a circumstantial narrative of the five day's struggle from the 19th to the 23d, inclusive, and says it was unquestionably the greatest succes during the campaign. In consequence of their defeat the main portion of the Servian Army has withdrawn to Deligrad; but a part, at least, of Horvatovitch's forces has been cut off in the direction of Krusevatz, whence it can, however, retreat by the Servian Morava to Stalatz. It is not known whether the Servians still hold on to the left bank of the Morava; but this seems to be immaterial; they cannot make a stand there, as they would be liable to be cut off from the river and forced into the angle formed by the confluence of the two branches of the Moravs. Unless an armistice is concluded, the Servians must move back their defensive line from Alexinatz and Deligrad to Parathin and Cuprija which would open the Morava Valley with all its resources to the Turks.

THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

INTERVIEW OF THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR WITH THE SULTAN—SENTIMENT AMONG OTHER NATIONS—REPRESSING SYMPATHY WITH TURKEY IN PESTH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26.—The *Phare du Bosphore* (newspaper) of this city publishes the text of the speech delivered by Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, on presenting his credentials to the Sultan. Gen. Ignatieff said the Czar understood the difficulties of the situation, and although he did not dissimulate his sympathy for Turkey's Sclavonic subjects, he trusted existing difficulties would be removed so that the Sultan might improve the condition of his subjects. The Sultan replied in a similarly conciliatory strain. He hoped the Czar would contribute toward facilitating reforms.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says it is believed here that an understanding will be reached on the question of an armistice. Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, will have another private audience with the Sultan on Saturday.

Advices from Tefflis say the Turkish Consul General and his wife, whose assassination at that place was announced yesterday, were murdered by robbers. Russia is making every effort to discover the perpetrators of the crime.

BUSSELS, Oct. 26.—Advices received here from Vienna represent that the positions of Count Andrassy, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the whole Empire, and Herr Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, are precarious. The students of the University of Pesth, who have been forbidden by the Police to make a contemplated torchlight demonstration in honor of the Turkish Consul, have determined to disregard the prohibition. No conflict, however, is apprehended.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—A controversy has arisen between the German and Austrian newspapers in consequence of the latter's criticisms of Germany's attitude. The *National Zeitung* to-day, replying to an article in the *Pesther Lloyd*, says: "The attitude of the Hungarian press only tends to confirm Germany's cautious reserve and to justify its expediency."

BUCHAREST, Oct. 26.—A decree has been published here convoking the Roumanian Chambers in extraordinary session on the 2d of November next.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The *Post's* Berlin dispatch states that Roumania has given assurances that her military measures are intended for no other purpose than the ordinary Autumnal practice. The six weeks armistice with a prospect of prolongation by subsequent arrangement if necessary, is now reported to be secured.

The *Times* Vienna dispatch announces that Prince Ghika has arrived there, and goes to England, which power his mission mainly concerns. What I hear confirms the impression that Roumania is still hesitating.

A despatch to the *Times*, dated Berlin, Oct. 26, 8 P. M., says there is reason to believe that Russia, being herself averse to war, is endeavoring to induce Greece and Roumania to take the field. They, however, hesitate.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

THE RECENT CONSPIRACY IN SPAIN—CAPTURE OF A BELGIAN MURDERER.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—All the persons implicated in the recent conspiracy will be tried before ordinary tribunals. Among the documents discovered by the Government are decrees signed by Ruiz Zorilla conferring public appointments upon the intended leaders of the insurrection, and bonds redeemable after the success of the movement. All the military men arrested were on the half-pay list.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Leonard Aublain, the Belgian who escaped a few days ago from a compartment in a railway train between Ostend and Brussels, after having murdered an officer in whose custody he was being taken to Brussels, charged with robbery and murder, has been captured at Lille, France.

Silver is quoted to-day at 53⅝d. per ounce.

POLITICAL MEETINGS IN THIS STATE

THE REPUBLICANS OF ST. LAWRENCE AND FRANKLIN ACTIVE AND ENTHUSIASTIC—PARADE OF THE BOYS IN BLUE—SPEECHES BY SENATOR EDMUNDS, HON. SHERMAN S. ROGERS, AND OTHERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OGDENSBURG, Oct. 26.—That the Republicans of old St. Lawrence and Franklin are fully alive to the requirements of the present canvass has been shown to day by a demonstration such as has not been witnessed here in many years. From early morning the city wore a holiday appearance. All the trains arriving were crowded with people, whose sole object appeared to be to join in the demonstration. About noon a special train from Malone brought hundreds of Boys in Blue and many ladies. They were escorted to the town hall by bands of music, where dinner was served. Many of the towns of this county were largely represented by companies of Boys in Blue. At 2 o'clock the procession marched to the Fair Ground, where speeches were made by Senator Edmunds, of Vermont; Hon. Sherman S. Rogers; Hon. Clinton L. Merriam, of Lewis, and Major Brennan, of Malone. Floral Hall, which will seat 3,000 people, was literally packed. Mechanics' Hall was also crowded full, and an out-door meeting was organized. Hon. William A. Wheeler was expected, but this morning a telegram was received from his physician stating that it was impossible for Mr. Wheeler to leave home. He is confined to his room, threatened with fever, and is unable to speak aloud. Judge James, Gen. N. M. Curtis, and Gen. E. A. Merritt took an active part in the demonstration. The singing of the Malone Glee Club, which is composed of the most prominent men of that village was a striking feature. To-night the streets were thronged with thousands of people to witness the torch-light procession which was headed by Gen. Curtis, and prominent men from all parts of the county filled the ranks. Following is a partial list of the bankers, merchants, lawyers, and other influential business men of this city, who bore torches: W. H. Daniels, C. B. Herriman, James Armstrong, Dr. Bartholemew, C. A. Merriman, Stillman Foote, Joseph Brown, A. M. Herriman, J. F. Seely, Dr. Sherman, S. H. Palmer, N. H. Little, George A. Eddy, General Manager of the Northern Transportation Company; S. H. Purcell, E. N. Miriam, E. Vilas, L. D. Ralph, R. J. Atcheson, A. E. Smith, Dr. Blodgett, W. C. Alden, Senator Moore, and Hon. W. L. Proctor. The latter gentleman was successively elected Mayor of Ogdensburg four times, and it is against him that the Watertown *Despatch* recently issued a malicious calumny that he supported Tilden and Hendricks. The demonstration was very satisfactory to the Republicans, and St. Lawrence may be relied on next month for a majority of the old sort.

SPEECH BY GEN. N. M. CURTIS AT PLATTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Oct. 26.—There was a grand rally at the Court-house last evening to hear Gen. N. M. Curtis, who discussed the issues of the campaign in a masterly manner. The audience was deeply interested throughout by the eloquent and impassioned speech of Gen. Curtis.

GEN. SICKLES ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED AT MIDDLETOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Oct. 26.—Of all the great meetings of the campaign in this neighborhood, that of to-night was the largest and most successful. Hundreds were unable to get within the hall. Gen. Sickles and Hon. Horace Bemis made telling speeches. The assemblage was wild with enthusiasm. Scores of veterans belonging to Gen. Sickles' old corps came out to greet him. It was nearly midnight before the meeting broke up.

JARVIS LORD'S ROAST OX—SUDDEN TURNING UP OF DEMOCRATIC NOSES—UNUSUAL SENSITIVENESS TO UNPLEASANT ODORS—RICHARD O'GORMAN IN A HIGH STATE OF EXPECTANCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 26.—A grand Democratic demonstration, barbecue, &c., to-day drew out a considerable crowd, curiosity impelling many, especially to the barbecue, but the affair was not a success. The "roast" emitted a horrible stench from the carcass, that nauseated the people, and the beef and bread were thrown to the dogs. All appetites went up in the smoke of Jarvis Lord's sacrificial ox. "Straws" (ballots) taken at the barbecue resulted quite as much in favor of the Republican as the Democratic candidates. In the evening a tremendous effort was made to get up enthusiasm, by fife and drum, and a few mediocre fire-works A procession of about two hundred torch-bearers, with other stragglers, filled the City Hall, where R. O'Gorman entertained the audience for an hour and a half, with a tirade on the extravagance of Republican officials, and then beautifully delineating the good old times "Tilden would bring back" when "Richard would be himself again." Among other speakers, present during the day were: A. P. Laning, of Buffalo; J. W. Graves, of Medina; A. M. Keiley, of Richmond, Va.; Ike Garfield, of Syracuse, and that "eminent" reformer, "Lee." Faulkner, of Livingston. Measured by the most favorable standard the whole affair fell far short of Democratic expectations, and will have no appreciable effect on the canvass.

THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

JUDGE DITTENHOEFER ADDRESSES A LARGE MEETING AT BRIDGEPORT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 26.—A large Republican meeting was held here to-night to hear Judge Dittenhoefer, of New York. Among the audience were many of the prominent Germans of the town. The speaker held the attention of the large audience for over two hours. His speech was a review of the pending issues, referring especially to the Southern claims and Tilden's recent letter. He said that Tilden had had a scare, and under its influence had published a card to the public—a shrewd and safe device—for while the South will, under all circumstances, hold fast to Tilden, not believing the card was meant in good faith, it is expected that some Northern men will be caught by this new promise of the man who, to catch votes, trampled under foot his early promise in favor of upholding the Specie Resumption act. The success of Tilden does not mean so much the success of a man as of the party that must always remain what it always was—the abject slave of the South, now united and solid for the payment of their claims.

GRAND REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN WATERBURY—ADDRESSES BY EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WATERBURY, Oct. 26.—Congressman Kellogg presided over and ex-Postmaster General Jewell to-night addressed the largest political meeting ever held in this city. The City Hall was crowded with two thousand voters, and hundreds were unable to gain admission. Previous to the meeting there was a great torch-light parade of the Hayes and Wheeler campaign clubs. The enthusiasm was unbounded. Mr. Jewell's reception was most hearty, and he made an able speech.

MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic Convention of Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday made the following nominations: For Mayor, Major W. E. Hayl Chief of Police John Kerou; Chosen Freeholders, D. O'Sullivan, Peter Eder, and T. J. Carlton; Surveyors, Joan Helmel and Patrick Sullivan.

GEN. HARRISON IN NEWARK, N. J.

THE INDIANA STATESMAN REVIEWS THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, spoke at the Rink on Washington street, Newark, N. J., yesterday afternoon. At 3 o'clock the building was filled by an enthusiastic audience. The meeting was called to order by Col. Bassett, Chairman of the County Central Committee. Oliver Johnson was elected Chairman. He introduced Gen. Harrison as a soldier, orator and statesman. Gen. Harrison said he came to show the people that neither he nor the Republican Party were dead, although defeated. They had a hard battle to fight, as the Democrats were intrenched in all the State offices, while the Republicans had to fight in the open field. Still they had occasion to rejoice. The gains were all on the Republican side and the losses on the Democratic. The Republicans gained four Congressmen and 12,000 votes. If the rest of the States do as well, Congress will be snatched from the traitors who now control it. The speaker had strong hopes of carrying Indiana. The election was lost in October through fraud, but the infamous gangs of repeaters who had swelled the Democratic majority had been driven out of the State, and would not be able to vote in November. Gen. Harrison said our educational interests were not safe in the hands of the Democratic Party, and "we cannot afford to banish modern history from the public schools to accommodate that party." Speaking of the Democracy of Reform, the speaker said that there would doubtless be some bad men in the Republican Party as well as in the Democratic Party, and there had been crimes of more or less magnitude, but they had been pointed at by the Republican finger of scorn. The Republicans would correct abuses and punish evil-doers without the aid of Democratic reformers. "Why," said the speaker, "had men creep into the church of God." The Republicans should not leave the freedmen of the South to the cruel mercy of the rebels, whose hearts already throb with the madness of joy at the news they have received of the Democratic successes in Indiana and West Virginia. In reviewing the history of the Democratic party, the speaker said that it had nursed nullification. Gen. Harrison ably reviewed the Southern question, and defended Gen. Grant's course in sending troops to South Carolina to secure a fair and peaceable election. The speaker next alluded to the numerous claims of every description which the rebels are prepared to send in in case of Mr. Tilden's election, and he showed that Mr. Tilden dare not refuse to pass them. The Republican Party, headed by Gov. Hayes, will stand between the people and this horde of hungry claimants. He showed that Gov. Tilden was no more of a reformer than a man in a crowd who joined in the cry of "stop thief." We want, he said, a President who will quietly and faithfully perform his duties without stopping to blow his trumpet.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT—THE 30TH DAY OF NOVEMBER APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The following proclamation was issued by President Grant to-day:

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

From year to year we have been accustomed to pause in our daily pursuits and set apart a time to offer our thanks to Almighty God for the special blessings He has vouchsafed to us, with our prayers for a continuance thereof. We have at this time equal reason to be thankful for His continued protection, and for the many material blessings His bounty has bestowed. In addition to these favors accorded to us as individuals, we have especial occasion to express our hearty thanks to Almighty God that by His providence and guidance our Government, established a century ago, has been enabled to fulfil the purpose of its founders in offering an asylum to the people of every race, securing civil and religious liberty to all within its borders, and meting out to every individual alike, justice and equality before the law. It is, moreover, especially our duty to offer our humble prayers to the Father of all mercies for a continuance of His divine favor to us as a nation and as individuals.

By reason of all these considerations, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend to the people of the United States to devote the 30th day of November next to the expressions of their thanks and prayers to Almighty God, and laying aside their daily avocations and all secular occupations, to assemble in their respective places of worship and observe such day as a day of thanksgiving and rest.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and first. U. S. GRANT,

[L.S.] By the President,
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

CHICAGO JUSTICE.

THE JURY UNABLE TO AGREE IN THE SULLIVAN MURDER CASE—A STRONG PUBLIC FEELING MANIFESTED—JUDGE M'ALLISTER REQUESTED TO RESIGN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The trial of Alexander Sullivan, formerly Secretary of the Board of Public Works, for the shooting of Francis Hanford, in August last, came to a termination to-day. The jury, which left the Court Room at 6 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, came into Court at 10 o'clock this forenoon and reported that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, and they were thereupon discharged. Eleven men were favorable to acquittal, and one for conviction. There has been, and still is, a very strong public sentiment growing out of this unfortunate affair, attributable largely to the religious standing of the parties immediately interested in it. Feeling has also run very high against Judge McAllister, before whom the case was tried, for his alleged rulings in favor of the acquittal of Sullivan. This afternoon numerous petitions have been circulating in all parts of the city, demanding of McAllister that he resign his position on the bench. McAllister was for years, and until last Spring, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States rising barometer, stationary or slightly lower temperature, north to west winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, followed in the western portion of the former by slowly falling barometer and winds shifting to warmer easterly or southerly.*

A REPUBLICAN BANNER DESTROYED.

As the procession was passing along Third avenue, quite a serious disturbance took places between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, resulting in a free fight, and several persons were badly injured. During the confusion of the fight some of the torch-bearers set fire to the large banner of the Sixteenth Assembly

Chief Justice Church is found on the stump with E. K. Apgar, or any other man advocating the election of Samuel J. Tilden to the Presidency, the end of the world will not be far off.

THE HOSKINS-FLAGLER QUARREL.

NO SETTLEMENT OF THEIR TROUBLES—PROBABLE RESULTS OF THE CONTROVERSY—THE DEMOCRATS HOPE TO GAIN A CONGRESSMAN BY IT—THE EXPECTED MAJORITIES ON THE GENERAL TICKET.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BATAVIA, Monday, Oct. 23, 1876.

A newspaper correspondent, or any other man whose business it is to collect and report facts, may well despair of attempting to get at the real merits of the controversy now raging in this Congressional district, comprising the Counties of Wyoming, Genesee, and Niagara. One would think, to hear the people talk, that the fate of the universe depended on the question whether George G. Hoskins shall continue to represent the district in Congress for another term or whether he shall stay at home. The success of the Republican Party in the coming contest; the election of Hayes and Wheeler, or Tilden and Hendricks, for President and Vice President, or of Morgan or Robinson for Governor, are matters of no consequence to them compared with the petty personal quarrel that has been gotten up between Hoskins and Flagler as to which has a right to go to Congress from this district. The bitterness of the two factions not only blinds them to all considerations for the public welfare, but renders them incapable of agreeing on anything—even on historical facts, or figures, or dates. I really believe that if one party should hear that the other party had said that two and two make four they would deny it with indignation and asperse the character of the man who said it. The Hoskins party, for example, deny in the first place, the facts out of which the quarrel originated, viz., that Niagara County was entitled to the nomination because of a long-standing custom which gave the candidate for Congress to the three counties in rotation. They assert that no such custom has prevailed, either in theory or practice, since the foundation of the Republican Party or since the organization of this Congressional district. Again, the Flagler party charge that Hoskins left his seat in Congress at a critical time, and came on here and spent five weeks in canvassing for his own renomination and securing, by corrupt means, delegates to the convention; and this being one of their gravest accusations, they have suspended a huge Flagler banner across the main street in this village, inscribed with the famous quotation from Rutherford B. Hayes: "Any man who will quit his post to canvass for Congress ought to be scalped." The Hoskins party, on the other hand, deny all this, and assert that their candidate was only absent from his seat two weeks, in stead of five, and that he only came here then at the earnest solicitation of his friends, and did very little, if any, canvassing in person. And as to the "corruption," they charge it all on the other side. So, too, with reference to the offers of settlement and compromise between the two contending parties. The Flagler men say they have made three or four honorable propositions for union and harmony in the party, while the Hoskins men say they have offered none such and have rejected all honorable propositions on their side. There is only one thing asserted by one side and admitted by the other, and that is that Hoskins got what is called in a party sense the "regular nomination." The Flagler party admit that they are "bolters," and justify it on the ground that the "regular nomination" was corruptly obtained and the nominee is a corrupt man. To ask them to subscribe to the civil-service platform of their Presidential candidate, and at the same time to support George G. Hoskins, they say, is to ask what no honest man can do. They have made up their minds to "break the machine" that forces these unpopular nominations on the people, be the consequences what they may, and they say they know of no better time than the beginning of a new century in the history of the Republic to do it.

What is to be the result of the quarrel is a question on which they differ as widely as on the merits of the, controversy. The Hoskins party say they shall elect their candidate in spite of the bolt of the petty clique of soreheads, while the Flagler party are equally confident that their man will come out triumphant. The best judges on this point are probably the Democrats, for it is a skunk and woodchuck fight with them, and affords more amusement and satisfaction, in a political way, than they have enjoyed for a long time. The landlord of the St. James Hotel, who is a "born Democrat" and a good purveyor, whatever he may be as a prophet, gives it as his opinion that it will be a Kilkenny fight, resulting in a Democratic Congressman, and he is probably right. If this were all that is to come of it, it might be endured; but it is admitted that the quarrel will have an unfavorable effect upon the national and State tickets. All the energies of both parties are centred on the Congressional contest, and the Presidential canvass is almost ignored. Besides, the Flagler men say that if Hoskins is elected they would be as badly off with a Republican in the Presidential chair as with a Democrat. In the early part of the campaign a club of Boys in Blue was formed in this village, and their uniforms were purchased, but they have never had a parade, and last week they disbanded. The Hoskins men say this was because the President of the club is among the "bolters," and the other Boys in Blue refused to march under his leadership; but they do not explain why another club was not formed with a President who is not a "bolter." On the other side, the Flagler party cite this as evidence of the little attention paid to the Presidential canvass by reason of the Congressional quarrel. It is certainly to the credit of the Hoskins faction that they profess far more interest in the national canvass than their opponents do, and are working harder to secure a victory. The Flagler men predict a majority of 2,000 for Hayes and Wheeler and the State ticket in the congressional district, while the Hoskins men feel sure of 3,000 and over. The Republican majority in the District last year was about 1,700. In 1872 it was about 3,800 for Grant. The Post Master of Batavia, who is a Hoskins man, estimates the majority on the State and national tickets at not less than 500 in Niagara County, 1,200 in Genesee County, and 1,500 in Wyoming County. He estimates that of this majority Flagler will draw off about 1,000 in Niagara, 500 in Genesee, and 500 in Wyoming, leaving Hoskins a majority of 1,000 and over. The other side, however, repudiate this calculation as absurd, and say that if Flagler is not elected, Benedict, the Democratic candidate, will be.

It is conceded on both sides that the Republicans will elect their Assemblyman in Wyoming County, Arthur Clark, the last year's member; also, their candidate in Genesee County, Eli Taylor (a new man) and James W. Brown, who has been renominated in the Second District of Niagara County. The First District of Niagara is Democratic, and Mr. Bissell will probably be re-elected. With the exception of the fight on Congressman, the outlook is favorable in these three counties for the old-fashioned majorities, but unless this is settled before election day its effect can scarcely fail to be more or less unfavorable to the general ticket.

A DEMOCRATIC PARADE.

TILDEN'S TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION

A LARGE DEMONSTRATION, BUT NO ENTHUSIASM MANIFESTED—A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF YOUTHS IN THE RANKS—HALF OF THOSE PRESENT WITHOUT TORCHES—THE PROCESSION REVIEWED FROM THE EVERETT HOUSE BY GOV. TILDEN.

A torch-light procession in honor of the national and State candidates of the Democratic Party took place last night, and was participated in by representatives from the various wards of this City and by contingents from Brooklyn and Jersey City. The demonstration was a large one, but in point of numbers and in enthusiasm it was far behind the parade of Democratic strength which occurred in 1868, and did not equal in any measure the "turnout" made six years ago when the "Ring" was in full power. The procession started from the corner of Washington place and Fifth avenue. To that place the Chief Marshal Gen. M. T. McMahon and his aids had been escorted from the Everitt House by the "Boys in Red, White, and Blue" of the Ninth Ward. At 9 o'clock the order to march was given, and the columns moved briskly up Fifth avenue. The Pioneer Club of the Ninth Ward led off, immediately behind the Police, and served as lightbearers to Gilmore's band, directly behind the band came the Chief Marshal's escort, which was formed in a hollow square about the Chief Marshal and his aids, all of whom were mounted. The first division, consisting of a delegation from New-Jersey under escort of the clubs of the First Assembly District, followed under the marshalship of Terence Duffy. The Boys in Red, White, and Blue of the Ninth District, perhaps, bore off the palm. They were in uniform, and marched under perfect drill. They had been selected with great care from several thousand applicants, their Colonel said, and he believed that there was not a "bummer" in the lot. A large number of those who participated in the procession were youths under twenty-one years of age. It was impossible to form an accurate estimate of the number of persons in the procession. There was no regularity as to the methods of arranging files and companies, and no uniformity in the distances between files and divisions. Of the latter there were twenty-three which were formed in various streets on Fifth avenue, between Washington place and Fourteenth street. Complete orders had been issued to the several Commanders of Divisions as to how they should fall in, and in what manner their companies should be arranged. But all directions were disregarded, because it was impossible to carry them out. The result was that half of the procession had no torches, and half of the remainder, like the unwise virgins of old, had no oil to burn in their lamps. Now and then a file or two of men would come along, but the good effect they produced upon the spectators was quite destroyed by the pranks of the boys, who taxed their ingenuity to the utmost to make the night one of unbounded jollity. The spaces between the divisions and the companies of the divisions were very long, giving the idea of a much greater procession in point of numbers than the facts would warrant. Taking a sweeping view of the procession from the Hippodrome roof, up Madison avenue to Thirty-fourth street, the sight was a very pleasing one; but the expectations aroused by such a view as this were sure to be dissipated by a single glance at the crowds passing down the avenue directly in front. The route of the procession was up Fifth avenue to Thirty-fourth street, through Thirty-fourth street to Madison avenue, down Madison avenue to Twenty-third street, through Twenty-third street to Third avenue, down Third avenue to Fourteenth street, through Fourteenth street to Fourth avenue, and up Fourth avenue to the Everett House, where the review by Gov. Tilden took place. The procession with difficulty made its passage at some points along the route, owing to the immense crowd of spectators that thronged the sidewalks and encroached upon the street. Thousands and thousands of people looked upon the procession. But there was no enthusiasm manifested. A few people here and there set up a timid cheer as their favorite clubs passed by their place of lookout, but for the most part the people viewed the procession with wonderful equanimity. There were no private houses illuminated, and no decorations of any kind were to be seen in front of any of the dwelling-houses along the route. The Manhattan Club burned up a few thousand feet of gas in honor of the occasion, and Tammany Hall called into use again its ancient bunting and Chinese lanterns.

THE PROCESSION AS VIEWED FROM THE EVERETT HOUSE.

The Everett House was the central, or at least the objective, point of the procession, and there of course the excitement culminated. It was overrun with marshals and aides de camp, and officials of every stamp having charge of or in some way remotely connected with the affair. The Democratic Committees, National and State, were big with the importance of the occasion, and everybody seemed to have functions of vast trust and responsibility to discharge. The plaza in Union square is a convenient place to review a large procession, but when that procession happens to be one in which torch-lights figure, and when a march from Fourteenth street to Thirty-fourth street and back is to be accomplished before the head of the procession reaches the place of review, the advantages are more than counterbalanced by the defects. It was so last evening. The procession had lost order and regularity before it came to the Everett House, and if some of the torch-bearers had their flambeaus still aflame, there were others whose light had gone down in the sockets. At this point was large, indeed, but it was a curious crowd come to see a spectacle, not an enthusiastic crowd prepared to give voice to its convictions. In truth, the long delay which it had to confront, and the rough usage to which its citizenship was subjected at the hands of the Police, were against any enthusiasm of a permanent and abiding texture. Some of them, when the lights came, had but feeble voice to spend in cheers, and most likely but slight inclination in that direction. A stand had been erected in front of the Everett House, and from this point Gov. Tilden was to see the procession pass. To this sacred ground, too, the *ci polloi* were admitted. The stand was surrounded with flaring beacon lights, but the great beacon light which would fain shine from the White House was not there yet, but was hiding its lustre for awhile in the Everett House. The immense crowd amused itself as best it might until the arrival of the procession. Balloons were sent up for its special delectation, promissory rockets were discharged, and some stands of fireworks in the centre of the plaza stood like a guarantee of future pyrotechnics. One of these devices showed the outline of the familiar Tilden and Hendricks faces, as seen in the campaign banners, and was intended, a wag suggested, when in full working order to represent their future state. The patience of the crowd was at length rewarded, and the sinuous line of light streamed from East Fourteenth street into Fourth avenue. Then there was commotion at the head-quarters. The Police were doubly active, the crowd pushed and swayed, and in a few minutes Mr. Tilden came from the Everett House leaning on the arm of Senator Kernan. Mayor Wickham was immediately behind, and then a long train of the members of the two committees. The procession had first filed in between the stand and the Everett House, but this was not according to the order of procession, and so it turned back again and passed on the Union square side of the stand. Gov. Tilden was immediately perched upon a little rostrum in the front, surrounded and supported by his faithful henchmen, and from this point he made his profoundest bows to the processionists, and to this point they made their obeisances. Gov. Tilden seemed "all tranquillity and smiles," but were they the tranquility and smiles of the placeman? But to that query there is no present answer. A space was cleared with difficulty by the Police, and the procession passed on in a broken and disorderly flight enough. It was composed of men and boys, but had more boys in it than men; it was uniformed and un-uniformed, with torches and without torches, with torches still lighted and with torches that had been lighted. There were black patches in the line of light here and there, and ugly gaps that defaced it a good deal. Still the bands played, fireworks were discharged, and the processionists went trooping by. For the lookers on, they were prepared for any amount of pageantry, but they had small leisure for enthusiasm, and the cheering which greeted Mr. Tilden was not such as should have come from so many throats. The extent of the procession, although its quality was not calculated to impress, was undoubtedly large, for a half hour after the front ranks had passed the stand at the Everett House the other end of it was still passing up Fifth avenue to Thirty-fourth street. It grew streams at last, and the crowd was rapidly dissolving before the long-drawn line had finished its marching. After the stand was passed the processionists moved down to Fourteenth street, where the divisions disbanded.

THE RANKS COUNTED.

A CAREFUL ESTIMATE BY AN EXPERT—ONLY 6,240 PERSONS IN THE PROCESSION.

An eye-witness stationed himself on the east side of Madison avenue, at Twenty-fourth street. At the time the last of the procession passed Twenty-fourth street, on its way up Fifth avenue, the procession had then occupied 103 minutes in passing the writer on its way down Madison avenue. A careful count was made of the number to each file, and an average established of ten to each file. In like manner, by a number of counts carefully compared with the watch, there was found to pass twelve files, or 120 persons per minute. There were numerous gaps in the procession, and many of great length. The short gaps were estimated on the basis of distance, the length of a block, 260 feet, or one-twentieth of a mile, being allowed to each minute of time, which is at the rate of three miles of travel per hour. The larger gaps were kept careful account of by the watch. Out of the 103 minutes referred to, sixty were stoppages and gaps, and but forty-three occupied by the procession in passing. During the first twenty-five minutes the lost space and time was ten minutes, or two-fifths, a higher average confidingly than for the whole 103 minutes, and from the appearance of the procession going up Fifth avenue, in sight, opposite, it was evidently quite as thin as for the last half-hour of observation, or about two-thirds waste; but allowing the same average as for the 103 minutes, and allowing the same rate of travel, three miles per hour, it would take twenty-two minutes for the remainder of the procession to reach the point of observation on Madison avenue, and of this 13 minutes could be gaps and stoppages and 9 minutes of passing people. Add this to the 43 minutes before named and you have 52 minutes of passing people at the rate of 120 per minute, or 6,240 persons as constituting the procession. Where there were wagons in the procession, or horsemen which occupied, as near as could be estimated, twice the space proportionately of the files on foot, the same were counted at half time, and all estimated the same as files on foot. This makes the estimated time of passing less than the actual time, but maintains the correct count as to the *number* of persons in the procession.

About one in seven was old enough to be a voter, the remainder being boys ranging from twelve to twenty years of age. Allowing every man to be a voter, there were, therefore, a little less than one thoutand voters in the procession.

BEN. H. HILL AGAIN.

HE DEFENDS AND JUSTIFIES HIS INFAMOUS SPEECH IN CONGRESS AND EXPRESSES THE HOPE THAT THE SOUTH WILL ALWAYS BE SOLID.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, Oct. 24.

Last night an immense crowd, packed from pit to dome, assembled in the Opera-house to hear Congressmen B. H. Hill. The orator was introduced by Major R. J. Moses in the most eulogistic terms, as one who had spiked the guns of Andersonville, which were "charged" by Blaine. He was greeted with plaudits, long and long. He commenced by saying he had not been to Columbus since the war. The Southern people were of one mind. All were united by a bond of sympathy, infidelity to which was the highest crime. The people needed not argument nor appeals. He proceeded to show how the Republicans had obtained power, how they had abused it and how they should be overthrown. He traced the origin of sectional parties. *The North had always been on the offensive and the South defensive under the Constitution*, and the Republican Party had not been approved by a majority of the people of the country. There is not a provision of the Constitution they have not violated, not an honest man they have not robbed. They enfranchised the negro to form a Republican Party in the South, but were defeated in their aims, for the blacks are voting with the South and her Congressional delegation is thereby increased. He alluded to the former representatives of the South under bayonet rule as creatures it would seem the Lord ought to apologize for making. He sketched the action of the Democratic House, demonstrating how it had saved 56,000,000 from the estimates and 30,000,000 from the expenses of last year, allowing fully all claims for interest on public debt, pensions, and all of that character. The reductions would have been greater but for the Republican Senate.

The House then commenced investigations into the corruption of the Government. He would not charge the President with dishonesty, but every trail of a notorious thief which was struck led directly to the White House. To stop this the Republicans studied a counter-move to distract attention to other topics. They desired to fire the Northern heart, to divert attention from the thieves that were preying on the Government. About the holidays, in the House was introduced the Amnesty bill, introduced into the previous Republican body, of which Mr. Blaine was Speaker. It passed the Republican House without a dissenting voice, but failed in the Senate and had to be introduced again into the House. He alluded to the fact that Blaine flaunted theatrically in the chamber a 1,500-page volume, prepared by the Republican congressional direction, which went to prove the cruelties of the South to the prisoners, and we were barbarians. He held it up defiantly and proclaimed to the world the ex-Confederacy the hight of cruelty. Blaine made a violent and brutal attack upon us, consisting of accusations every one of which was utterly false.

He, [Hill] felt bound, let come what would, to defend the honesty, bravery and manhood of the South, and he did so with but one night's preparation as it came upon him too unexpectedly. That was the most memorable night of anxiety of all of his life, but messengers from Heaven seemed to fly to him from all directions with the very data that he desired. He met his enemy in defense of the South and it had been said that he was out of time, trouble would surely be brought about. Then, in the name of Heaven, when, who will say, is the proper time? When must a man act where character is assailed? If the South consists of barbarians as they were represented by Mr. Blaine, then he didn't desire to represent them. If trouble had to come, as many insisted, then let it come, if tribe brought about by his defending the honor of his people. We would have been lost to manhood had he not done so. That speech had made the Democracy votes in the North instead of losing them. It removed the impression of cruelty to prisoners both from the North and Europe. That appeal to passion had been lost and we hear nothing of it now in the debates. The fact that more Southerners died in Northern prisons, where every appliance could be had, than Northerners in Southern prisons, where even medical stores were limited, owing to the blockade, and when the Federal Government constantly refused exchange, and even to take their men back, was proved so conclusively that the world saw and believed.

It continued to dingor on the action of the Democratic House. At this time, it had no hand and a President shielded him, and how stealing had stopped. The present party in power would strive to retain it, for they feared investigation into their misrule and plunder of the last sixteen years. They had disenfranchised intelligence and virtue in the South and endeavored to give ignorance and poverty control, but it recoiled on their own heads. He spoke to the colored people, showed them how they had been swindled under the guise of the Freedmen's Bureau and Republicans, and their interests were identical with the South, whose interest it was to protect them.

The South is now solid, and *he hoped that it would everbe;* and highly important it is that it should be in reference to having Democratic Congresemen. While he respected both of the nominees for this office in this district, and regarded them both as personal friends, yet he would urge upon the Democratic Party to go solid for their nominee. Risk nothing—vote for the one whom they know to be a Democrat and not of *doubtful* associations. It is easy for Democrats to nominate a Democrat, and Democrats vote for him, for they know on whom to rely.

He regarded as an essential point there should be a Democratic House. Its necessity has been demonstrated. He believed Tilden would be elected. The present house has caused the Republicans to abandon all their leaders and nominate a pure negative. He was honest, but a negative honest. If we should fail in electing our nominee for President, which is not probable, by all means let us have a majority of Representatives, who can always, when they fail to carry any measure, prevent the Senate and President from action.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Another steamer from Spain arrived at Havana yesterday with 1,000 troops.

James T. Brickett was run over and killed by a freight train near Haverhill, Mass., yesterday.

In a game of base-ball at Providence, yesterday, the Bostons defeated the Hartfords by a score of 10 to 5.

During a quarrel at Haverhill, Mass., on Tuesday last, Jacob Plauff stabbed and killed Louis Emmill. Plauff was arrested.

Edward Ryan was drowned in Warren River, Rhode Island, on Wednesday, while attempting to board a coal vessel to obtain employment.

The shipment of petroleum from Montreal is rapidly increasing, and if continued at the present rate, will soon absorb all exported from Ontario.

Frank A. Wooley was shot and probably fatally wounded on Wednesday, at Grafton, Vt., by his brother, Solon Wooley. A feud had existed between them for some time, and it was during an attempt to effect a reconciliation that the shooting occurred.

It is understood that Hon. A. D. Foster, Managing Director of the Canada Central and the Brockville and Ottawa Railways, has severed his connection with those corporations, and that Mr. Abbott, for many years connected with those roads, will probably succeed him.

In the Superior Court at Worcester, Mass., yesterday, James Reed, alias Jim Ross, alias Barton, alias English Jim, his wife, Mary Reed, alias Dublin Polly, alias Polly Ross, and Ellen Griffin, were each sent to the House of Correction for one year, for attempting pocket-picking.

A dispatch from the Magdalen Islands reports that on the 16th and 17th inst. the heaviest gale known for years was experienced. Considerable damage was done on shore, and many fishing-boats were destroyed. No wrecks have been reported. The weather on the islands continues wild, cloudy and cold, with a strong piercing wind blowing down the course, striking the drivers full in the face when going along the back-stretch, almost blinding them. The attendance was small, but the track was in excellent condition. The first event was the resumption of the 2:30 race, which was interrupted yesterday by darkness. Sooner winning the fifth heat and the race. The following is the summary:

Sooner	4	1	1	1
Scotland	5	2	1	2
Carrollton	1	3	3	3
Mattie Lyle	2	5	7	5
Nellie	3	4	4	4
Venus	6	6	6	7
Nutwood	7	7	5	6

Time—2:35½, 2:31½, 2:32, 2:36, 2:31½.

The next race was free for all, purse $2,000; $1,000 to first, $500 to second, $300 to third, and $200 to the fourth horse. There were four entries; three started. Following is the summary:

Lady Maud	1	1	1
Adelaide	3	2	2
Nettie	2	3	3

Time—2:26, 2:32½, 2:25.

THE CRICKET FIELD.

ANNUAL MATCH BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CRICKETERS.

The annual match between the English and American cricketers came off yesterday on the Camp Washington (Staten Island Ground.) The English team went to the wickets first, but were soon disposed of for 66 runs, Meeran with 16, and Greig with 11, heading the score. In the latter's score were two hits for four each, one into the bay, the other a splendid square leg hit, well worth six. The Americans, who were unfortunately short two men, only made 34, Hicks, the catcher for the Mutual Base-ball Club, making 10, although his score was attributable to his friends on the opposite side giving him some easy balls to bat. He, however, performed very well behind the wicket for his eleven. In the second innings of the Englishmen's team, Heigh made 50 in very good style; but that was of small account, as the match had already been decided on the first innings. Hincheliffe, a Paterson man, bowled very well for the American team, securing six wickets, and on the opposing side Meeran and Greig carried off the honors. The small show on the part of the American cricketers was the subject of considerable comment, as they have heretofore placed a good eleven in the field.

ENGLISHMEN.

FIRST INNINGS.

C. W. Bance, c. Hicks, b. Hincheliffe	2	c. Hicks, b. Stevens	12
J. B. Sleigh, h. w. b. Hincheliffe	0	b. Moore	50
J. B. Whetham, b. Stevens	8		
R. Greig, c. (sub.) b. Hincheliffe	11		
R. Hooper, b. Stevens	2		
B. Mostyn, c. (sub.) b. Hincheliffe	0	not out	0
E. H. Meeran, b. Stevens	16	retired	14
S. Makin, c. (sub.) b. Hincheliffe	6		
N. Graham, c. Sattle, b. thwaite	6		
G. Giles, c. Stevens, b. Holman	8		
W. Brewster, not out	4	b. Moore	6
Extras—Wides, 3	3	Byes, 7; wides, 5; no balls, 2	14
Total	66	Total	96

RUNS SCORED AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

First.... 2 11 19 21 25 25 33 49 54 66—66
Second..50 86 96 .. ..—96

AMERICANS.

FIRST INNING.

J. R. Moore c. Whetham, b. Meeran	1
E. W. Stevens, b. Meeran	9
F. Franklin c. Whetham, b. Meeran	3
J. Hinchliffe c. Hooper, b. Meeran	1
M. H. Talbot c. and b. Greig	3
A. Holman, l. b. w., b. Meeran	3
N. Hicks b. Greig	10
M. Duer, not out	0
J. Duer c. Bance, b. Greig	0
E. Gilbert, absent	0
J. T. Soutter, absent	0
Byes, 4; leg byes, 1; wides, 1	6
Total	34

RUNS SCORED AT FALL OF EACH WICKET.

First...2 6 17 20 24 24 34 34—34

THE FOOD WE EAT.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Lovers of half-raw beefsteak are perhaps aware that they have excellent chances of swallowing the *Tænia inermis* in their favorite food, the tænia being a parasite of the ox, which knows how to make itself perfectly at home in the human stomach. Nor, in spite of its distinguishing epithet, is it by any means a pleasant guest. But Dr. Normand, of the French naval medical service, has made the discovery, as he thinks, of a still more insidious enemy of man, to which he has given the pleasant name of *Anguillula stercoralis*. It is about a quarter of a millimetre in length, and but for its extreme leanness would be visible to the naked eye. It is absorbed into the system either in animal or vegetable food, and is believed to be the cause of the terrible disease known as the Cochin China diarrhea, which has committed fearful ravages among the French troops stationed in the East, for so long as the worm remains in the body the malady continues, and frequently ends in death. The best remedy hitherto discovered is milk, but it is far from being so efficacious as could be desired.

TILDEN AND THE REBEL CLAIMS.

Alluding to Gov. Tilden's letter concerning the rebel claims, the Syracuse *Journal* of Wednesday says: "If a 'solid South' and Democratic Congress demand the payment of these claims, is anybody so insane as to think that Samuel J. Tilden would stand in the way of their payment? Do our citizens forget his utterances in this city a year ago last August, when he made promises which have either been broken or never kept? We make the assertion, and can furnish the proof, that when Mr. Tilden passed through this city on his way to Buffalo, to begin 'Swinging around the Circle,' at the dining-rooms at the depot he held a consultation with a Democrat of this city, of whom Mr. Tilden made careful and minute inquiries concerning the *political* effect of proposed action in relation to the 'Canal Ring,' so far as his being a candidate for the Presidency might be concerned."

UNITED STATES MONETARY COMMISSION.

The United States Monetary Commission authorized by concurrent resolution of Congress of Aug. 15, 1876, is now organized, as follows:

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada; Senator George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Senator Lewis V. Bogy, of Missouri, Representative R. L. Gibson, of Louisiana; Representative Richard P. Bland, of Missouri; Representative George Willard, of Michigan; Hon. William S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, expert, Prof. Francis Bowen, of Cambridge, expert; Hon. Alexander Delmar, of Philadelphia, Statistician and Corresponding Secretary; George M. Weston, Esq., of Boston, Recording Secretary.

The Commission is now in session in this City, taking evidence. A subcommittee will shortly start for the Pacific coast to take evidence there with regard to the production of the precious metals in California, Nevada, &c., and in reference to other matters intrusted by Congress to the Commission.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS CARRIED INDIANA.

The Cincinnati *Times* makes an analysis of the Congressional vote of Indiana, and says: "The only Districts in which the Democrats made any gains were the First, Third, and Twelfth. The situation there was as follows:

Districts.	Majority. 1874.	Majority. 1876.	Dem'tic Gain.
First	337	1,569	1,232
Third	1,409	5,469	4,060
Twelfth	1,695	6,365	4,670
Total	3,441	13,403	9,962

A reference to the map will show that all the counties of the First and Third Districts lie along the Kentucky border, and that the counties of the Twelfth District lie along the Ohio border, within easy range of repeaters."

DUCK-SHOOTING IN CANADA.

The Norfolk (Canada) *Reformer*, of the 20th inst., says: "We noticed a couple of weeks ago that Major Walker had shot 180 ducks at Long Point, which was the largest bag ever made on the Point in one day; Col. Tisdale's 176 was the largest previously. The Colonel, however, was evidently bound not to take a back seat for any length of time. On Monday week he went at it, birds in dead earnest, and slaughtered them right and left, and at night it was found that no less than 186 ducks had fallen from the effects of his unerring aim."

ACCIDENT TO A GOVERNOR.

Gov. John Lee Carroll, of Maryland, was painfully injured on Tuesday by being thrown from a wagon. He was driving a spirited horse to a buggy, and in passing an embankment at the edge of a culvert over a small stream, two miles from Ellicott City, a dog ran suddenly at his horse, which shied, upsetting the buggy and throwing the Governor and his valet several feet down the embankment. The Governor was shocked and considerably bruised by the fall, but no bones were broken. His valet was also somewhat injured. Gov. Carroll was to have spoken at a Democratic meeting at Frederick, but on account of the accident was unable to attend.

A FOSSIL FOOTPRINT IN OHIO.

A telegram from Ripley, Ohio, to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says: "The fossil foot story of an Eastern paper lately, brings before our citizens the fact of an imprint of a perfect foot in one of the stone steps in front of the telegraph office. It is in the hard limestone, and the step, about one foot in thickness, was placed there over fifty years since. The impression is about fifteen or sixteen inches in length and four in breadth, showing the perfect shape of the foot. One would naturally suppose, from its appearance, that the covering was a moccasin, such as worn by the Indians of the present day. It has always been a curiosity."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BECKWITH'S DEFALCATION.

THE EX-CONFIDENTIAL CLERK OF B. T. BABBITT ON TRIAL FOR FORGERY—DETAILS OF THE ALLEGED CRIME.

Charles R. Beckwith, the defaulting cashier of Benjamin T. Babbitt, the wealthy soap manufacturer, of Nos. 69 and 70 Washington street, was placed on trial before Judge Sutherland, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, on one of the numerous indictments found against him. It will be remembered, from the revelations made at the time of Beckwith's arrest, that in the Spring of 1868 the accused had come to Mr. Babbitt in search of employment, bearing high recommendations from friends of Mr. Babbitt at Utica, N. Y. He was appointed by Mr. Babbitt to a position as clerk, and gradually advanced until he became confidential clerk and bookkeeper, and managed the entire financial business of this employer. The nature of Mr. Babbitt's business made it necessary that he should spend considerable time outside of his office, and he confided the entire charge of his moneys to Beckwith, in whom he had unlimited confidence, and in whose charge he left books of blank checks for the payment of the bills of the establishment. In 1873 Mr. Babbitt appears to have entertained some suspicion of Beckwith's honesty, and on the 19th of February discharged him. No steps, were taken, however, to ascertain whether or not he was dishonest, and the discharged cashier obtained employment in the office of the Manhattan Insurance Company, No. 62 Wall street. On Nov. 1, 1875, Detective Timothy Golden became possessed of information which convinced him that Beckwith was an embezzler to a large amount, and after conferring with Mr. Babbitt, the books of the firm were examined by an expert, and it was discovered that Beckwith had, by means of forging receipts, and making false bills and entries, embezzled sums amounting in all to over $200,000. After sufficient facts had been unearthed, Mr. Babbitt went before Judge Bixby, on Dec. 17 last, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of the alleged dishonest cashier. The warrant was given to Detective Golden to execute, and after nearly four weeks of patient watching, night and day, (Beckwith having, on hearing that his former books were being examined, obtained leave of absence on pretense of going West for the benefit of his health), the officer arrested the accused at No. 998 Sixth avenue, where he lived with his wife. Beckwith, who is thirty-five years of age, occupied a flat in the house named, and was never known to have been addicted to drinking, gambling or loose living; hence considerable speculation was indulged in as to what disposition he had made of the enormous sums he was charged with stealing. Since his arrest, in January, Beckwith has remained in the Tombs and Ludlow Street Jail, bail having been fixed at $20,000 on the criminal indictments, and $200,000 on civil proceedings instituted by Mr. Babbitt, his peculations having, after rigid examination, being found to aggregate the enormous sum of $225,000. Finally, as already stated, he was brought to trial on one of the charges against him. The accused, who is an insignificant looking little fellow, was accompanied by his wife, a fashionably-dressed woman. The prosecution is conducted by Assistant District Attorney Bell, and the defense by ex-Judge William Fullerton and Frank J. Dupignac. Mr. Bell, in opening the case, said that although several indictments had been found against the prisoner, he was only being tried now on one for forgery, and he should, therefore, confine his proof to that specific offense. He would show that on the 14th of August, 1871, Beckwith made an entry on the cash-book of $600 05 paid to John H. Poole & Co., with whom Babbitt & Co. had business, for tallow, purporting to have been received on the 4th of the same month. In the receipt and bill-books of the same date were found a receipt for the amount stated from Poole & Co., and a bill, purporting to give the weights and qualities of the tallow supposed to have been supplied. It was discovered that no such transaction had taken place between Mr. Babbitt and Poole & Co., that the receipt of the latter was in the writing of Beckwith, and the bill an old one in the writing of a clerk since deceased, which had been changed from 1870 to 1871, and otherwise altered to correspond with the entry on the cash-book. Having proved these facts he would ask the jury to convict Beckwith of forgery. Mr. Bell then examined Edward R. Barton, manager, and Frederick E. Hyde, son-in-law of Mr. Babbitt, and the court adjourned until to-day.

RECEPTION TO MR. TUPPER.

MR. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT AND OTHER PROMINENT CITIZENS MEET THE ENGLISH POET AT DR. TALMAGE'S RESIDENCE.

The reception tendered by Rev. Dr. Talmage, last night, at his residence in Brooklyn, to Martin Farquhar Tupper, and Mr. William Cullen Bryant, was a very pleasant social affair. The large double parlors of Dr. Talmage's residence were filled. The guests began to arrive at an early hour, and the reception proper took place between 8:30 and 9 o'clock, previous to which Mr. Bryant read his poem called "Thanatopsis." The company filed into the front parlor, where each person was first introduced to Dr. Talmage, and by him presented to Mr. Tupper, Mr. Bryant, and Mr. Peter Cooper, who stood in a group in the centre of the room. After all those present had been introduced, Dr. Talmage called the company together, and asked Mayor Schroeder to preside. Mr. Schroeder made a few appropriate remarks on taking the chair. Dr. Talmage then introduced Mr. Tupper to the guests in a brief address. Mr. Tupper responded in a few remarks. He deprecated all modesty on such an occasion, and preferred to receive whatever was accorded him as a gift from God, earned, perhaps, after fifty years of earnest endeavor to do some good in the world. He complimented the American people on the improvements they had made in manners, in morals, and in religion within the past twenty-five years. He had taken note of every thing he had seen, and should always remember the uniform courtesy with which he had been treated everywhere. He had not heard a foul word anywhere, and he had been surprised at the politeness shown him in the cars and everywhere else. Mr. Bryant followed Mr. Tupper in a few remarks, after which the venerable Peter Cooper and Rev. Dr. Prime spoke briefly, and the speechmaking was concluded. Among those present were Hon. S. B. Chittendan, Silas Casey, Judge Joseph Neilson, Count Cassimer, Count Maokowski, Dr. Joseph Hutchison, Mayor Schroeder, A. S. Barnes, J. W. Hunter, Dr. Irenæus Prime, Dr. Dowling, Prof. Crittenden, Demas Barnes, Judge Reynolds, and Hon. T. P. V. Talmage. Conterno's full string band was also in attendance.

TWO NOTED CONVICTS.

THEIR CAREER OF CRIME, ESCAPE FROM SING SING PRISON, AND SUBSEQUENT ARREST.

The notorious bank robber, "Ned" Lyons, and Sophia Levy, well known to the Police of New-York as most adept and skillful pickpockets, who were sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison in 1870, and who escaped in 1872, were yesterday returned to that institution through the efforts of Detective James Jackson. The account of the career of the prisoners and their escape is interesting. On the day of Horace Greeley's funeral, Lyons, through some of his friends, had a bogus telegram sent to the agent, clerk, and Warden of the prison requesting their attendance in New-York at the funeral services. Shortly after the departure of these officials, Lyons, who was employed in some department which allowed him access to the yard, divested himself of the convict garb, underneath which he wore a handsome suit of civilians clothes, and jumping into a carriage in which were two or three of his friends, and which was in waiting in front of the prison, was rapidly driven away, and made his escape. About a week afterward, Levy, in company with one or two others, drove up in the night to the female prison in which Sophia was incarcerated. One of the number, under the pretense of bringing a basket of fruit to a sick inmate, rang the bell, whereupon, by a preconcerted arrangement, the woman Levy rushed out, and jumping into the carriage was driven away. Since the time of their escape, up to about a week ago, although every effort for their recapture had been made, no information as to their whereabouts could be ascertained. About the time mentioned two persons answering the description of the fugitives were arrested at Riverhead, Long Island, while the Suffolk County Fair was in progress, for picking pockets. On reading the description, Detective Jackson became satisfied that two of the prisoners, and immediately started for Riverhead, where, on seeing the prisoners, he instantly identified them. He was unable then to take them back to Sing Sing Prison, as they were both held by the Suffolk County authorities for the offense for which they

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—No. 67.—*Carrington vs. Eastwood.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was an action upon a note secured by deed of trust upon property at the time owned by Carrington, and which he subsequently sold subject to such deed of trust. The property was several times sold thereafter, before this suit, which was against Carrington, to recover without reference to the deed of trust given to secure the amount. The Court instructed the jury to confine their inquiry to the question whether there was any equity between Carrington and the party to whom he sold, and whether Eastwood had notice of it before he bought the property. Under this instruction the verdict was for the plaintiff, and it is here contended that the plaintiff below did have notice of the equity, and that, therefore, he should have had recourse to the property and not against the defendant there. E. C. Carrington for plaintiff in error; S. S. Henkle for defendant.

No. 69.—*Home Insurance Company, of New-York vs. Baltimore Warehouse Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—The chief question in this case is whether a policy of insurance issued to the Warehouse Company against loss or damage by fire on merchandise "their own or held by them in trust, or in which they had an interest or liability," contained in their warehouse, covered only property on which the defendants in error had advanced, and only to the extent of such advances, less the contributory liability of other policies on the same property payable to the defendants, whether the latter were insurances of its own or its consignor's interest. The Court below limited it to such property, less the insurances. It is here said that if no other companies had insured any of the property in question, the insurance company was not bound by its insurance of the interests of the Warehouse Company in the same property. The Warehouse Company contend that it is clear law that the general owner of property, and one having a lien on it, may each insure his own interest for his own benefit. Malben & Donaldson for plaintiff in error; Wallis & Thomas for defendants.

No. 69.—*The Home Insurance Company of New-York, plaintiff in error, vs. The Baltimore Warehouse Company.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. J. H. Thomas, of counsel for the defendant, and concluded by Mr. Thomas Donaldson, for the plaintiff.

No. 71.—*The County of Calhoun et al., appellants, vs. The American Emigrant Company.*—This cause was submitted on the record by Mr. James Grant, of counsel for the appellants, and on printed arguments by Mr. C. C. Nourse, for the appellee.

72.—*Justices F. Dresser, plaintiff in error, vs. The Missouri and Iowa Railway Construction Company.*—This cause was submitted, on printed arguments, by Mr. James Grant, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. George G. Wright, for the defendant in error.

No. 70.—*The County of Callaway, Mo., plaintiff in error vs. Thomas J. Tosher.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. William M. Evarts, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. J. D. Stevenson for the defendant in error.

COURT OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The following judgments for the loss of personal effects and wages by the destruction of various vessels, have been announced by the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims: No. 1,440, Kainanikee, $275; No. 1,441, Jim Tahti," $395; No. 1,442, Frank Kahlan, $275; No. 1,443, Kaheotano, $175; No. 1,444, Thomas Conner, $340; No. 1,445, Joseph Ferris, $600; No. 1,609, John Morris, $400; No. 1,752, James W. Humphreys, $275; No. 1,834, Keaupuni, $120; No. 1,833, Kailaac, $350; No. 1,836, Charles E. Rose, $325; No. 1,837, William Clarke, $800; No. 1,838, Aaimann, $225; No. 1,839, Kaunn, $168 70; No. 1,840, Kaunaka, $235; No. 1,841, Kaai, $275; No. 1,842 Kabann, $235; No. 1,844, Keaiohu, $190; No. 1,833-6, F. F. Nelson, $53; No. 2034, Kekauwa, $195; No. 2059, Lohilea, $53; No 2040, Kimokealohanui, $300; No. 2041, Kaiese, $375; No 2042, Kanaha, $215; No. 2043, Kaa-Ahna, $275. The above are all residents of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. For the loss of same: No. 1413, Wm. H. McKenzie, New Bedford, Mass., $625; No. 2030, Kafunai, Lanai, $255; No. 2039, Alex dei Reyes Bandeion, Hilo, Hawaiin Islands, (dead); No. 1453, Antonio M. Machado, San Francisco, $270; No. 1456, Charles Faber, White Ranche, Cal., $350; No. 1458 Joseph Nicholas, Oakland, Cal., $515; No. 1472. Wm. P. Anderson, Oakland, Cal., $460; No. 1497, Wm. E. Blodgett, Bolinas, Cal., $675; No. 1901, Antonio Mandeneu, Tottleton Cal., $270; No. 1902, Frank Williams, San Andreas, Cal., $450; No. 1903, Sophronia L. Upton, Salem, Mass., $175. The first case in the call to-day is No 1567.

In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day, the following judgments were announced for loss of personal effects and wages by the destruction of various vessels: No. 1,451, Vicente Camancha, Half Moon Bay, Cal., $300; No. 1,459, George W. Aiken, San Francisco, Cal., $300; No. 1,461, Joseph Jerome, Oakland, Cal., $200; No. 1,471, Charles R. Smithers, San Francisco, $500; No. 1,472, Edward C. Wheeler, San Francisco, dismissed; No. 1,474, Elizabeth A. Handy, Administratrix, San Francisco, $375; No. 1,475, Joseph A. Manual, San Francisco, $490; No. 1,484, Charles Garver, San Francisco, dismissed; No. 1,485, Goodino Pacheco, San Francisco, $175; No. 1,494, John Adams, San Francisco, dismissed; No. 1,495, John Dow, San Francisco, dismissed; No. 1,496, John Arballa, Half Moon Bay, Cal., $275; No. 1,498, John Taffee, San Francisco, dismissed; No. 1,504, John E. Corwin, Administrator, Riverland, N. Y., $400; No. 1,254, John P. Eldridge, Barnstable, Mass., dismissed; No. 1,513, Amilio L. Francis, Old River, Cal., $1,500; No. 1,514, Andrew Beon, San Francisco, Cal., dismissed; No. 1,522, Antone Esse, New-Bedford, Mass., dismissed; No. 1,562, Joseph Miguel, New-Bedford, Mass., $420; No. 1,457, Manuel C. De Freitas, San Leandeo, Cal., $325; No. 1,500, Manuel Paz, New-Almedea, Cal., $395; No. 1,505, Michael C. Bateman, Assignee, San Francisco, for loss of merchandise by the destruction of the Commonwealth by the Alabama, April 17, 1863, $449 89; No. 1,506, Filat, Trizzy & Co., San Francisco, for loss of same by the destruction of the Tycoon by the Alabama, April 27, 1864, $2,018 09.

The call of the calendar to-morrow will commence with No. 1,674.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

In 1871 Mr. Jason Weeks, a gentleman seventy years of age, bought through tickets from Maine to Quincy, Ill., by way of New-York, and was obliged accordingly to make part of the trip over the New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad. On Nov. 9, in that year, he was on the last car of a train which arrived at the company's old depot at Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, about 5:30 o'clock. At that time the cars were drawn by horses from Forty-second street to the down-town depot, and there not being sufficient room for the entry of two cars into the depot at one time, the one in which Mr. Weeks was seated was left standing upon the track. Being somewhat hurried he arose from his seat and moved toward the front door of the car for the purpose of seeing where he was, when he was assaulted by two or three men, one of whom pushed him backward over the stove in the corner, pulling his hat down over his eyes. Another man, who was behind the stove, held him down while his partner took from him $1,500 worth of United States bonds, after which the men made good their escape. Mr. Weeks reported his loss to the Police, but all efforts to find the thieves proved unsuccessful, and in the following January he brought suit against the railroad company to recover the amount of his loss. The suit was brought to trial and judgment was entered for the plaintiff for $16,683 47, Judge Van Brunt holding that the company was bound to exercise a reasonable amount of diligence in protecting their passengers from robbery. From this judgment the defendant appealed, and the argument on the appeal was heard yesterday before the General Term of the Supreme Court, which reserved decision.

MORGAN JONES' SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

In 1870 the City leased the premises Nos. 106, 108, and 110 Centre street, directly opposite the Tombs, for a period of ten years, at $75,000 a year, from Morgan Jones, for a Police station, but the property was never used for that purpose. Controller Green refused to pay the rent, and Jones sued the City to recover it. The defense set up fraud in the making of the lease, but judgment was given for the plaintiff. The rent for subsequent years being refused, a second suit was begun for its recovery, and this is still pending. The matter came up yesterday before Judge Barrett, holding Supreme Court, Chambers, on a motion made by ex-Attorney General Barlow, in the City's behalf, for leave to amend the answer, by the putting in of a counter-claim for $75,000, which amount, it is claimed, is recoverable, on the ground that, because of a conspiracy between some of the City officials and Mr. Jones to defraud the City, the latter was damaged to that extent, the premises in question being a renowned house, and of no value for the purpose named. The motion was granted.

A CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Some time ago Leeny Goldfinger was arrested as he was about to leave this City for Europe on a German steamer, the order of arrest against him having been issued in a suit for the recovery of about $12,000, which suit had been commenced by Adolph Rolla, and which was yesterday brought to trial before Judge Lawrence, holding Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II. The complaint sets forth that Goldfinger was intrusted with the collection of several debts due him [Rolla] in Cuba; that, after collecting about $12,000, he converted the money to his own use, and has since refused to pay it over. The defendant claims that the expenses of collecting the money amounted to more than the sum collected, and he sets up a counter-claim for additional expenditures. The case is still on.

THE WHISKEY FRAUDS.

A decision was rendered yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal branch, by Judge Benedict, on the motion of the defendants in the case of the United States against Charles H. and William S. Miller, and four other cases for release without bail, these cases including most of the "crooked whiskey" cases in this court. Judge Benedict holds that the excuse of the District Attorney for not trying the causes at the present term of court, that one of his assistants, the only one familiar with the causes, had been temporarily disconnected from the office, was a sufficient one, and as it was not claimed that any inconvenience would follow in continuing the bail already given, the motion must be denied. He decides that the causes must be allowed to go upon the calendars of the next term, when the District Attorney will be expected to dispose of them by a trial or a dismissal of the charges.

COURT NOTES.

The second trial of Capt. Grindle, of the ship St. Mark, for alleged cruel and inhuman treatment, was postponed yesterday until next Monday in the United States Circuit Court.

William P. Dixon, the Referee appointed to audit the claims of the Receiver of the firm of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., yesterday reported a valid claim of the Continental National Bank against the firm of $21,878.

Judge Curtis, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, confirmed the report of Mr. John Barbour, the Referee appointed to take proofs in the case of Annie Ochs against Charles Ochs, granting judgment of divorce.

In the case of Quimbo Appo, the Chinaman, who is charged with the murder of Thomas J. Kelly, writs of certiorari and habeas corpus have been taken out, returnable on Saturday, on the ground that the case was one of justifiable homicide.

In the County Clerk's office, yesterday, Ephraim L. Snow and George W. Snow made an assignment to Ferdinand Stern for the benefit of their creditors. Their total liabilities are estimated at $167,559 43; nominal assets, $96,619 34, and actual assets, $53,390 13.

John Shardan, of No. 53 Division street, who on the 21st inst. was detected in the act of carrying off a roll of cloth from the store of Mayer May, No. 172 Church street, pleaded guilty yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Sutherland sentenced the prisoner to eighteen months in the State Prison.

Daniel St. Clair, a Brooklyn burglar, who, on the night of the 11th inst., broke into the cigarstore of John I. Nusiewicz, No. 8 Market street, and stole $6 worth of property, pleaded guilty yesterday on being brought up in the Court of General Sessions. Judge Sutherland sentenced the burglar to two years in the State Prison.

A motion in arrest of judgment in the case of John Volz, the veteran "straw bail" man, convicted of perjury last week, in the United States Circuit Court, was argued yesterday before Judge Benedict. T. F. Somerville appeared for the motion, and District Attorney B. B. Foster in opposition. Decision was reserved.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Benedict rendered decision in the case of Ellias La Farge against George Haight and others comprising the Board of Registry of the Fourth Election District of the Seventh Assembly District, in which the plaintiff applied for the issuance of a mandamus compelling the defendants to register him, he only claiming the right to vote on the State and national tickets. The court denies the motion.

In the Court of Arbitration, Graham Crowell, Captain of the bark C. E. McNeil, brought suit to recover damage from Franklin Woodruff for alleged detention of the vessel beyond the ten working days allowed by the charter-party. The Arbitrator, ex-Judge E. L. Fancher, yesterday rendered an opinion in the case, in which he decided in favor of the plaintiff. It appeared that on several of the days during which the vessel was detained in port a misty rain was falling, and these he declares were not "working days."

Timothy Gallagher, a resident of Greenwich street, who claimed to have suffered loss and annoyance by the dummy engines on the New-York Elevated Railroad, brought suit against that corporation in the Superior Court, and applied for a preliminary injunction restraining them from further using the engines. The motion was argued before Judge Sedgwick, who yesterday rendered decision, in which he says that without expressing an opinion one way or the other, it seems best that no adjudication should be made until the final hearing of the case. Motion denied.

Joseph Dougherty was arrested late on Wednesday night by Officer Connor of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, as he was passing along West street, having over his shoulder a bag containing upward of 600 imported cigars, for which he could not satisfactorily account. He was kept in the station-house over night and yesterday was brought before Commissioner Shields, when a charge of smuggling was made against him. Dougherty said he was carrying the cigars for another person, but who he was or where he met him he refused to state. Dougherty was held in $750 bail, which was furnished.

A return was made yesterday in the United States District Court by Commissioner Betts on the writ of habeas corpus brought to secure the discharge of Carl Peter Meier, arrested for desertion from the Army. Meier enlisted under the name of Frost, and deserted in 1873, and was arrested a few days since by Detective Depuy. His counsel, L. W. Emerson, claimed his discharge on the ground that at the time of his enlistment Meier was under age. This was fully proved before the Commissioner, and he so reported, and Assistant United States Attorney F. W. Pullman, who appeared for the Government, consented to an order for his discharge, upon the agreement that all Government expenses should be paid by the defendant.

A WAR OF WORDS IN COURT.

The tedious trial of Henry P. Antes, charged with embezzling $266 while employed as clerk at the Erie Railroad Freight Depot, was continued before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. During the cross-examination of the accused, Col. Fellows, his counsel, asked him to state how many times the case had been upon the calendar and postponed at the request of the prosecution. Dudley Field, one of the private counsel for the prosecution, objected to the question, whereupon Col. Fellows stated that he wished it answered in order to remove any unfavorable impression which the jury might have formed in consequence of Mr. Field's remark. Mr. Field, in replying, stated that his opponent asked the question in order to get statements before the jury which were manifestly improper and should only be used in summing up. Col. Fellows, jumping to his feet, said that the motives imputed to him by Mr. Field were false, whereupon the latter replied, "Sit down, sir, I have the floor," and repeated the assertion that counsel for the defense had all through the trial striven by improper means to make speeches to the jury. Col. Fellows, who had remained standing, interrupting, said, "It is a falsehood," to which Mr. Field, in angry tones, replied, "It is cowardly, sir, to make that statement in court, and had it been made out of doors I should have taken care of it." The angry discussion was cut short at this point by Judge Gildersleeve after a vigorous use of the gavel.

A SUIT AGAINST THE CITY DISMISSED.

Thomas E. Davis brought suit against the City for the recovery of rent alleged to be due him for premises occupied by the Corporation Counsel at Nos 82 and 84 Nassau street, from Aug. 1, 1871, to May 1, 1874. There were two claims, the one brought under a continuation of the lease for $9,625, and the other for the value of the property under occupancy, amounting to between $10,000 and $11,000. The answer to the complaint was a denial of any authority to rent the property for the purposes above named. The plaintiff demurred to this answer and argument upon the demurrer was heard some time ago before Judge Sedgwick in the Supreme Court, who yesterday rendered his decision, in which he holds that the occupancy of the premises by the Corporation Counsel was his individual act, and did not bind the City. The demurrer is therefore overruled.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY LEASE.

Argument was yesterday heard before the Supreme Court, General Term, on the appeal from the judgment entered in the suit of the City against the North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company and the New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company, in which the plaintiffs sought to have a ten years' lease made and executed by the Department of Docks on March 3, 1874, declared null and void, the question being raised as to whether the department had the power to make at private sale and not at public auction a lease on one of the City's slips or docks, which has not been rebuilt or constructed in accordance with the plans adopted by the City under the provisions of chapter 574, Laws of 1871. The court reserved decision.

VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.

William Mulry, a contractor who dug out the cellar of the new Jefferson Market Police Court, failed to have his bill certified by the Court-house Commissioners who were in office at the time of the performance of the contract, and their successors refused to sign it on the ground that they knew nothing about the matter. Mulry then, in order to get his money, procured a certificate from the old Commissioners, but the Controller refused to recognize it, claiming that they, being out of office, had no power to give it. Mulry brought suit against the City to recover, and the case was yesterday brought to trial in Part I of the Supreme Court, Circuit, when Judge Donohue directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff for $4,966 68.

SEIZURE OF A CIGAR FACTORY.

The establishment of Isaac Lichtenstein, at No. 173 East Broadway, was seized yesterday by Deputy Collector P. R. Hanley, it being charged that he was carrying on a cigar factory without a license. He was held in $1,000 bail by United States Commissioner Shields, and Levi Kaufman and Judah Zamoso, employed in the place, were detained as witnesses, and it is expected at the examination will give testimony that will prove highly interesting as regards the illegal manufacture of tobacco in the City.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

La Farge vs. Haight et al.—Motion for a mandamus denied.

Applications Denied.—Schwab vs. Strauss and Nicholas vs. Weiderman.

Matter of Shepard.—Order Granted.

The Washington Life Insurance Co. vs. Fleichhaur.—Let the order of Oct. 24 stand.

By Judge Davis.

The Webster Loom Co. vs. Whittaker—It is doubtful whether the suit in equity on the company's bill can be properly said to be pending, as no appearance seems to have been made to it and no issue joined by answer. Under the circumstances I think the motion to stay should not be granted. If the suit in the Federal court shall be first brought to trial it will not be improper to renew this application, and I therefore deny the motion, without costs and with leave to renew it on further proofs, when the coming bill shall be brought to a hearing.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Findings Signed.—Weiller vs. Weinheld et al., and Meyer vs. Schiffer et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Nicolay et al. vs. Unger et al.—Case and amendments settled. See memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Ochs vs. Ochs.—Report of Referee confirmed; judgment for a divorce in plaintiff's favor.

Hacker vs. Hacker.—Judgment for plaintiff for limited divorce. See memorandum.

Silva vs. The Metropolitan Drug Company.—Let the minutes of the stenographers be submitted to me.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Ogden vs. Wood.—Order settled.

Gallagher vs. The New-York Elevated Railroad Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event. See memorandum.

Davis vs. The Mayor, &c.—The demurrer should be overruled, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw it and proceed to trial upon payment of the costs. See decision.

By Judge Speir.

Schuyler vs. The Merchants' Exchange National Bank.—The papers submitted for settlement are not prepared according to the rules of this court.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Chief Justice Shea.

Schultz vs. Wurster.—Motion denied.

Hall vs. Templeton.—Motion to open default granted.

Schroder vs. James.—Daniel P. Hayes, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Wilkins vs. Conner.—Motion for new trial denied.

Isaacs vs. Goodman.—Motion denied. No costs.

Thacher vs. Hall.—Motion to vacate attachment denied. The defendant is a non-resident.

Orders Granted.—Koerner vs. Frachlich; Weed vs. Weed; Malamska vs. Marions; Wright vs. Geise; Adler vs. Wolff; Turner vs. Schilly; The Importers' and Traders' Bank vs. Van Winkle; Buncanan vs. Conner; Wenzel vs. Murphy.

Asheim vs. Cohen.—Order for commission granted.

Motions Granted.—McDonald vs. Kavanagh; Simon vs. Mooney.

Clement vs. Tobbit.—Receiver appointed. Application granted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
227	Eliot vs. King.	156	De Embil vs. De Embil.
272	Faye vs. Oeshers.		
275	Equitable Life Ass. Co. vs. Laverty.	182	Astor vs. Wing.
276	Equitable Life Ass. Co. vs. Silverman.	190	The Mayor, &c., vs. Britten.
277	Equitable Life Ass. Co. vs. Powers.	260	Shaw vs. Heymans.
285	Mordsunt vs. Niles.	264	Spratt vs. Crawford.
82	Matter of Ahlbern.	278	Stanley vs. Wood, (two motions.)
98	Neil vs. Conover.	282	The First N. B. &c., vs. Handman.
117	Firth vs. Green.	284	Cushman vs. The Thayer Manuf. Co.
121	Stanley vs. Wood, (two motions.)	286	Kidd vs. Packard.
148	Crump vs. Fay.	291	Batubridge vs. Berne.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Short Causes.	Nos.	
47	Stanley vs. Wood, et al.	103	Lary, &c. vs. The Union Trust Co.
48	Same vs. Same.	106	Graham et al. vs. Smith, Jr. et al.
49	Same vs. Same.	107	Burke vs. Ashley.
73	Teilkampf vs. Brown, &c.	109	Nicholas et al vs. Roosevelt.
88	Taddiken vs. Cantrell	116	Matter of Striker.
89	McVey vs. Cantrell.	116½	Matter of Striker.
93	Seaver, &c. vs. The Mayor, &c.	172	Heiser vs. Asten et al.
97	Bishop vs. Davis.	349½	Errico et al vs. Brand.
98	Van Aken vs. Van Aken.	12	Matter of Zborowski.
104	Hilser vs. The Bur. & Mo. R. R. R. Co.	17	The Bank of the O. V. of W. Va. vs. Eccles.
32	The Union Con. Min. Co. of Texas vs. Rapt et al.	30	The Harlem Bank vs. Todd.
32½	Matter of Hoe et al	34	West vs. Nickerson et al.
40	Cahoone vs. Leicht.	61	Jacobs vs. Miller.
42½	Matter of the Mechanics & Traders Bank.	63	Matter of Litt man, &c.
43	Wiggins, et al. &c. vs. Phillips, et al.	64	Matter of Walsh, &c.
60	Rosenbach vs. The Man'rs & Build'rs Bank.	66	Campbell vs. Spratt.
60½	Gregory vs. Swift et al.	68	Mitchell vs. Mitchell et al.
62	Matter of Serrell, &c.	77	Kelly vs. Waterbury.
65	The Lo ner's Bank vs. Jacobs, et al.	92	Seaver, &c. vs. The Mayor, &c.
71	The Union D. Sav. Inst. vs. Samord &c	94	Bergen vs. Raymond et al.
72	Same vs. Same.	100	Matter of Hone.
74	Burnett vs. Stilling.	106	Matter of Burmeister
82	Matter of Wolkening.	115	Matter of Foster.
84	Matter of Willis.	119	The Farmer's L. & T. Co. vs. The M. St. P & R. R. Co.
94½	Eliot vs. King, &c.	126	Foley vs. Rathbone.
95½	Smith, et al. vs. Kranskoff	120½	Same vs. Same.
96	Eliot, &c. vs. King &c.	157	The People ex rel Law. vs. The Tax Comm'rs, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
146	Curry vs. Witters.	549	Waterbury vs. Bonker et al.
322	Damimann vs. Schultig.	578	Rugen vs. Collins, &c.
474	Uhl, &c., vs. Millhauser.	711	Phelps vs. Platt et al.
475	Uhl, &c., vs. Larkin et al.	811	Like vs. Meier et al.
477	Bruns, Jr., vs. Boehm et al.	621½	Josephthal et al. vs. Heyman et al.
487	Phillips et al. vs. Hyman.	629	Uhl, &c., vs. Huzner, &c.
499	The Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Trask et al	632	Knowlson et al. vs. Betts et al.
506	Uhl, &c., vs. Sobarberg et al.	45	Angell, &c., vs. Crawford, Jr., et al.
520	O'Conner, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	278	Langdon vs. Gray.
529	Coggey vs. Mear et al.	279	Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Short Causes.	Nos.	
3189	Chapman vs. Wicks.	2515	Rogers vs. Walker et al.
3403	Woolsey vs. Adsit.	3569	The Middleton Plate Company vs. The Lucius Hart Manufacturing Company.
2265	Davidson et al. vs. Knowland.		
3672	Mackenzie vs. Cutler.	3653	Clark vs. Levinger et al., &c.
3455	The Philadelphia Warehouse Company vs. Jones et al.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Short Causes.	Nos.	
3478	Cohn vs. Pandle.	3506	The D., L. & W. R. R. Co. vs. Daly.
3373	Schey et al. vs. Clark.	3426	Cole et al. vs. Kissam et al.
3490	Titus et al. vs. Noe.	3498	The Columbia S. G. Co. vs. Heins.
1,190	The Union Trust Co. of Conn. vs. Phipps.	3526	Gardner vs. Bertram.
3184	Cook et al. vs. Stranger et al.	3528	Brainerd vs. Bertram.
3442	Christy vs. Hazewell.	3618	Williams vs. Wood.
3880	Bechet vs. Odell et al.	3620	Rothschild versus Hooks et al.
3504	The D., L. & W. R. Co. vs. Leiss.	3334	The —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Short Causes.	Nos.	
3587	The First National Band of J. C. vs. Cornell et al.	3443	The National Shoe & Leather Bank vs. Wyman, &c.
3007	Hughes vs. Rubino.	3379	The Nassau Bank vs. Kiel et al.
3009	Same vs. Same.	2787	Fitch vs. Vandeveer.
3275	Hammacher vs. Francke.	2903	Whitney vs. Parker.
1349	McKye vs. Mott.		
3147	The Norwalk Iron Work Co. vs. The Warring Rock Drill Co.		

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Case on—No. 40—Spader vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
764	Ice et al. vs. Stevens.	938	Piagett vs. Keyser.
783	Brown vs. Ross.	681	Heidenheimer versus Mayer.
769	Heidenheimer versus Michaels et al.	995	Devlin et al. vs. Wells.
379	Lee, Trustee, &c., vs. Buckingham.	947	Roehreau vs. Wolf.
439	Lewis vs. Young.	993	The Hopkins & Dickinson M'f'g Co. vs. Russian American Manufacturing Co.
694	Postley vs. Dicket et al.		
901	Walsh vs. Bigler et al.	336	Powers vs. Stillwell.
950	Glass vs. Muller et al.		

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No. 813—Britton vs. Hastings.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Charles B. Beckwith, embezzlement.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Henry P. Antes, grand larceny.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
4949	Workmeister vs. Devine et al.	5029	Langan vs. Brady.
4997	Sinalon vs. McGuire.	5034	Brooks vs. Birsch et al.
4998	Same vs. Same.	5035	Dannenhauer versus Luck.
4999	Levy vs. Taylor.	5036	Sanger vs. Marks.
4861	Von Briesen vs. Wulfing.	5042	Weber et al. vs. Harrison.
5001	Brueck vs. Connor.	5043	Gotan et al. vs. Capen.
5033	Wheeler vs. Dumont	5044	Angel vs. Birdsall.
5024	Tooker vs. Wadsworth.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
4974	Janes et al. vs. Hyams.	4932	Dongan et al. vs. Steinway et al.
4725	Lowitski vs. Connor et al.	4615	Davis vs. White.
4390	N. Y. Col. of Veterinary Surgeons vs. Bickel.	4972	Kohlbacher versus Pioch.
7301	Ringe vs. Mittnacht.	4973	Tallman vs. Beers.
4923	Pickard et al. vs. Hurd.	5045	Hartman vs. Koster.
5021	Banta vs. Forster.	5049	Merrill vs. The Sewing Mach. B. Co.
4557	Fisher vs. King et al.	5050	Jaretzkie vs. Barnett.
		5056	Keething vs. Corrigan et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
8810	Remy vs. Magron.	7200	Bacharack et al. vs. Hebeler et al.
2315	Crane vs. Walker.	6118	Banfield vs. Shirach
7166	Center vs. Smith.	7321	Bryant et al. vs. The Mayor.
7118	Grier vs. Robertson.	7240	Duyckinck vs. Elder, Jr.
8521	Auris, Adm'r, vs. Schroetter.	7163	Harris vs. Wolden et al.
8396	Wertheimer versus Stevens.	7239	Gautert vs. Muller et al.
6645	Maier et al. versus Springer.	7252	White vs. Meyer.
7714	Shook vs. Rau.		
7727	Snyder vs. Volkening.		

THE EARTH AS A MEASURER OF TIME

DOUBTING ASTRONOMERS—THE MOVEMENTS OF THE MOON—THE EARTH'S ROTATION IRREGULAR—A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

The following article, written by Richard A. Proctor, is taken from the London *Echo* at the 14th inst.: "A discovery has recently been made by Prof. Simon Newcomb, of the Washington Observatory, which tends to throw some degree of doubt on the steadiness of our earth as a measurer of time. Most persons probably know that until about half a century ago the rotation of the earth on its axis was regarded as absolutely uniform and unchanging. All other periods with which astronomers had to deal seemed to be undergoing continual fluctuations, in some cases considerable, in others slight, but always recognizable. But our earth seemed all the time to turn upon her axis with absolutely unchanging velocity. Donbt had, indeed, been suggested by some astronomers, and Sir W. Herschel had even gone so far as to suggest the possibility that, if a careful comparison were instituted between the turning motions of the earth and other planets, minute changes might be recognized. He undertook for this purpose the study of the turning motion of Mars, and beginning with an estimate two minutes in error, he set on foot an inquiry which has within the last few years led to a determination of the Martial day claiming to be accurate within less than the tenth part of a second. But this, which to the uninitiated may appear a very exact result, affords not the remotest possibility of testing our great terrestrial timepiece, whose errors have not to be measured by tenth parts of a second per day, but by hundredth parts of a second in a year. Nor was there in Herschel's time any valid reason for supposing that the earth was not properly performing her part as a time-keeper. It is true that astronomers had observed a certain hastening of the moon's motions, which they could not explain by the law of gravitation, and therefore to some degree suggestive of an error in the great terrestrial time piece by which they measured the moon's movements; for though the moon appeared to be going more quickly than usual round the earth, it might well be that the earth was turning more slowly on her axis, and so making the day longer. The case may be compared to that of a pedestrian who, measuring his rate of walking by means of his watch, should note that, to all appearance, he traversed two or three hundred yards more in an hour than when his practice began. It any doubt arose in his mind as to the way in which his watch was keeping time, and on comparing it with a standard clock he found it was losing a minute or two per hour, he would perceive that he had not gained in speed, but that his watch had simply allowed him to walk a minute or two longer each hour than he should have done. Of course, there was no possibility of testing our earth's steadiness as a time-keeper by any standard clock or chronometer, because her rotation is, in fact, the standard to which all clocks and chronometers are referred. But although Halley's recognition of the moon's apparent hastening did to some degree suggest doubts as to the earth's time-keeping qualities, yet, in the first place, the lunar movements had not been analyzed so closely as to render it at all certain that gravitation would not account for every peculiarity, and, in the second, her apparent hastening was so slight that even if it had to be entirely attributed to a gradual retardation of the earth's turning motion, it would yet indicate a change much smaller in amount than any which Sir W. Herschel could hope to measure by his proposed method.

Only a few years later, however, even this minute possible retardation was apparently disposed of. For Laplace succeeded in showing that among the various circumstances which affect the movements of the moon, there is one whose effect is at present, and for many centuries to come, will be to hasten her motion around the earth; and calculating the amount of such hastening, he arrived at the conclusion that it would almost exactly correspond with the hastening actually observed. Perhaps there is not, in the whole history of science, a more striking circumstance than this seemingly exact solution of a most difficult problem, where, in reality the solution was incorrect. To persons unfamiliar with the subject the idea will probably occur that the solution "came out" thus exactly because it was made to do so—because, in fact, the figures were forced into agreement with observation. But nothing of this sort had happened. There was Laplace's reasoning placed in full detail before the scientific world; there were all the familiar elements of the lunar motions dealt with precisely in accordance with his reasoning; every step, both of the reasoning and of the calculation, was carefully gone over by the most skilful mathematicians and computers, who one and all agreed in arriving at the same conclusion as Laplace.

It was not till a quarter of a century had elapsed after Laplace's death that our Adams, examining afresh the reasoning of Laplace, observed a flaw in one portion of it. A certain effect which Laplace had judged might be neglected, was shown by Adams to have a real and important influence on the result. In fact, whereas the original calculation by Laplace had practically accounted for the most exact observation for the entire hastening of the moon, Adams found that when due correction was made for the effect before neglected, only about half that hastening was accounted for. It will afford some idea of the difficulty of the subject to note that even when the exact spot where the flaw existed was indicated, several very eminent mathematicians (among them Adams' celebrated rival, Leverrier) could not perceive it. Leverrier declared called Adams' process "analytical legerdemain *(supercherie analytique;)* Leverrier said that most certainly Adams' was mistaken; and, in fine, it was not until the lamented Delaunay had verified Adams' result (already accepted by English mathematicians) that Continental mathematicians admitted its accuracy.

There thus remained an unexplained hastening of the moon's motions, which suggested a gradual retardation of the earth's rotation. Delaunay not only admitted this, but pointed out where and how the earth's turning motion might be affected, namely, by the friction of the great tidal wave which travels round in the direction opposed to the earth's rotation. A profound mathematical investigation of this point by the Astronomer Royal seemed to throw doubt on the existence of any such retarding effect, but a postscript thrown in just before the calculation was published admitted that the earth's turning must to some degree be retarded by a tid

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Life—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Fawcitt, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Forbidden Fruit—Mr. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Becsett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

KIRLO'S GARDEN.—Baba—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss Minnelli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Sardanapalus—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—The Two Orphans—Mr. C. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Little Nell and The Marchioness—Miss Katie Putnam.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings. Day and evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. Barnum's Museum, Circus, and Menagerie.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL—Annual Exhibition of Art, Science, and Mechanics.

EAGLE THEATRE—Minstrelsy, Comedy, Burlesque.

PARK THEATRE.—Sweet Hearts and Tom Cobb.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—Minstrelsy and Comicalities.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Variety Entertainment.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Minstrelsy, Farces, and Negro Comicalities.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society.

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NOTICE.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Register to-day, if not already registered. There is but one other day in which to qualify yourself for voting in this City, and it is always a mistake to endanger the performance of so important a duty by putting it off to the last moment. No earnest Republican can safely neglect to register this year. The election will be the most important which has taken place since 1860, and all that has been gained since that time in political progress is at stake in this contest. The party of repudiation, inflation and secession is putting forth its full strength; the party of honest money, honest union, and honest government must do the same. Register to-day.

We are glad to announce that in reply to an influentially signed requisition, Mr. William M. Evarts has consented to address a public meeting on the issues of the campaign. The address will be specially intended for the merchants and business men of New-York, and will be dilivered at the Cooper Institute, on the evening of Wednesday next. There is a large and intelligent class of voters with whom the opinions of a man like Mr. Evarts will have special weight, and we may fairly anticipate that his speech will form one of the finest intellectual efforts of the campaign.

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes and Messrs. Graef and Strahan received last night renominations for the Assembly from the Republicans of their respective districts; and Mr. Frederick W. Seward was nominated for the Senate in the Fifth District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Booth. All are nominations eminently fit to be made. The last named in particular, is a very wise selection and one likely to insure victory in a contest in which Republicans cannot afford to be beaten. There are three vacancies in the State Senate and all three seats were occupied by Republicans. As the party majority in the Senate was but six, its maintenance absolutely depends on the re-election of Republicans to fill the places left vacant by Senators Rogers, Harris, and Booth. We have no doubt that its Republicans of the Fifth Senatorial District can be trusted to do their part in retaining control of the upper house of the State Legislature.

We cannot find space for another long and rambling letter from Mr. St. Clair McKelway in defense of Mr. Talmage. We understand that Mr. McKelway does not profess to speak on the authority of the clergyman whom he thinks The Times has misrepresented and misunderstood. That being so, and as he admits that the main subject of controversy is "a matter of veracity" between Mr. Hallock and Mr. Talmage, he had better leave its further discussion to the principals in the case. To either or both of them our columns are open for statements of a reasonable length. Mr. McKelway's, unfortunately, do not possess that desirable quality.

The *Commercial Advertiser* gives currency to the rumor that "Hon. Smith Weed has induced a certain financial institution, of which the Democratic candidate for Governor is a trustee, to contribute $25,000 toward the election of Tilden and Robinson." It might be well for the Directors of the institution aforesaid to see that whatever grounds may exist for this rumor are promptly removed. It would be a decided mistake for this institution to permit any of its funds to be used for political purposes, and it would be no less a blunder to challenge investigation into the nature of the influence which has in the past been exercised over its affairs by Mr. Smith M. Weed. Decidedly the wisest course for the institution to pursue is to mind its own business and allow Tilden and Robinson to take care of themselves.

The Bangor *Whig* is in possession of a literary curiosity—*The New School History of the United States*. It is a text-book in use in the public schools of Virginia and in other parts of the South, prepared from the rebel stand-point, and perverting the facts of recent history with almost amusing shamelessness. The War for the Union is termed "The Sectional War," and Mr. Lincoln "the Sectional President." The right of secession is defined as a necessary part of State sovereignty, which had never been, for a moment, surrendered to the Federal government. Of Butler it is said that "he received the name of 'Beast,' and by the common consent of Europe and America that name has become historical." Robert E. Lee, on the other hand, is depicted as a hero, whose "great deeds won for him a world-wide fame, and enthroned him in the hearts of the Southern people." The assassination of Lincoln is glossed over with the remark that "Booth committed the act under the fanatical idea that the war would terminate, and the South gain her freedom, if Lincoln was killed." The pirate Semmes is praised as a distinguished naval commander; and the murderer Jackson as "a patriotic martyr," while his victim, Ellsworth, is characterized as a "famous 'rough.'" Such is history, as written for the Southern youth!

The notorious Ben. H. Hill, the apologist of Andersonville and the libeler of Northern prisons, has just repeated his speech, with malignant amplifications, amid the enthusiastic plaudits of his Georgia friends. We give in another column an outline of this characteristic specimen of Southern oratory. Mr. Hill, it will be seen, assails the North as "always on the offensive," and eulogizes the South as always on the defensive "under the Constitution." To this idea the Southern Democrat invariably sticks. The rebellion, as he states the case, was a fight for the Constitution, the rebels being the only patriots. To timid Democrats, who deprecate these frank declarations, Mr. Hill administers a rebuke. The Democratic Party, he reminds them, gains more than it loses by upholding "the honor of the Southern people"—which, in a certain sense, is true enough.

It would be interesting to know what is the present opinion of the *Sun* about the "judicial impartiality" of the *Nation*. It was exceedingly taken with the garbled and dishonest version of the case for and against Mr. Tilden which the *Nation* got up for the use of the Tilden Bureau, but when the *Nation* shows its sneaking and hypocritical affectation of fairness by pooh-poohing the charges against Mr. Calvin, the *Sun* will probably obtain a juster estimate of what the judicial-mindedness of that journal is worth. The *Nation* showed its crass ignorance of Municipal affairs last year, and deservedly incurred the contempt of honest citizens for its advocacy of Kelly and his ticket. It is beginning to show symptoms of Kellyism once more, even though his ticket is not adorned with the name of that eminent "Reformer," Mr. Peter B. Olney.

THE CONDUCT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

In the lexicon of politics, "independent" will hereafter have some new definitions. The idea originally attached to it is obsolete. It now means "carping," "querulous fault-finding," "an absurd affectation of superior virtue," "a hollow pretense of principle," and so forth. Thus, "independent journalism" signifies the newspaper service of one candidate while professing a desire for the success of his opponent—a literary habit of perverting, suppressing, suggesting, and falsifying in a manner which in other days would have been spoken of as venal and contemptible.

Now that the campaign draws toward a close, the "independent" journalist considers himself entitled to show how different the position would have been had his advice been followed from the start. Of course, he professes strong sympathy for the Republican candidates, and strong wishes for the success of their cause. Knowing on which side the intelligence and the moral forces of the country are found, he is careful not to allow Democratic proclivities to appear too plainly. He is sorry, sincerely sorry, that the Republican managers struck the wrong course, presented the wrong issues, and by sheer indiscretion have wasted their opportunities. He does not say that errors of this sort—supposing such errors to have been committed—at all change the aspect of the questions to be decided by well-informed and really honest voters; he merely hints, in a hypocritical fashion, that the Democrats have somehow got the advantage, and that the Republican Party will repent, in opposition, of their rejection of his "independent" counsel.

When through a maze of generalities we reach particulars, we discover (1) that our critic objects, without reservation or limitation, to any discussion of the character of the Democratic candidate; (2) that he would have confined the discussion to the financial question and the question of civil service reform; (3) that he would have eschewed the Southern question altogether, as one that has no bearing upon living interests, and that is distasteful to the better part of the community. A more disingenuous basis of criticism it is not possible to imagine.

The Fifth Avenue Reform Movement to which every "independent" professes allegiance, rightly made character the controlling test of a candidate's fitness. It was urged that in the present condition of parties, the man must take precedence of the platform, must himself be, in fact, a platform on which the party can safely stand. Had the Republican nominee been as vulnerable as certain of the gentlemen whose pretensions were heard at Cincinnati, the reformers might well have insisted that the party had stopped short of their standard, and had consequently forfeited their support. The nomination of Hayes averted this difficulty. The elements which effected his nomination were the best elements within the party, and the character and record of the man were in keeping with the spirit of the movement of which he became the exponent. So far the requirement of the reform conference had been met. The Democrats paid tribute to the same demand by at least pretending to rally under the banner of reform. Mr. Tilden was put forward as a reform candidate. Under any circumstances, his character would have been a fair subject of inquiry. As a reformer he challenged investigation, and it is puerile for journals like the *Nation* and the Springfield *Republican* to complain that the challenge was accepted and that the results have been unpleasant to the challenger. He is paraded as a reformer. What are his pretensions in this capacity? That is the gist of the inquiry which was instituted and which dishonest "independents" chose to call "the policy of personal detraction." Had Mr. Hayes cheated the Government or his clients, think you the Democrats would have withheld an exposure because of their dislike of personal detraction? The trumpery falsehoods they have invented furnish an answer to the question. They have made no headway against Mr. Hayes solely because his position as a man is impregnable. If Mr. Tilden has suffered, it is because he is a sham reformer—a man who has need to begin the work of reform by atoning for the frauds he has committed, and by doing justice to the clients he has wronged. We have never had an expectation that any revelation prejudicial to Mr. Tilden in any capacity would alienate from him Democratic votes. The thorough-going Democrat would vote for Mr. Stokes, at this moment of Auburn, or for Mr. Ellis, late of the Park Bank, if either of these worthies were put in the field by a regular process of party nomination. But genuine Independents and Reformers are not prepared to discard character in balancing Presidential candidates, or to ignore as mere "personal detraction" the mass of evidence that has been adduced respecting the bad faith and dishonesty of many of Mr. Tilden's transactions.

Whether too much or too little prominence has been given to finance and civil service reform, is a matter about which opinions naturally differ. Mr. August Belmont thinks that the Republicans have talked over-much in reference to the financial question, or he would have taken less pains to weaken the effects of their discussion. They fought the battle in Ohio mainly upon the financial issue; and the same issue is now kept so steadily before the business and moneyed classes, as to influence, perceptibly, the preferences of all but the pronounced partisan. The country understands that the financial difference between the two parties is the difference between a sound currency and a rotten currency; between a return to specie payments and their indefinite postponement; between the maintenance untarnished of the public faith and its subjection to the sinister rule of inflationists and repudiators. Of course, the disguised Tildenite objects to this version of the situation. He is indignant that imputations should be cast upon the integrity of his Democratic friends. They are cast effectually only because in the Republican management of the campaign the financial question has received the attention which the complaining Independents say ought to have been accorded to it. Again with regard to civil service reform. What Independent, what Democrat, has stated the merits of the question with the clearness and emphasis which mark the allusion to it in Mr. Hayes' letter of acceptance? And if it is a valid objection to the Republicans that they have discussed the question only as one of many, and not as the sole question of the canvass, what shall be said of the Democrats who have scouted the fundamental principle of civil service reform as chimerical and un-democratic?

As for the Southern question, the importance it possesses it has acquired since the campaign opened. On the part of the great body of Republicans, there was, at the outset, a sincere desire to exclude from the contest the sectional issue. It has been forced upon the country by the menacing attitude which the South has assumed, and by the fact that the main reliance of the Democratic Party is upon that section, which thus acquires control in the councils of the party, and would shape its policy if it were restored to power. The Southern Democrats must thank themselves if they are made inconveniently conspicuous in the canvass. Their purpose is to re-establish sectional domination, and the Republican Party would be false to its principles and history if it allowed the effort to pass unresisted, or were tempted by delusive promises of peace to neglect the essential conditions of national safety.

A POSSIBLE DANGER.

We pointed out on Tuesday that, in case any dispute should arise this year as to who had received the majority of the electoral votes for President of the United States, there is absolutely no tribunal with authority to determine it. Undoubtedly the framers of the Constitution supposed that they had guarded against any possible dispute on this question. They relegated to each State the appointment of Electors "in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct," leaving the State to provide also for the settlement of any difference as to the choice of Electors. Doubtless, it would be quite competent for any State to refer the question to whatever tribunal it might designate, and such action would be binding on Congress and on the country, so far as concerned the vote of that State. But, in fact, no arrangement of the kind has been made. The only regulation existing in regard to the matter is an old statute of Congress, passed in 1792, which directs simply that "the Executive authority of each State shall cause three lists of the names of Electors of such State to be made and certified, to be delivered to the Electors," and further requires that "the said Electors shall annex one of the said lists to each of the lists of their votes." These certificates establish the identity of the Electors, but that is all. If two certificates are sent in from two claimants to the Executive authority of a State, or if objection is raised to any vote for any reason, there is no means of coming to an authoritative conclusion.

Under the twenty-second joint rule there was a method of adjustment provided, and, though it was imperfect, open to much criticism, and liable to work grave injustice, it may be doubted if it was not better than nothing at all. By that rule, if a vote was objected to, each house withdrew and considered it, without debate, and voted upon it. If either house sustained the objection, the vote was not counted. This was certainly a crude way of treating the case. The objection might be arbitrary and sustained for partisan reason alone, and under its operation a State might be deprived of its vote in the Electoral College. The temptation to the House of Representatives, moreover, to raise factious objections was very great, because if by such means it was made impossible for any one candidate to have a majority, the election would go to the House for decision. But vicious as was this mode of arbitrament, it was at least a mode, and one which might, in certain not impossible contingencies, avoid difficulties of a very grave character. The joint rule has, however, been abrogated by the failure of the Senate to adopt it at the opening of the last session, and there is now no provision whatever for regulating the count of the electoral votes except the general provision of the Constitution, which is vague and defective.

A disputed election to the Presidency would be a misfortune, the extent of which no one can begin to measure. It was one of the most formidable of the dangers that presented themselves to the minds of the founders of the Republic, and the experience of the South American States shows how fruitful a source of misery and ruin such disputes may become. Our own history, happily, affords no example of them. We have had some narrow escapes, but we have never struck the rock. But it should be remembered that we have never approached the precise danger which now may be ahead of us. We have never seen a time when a contest on this point would be so complicated, would awaken such bitter passions, or would be likely to be more obstinate. Great closeness in the election would make a contest, if not probable, at least possible. If objection should be made, next February, to the counting of a sufficient number of votes to prevent either of the candidates receiving a majority, there would instantly arise pretensions, based on grounds of a certain plausibility, which no human tribunal could decide, and which would have to be disposed of, if at all, by an incredible degree of wisdom and forbearance on both sides.

To put the matter more directly before the minds of our readers, we will suppose a case similar to the one we suggested the other day. That was the case of Democratic objection to the vote of South Carolina, on the ground that the United States troops were stationed in the State at the time of the election. But objection might be made to the vote of New-York under certain circumstances. If the existence of extensive frauds were known in this State; if a policy similar to that to which the Tilden circular in 1868 was an important contribution were adopted; if it were ascertained that such a policy had reversed the actual vote of the State, and that on that vote depended the result of the Presidential election, is it conceivable that so great a crime, leading to so certain a public disaster, would be allowed to pass unchallenged? But if the result of objection were simply to throw the election into the House of Representatives, where the Democratic Party would still reap the fruits of their fraud, it is plain that the outrage would not be less. On the other hand, if the counting of the votes were delayed by such a dispute, the provision of the Constitution that the certificates shall be opened by the President of the Senate, "and the votes shall *then* be counted," would be practically rendered void. Again, suppose that either house should withdraw during the counting, as the only means of preventing the consummation of what it might regard as a great wrong, and the process could not be completed until the term of the President had expired, it is clear that the succession would become a centre of the most irreconcilable conflict. We have already shown that there is high Democratic authority for the view that, under these circumstances, the President of the Senate for the time being would be the acting President of the United States. But is it reasonable to suppose that the Democratic leaders, especially the desperate partisans in the South, would accept that view? If they did not, who can calculate the evil that might result?

There is one entirely sure means of preventing such a misfortune. It is to give the Republican candidate the electoral vote of New-York by such a majority as no frauds in this City or Brooklyn can overcome. We are sure of 157 electoral votes. New-York secured we should have 192. The electoral vote of South Carolina—the only one the Democrats can pretend to object to—could then be rejected and still have a clear malority for Hayes. The Republicans of New-York, therefore, have it in their power to say whether the nation shall be put beyond all possible peril of a baneful and threatening crisis. We trust that they will not be blind to the responsibility which rests upon them.

THE EASTERN WAR.

There is a capacity of fanaticism in the Mohammedans which is almost unknown to European races and religious. It was this fiery impulse, along with their remarkable ability in governing, which gave the Turks such conquest, and made them the terror of Europe for so many centuries. The old fires are now burned out; the race itself is degenerated, and is probably not capable of any great and sustained passion. Still, such impulses have a certain power from association and tradition. They may be kindled again temporarily. We should not be surprised at any moment to hear of an outburst of this ancient fanaticism among the ignorant classes of Constantinople, led by their theological leaders, the Softas, which should extend through the Empire.

Our readers must remember that the masses of the Turks know nothing of modern history or of the world outside the "Empire of the Faithful." All Christians and other races are simply Giaours and infidels. To them it is only needful to advance the Crescent, and the old career of Amurath or Bajazet could be repeated among the Sclavonic tribes on the Danube. The science and progress of the world are unknown to them. They look upon themselves as the natural masters of Asia and the provinces of Europe around the Black Sea and the Adriatic. To them the talk of peace with the infidel sounds weak and cowardly, and the yielding of provinces, especially after a victorious campaign against their old enemies, as the height of treachery and feebleness. This spirit will have to be considered in all efforts at settling the Eastern question, and we should not be surprised at its yet overthrowing all the wise schemes of diplomacy. It shows itself already in the assassination of officials; it no doubt threatens the lives of the new Sultan and his Viziers; and the foreign residents at Pera, who understand its savage nature, live in terror of it. When the plans of peace fairly unfold themselves, it will not be a surprising thing to hear of another insurrection at Constantinople, the Sultan deposed, and a general massacre of Christians attempted. The Mohammedan spirit when aroused is that of a tiger; it thirsts for blood. The massacres in Bulgaria are only a foretaste of what the Ottoman Moslems would present to the world if this fanaticism broke loose. Few people who have not resided in the East or studied Oriental history can estimate the truly savage and barbaric spirit of Mohammedanism and how utterly unsuited it is to modern conditions. Except among the half-savage tribes of Africa, and perhaps in its first preaching, this faith has been an almost unmingled curse to the world.

We have no doubt that in the negotiations which must soon take place over the new political arrangements of Eastern Europe, the tone and spirit of the Turks will most injure themselves and assist Russia. There will be some terrible outbreak, some new and combined series of brutal murders, some declaration of a "holy war" against the infidels, which will reveal to the diplomatists with what savages they are dealing, and convince them that, as a governing power, Turkey cannot remain in Europe. We have not, as our readers know, believed in the imminence of a general war; and have even doubted if there would be a war this Autumn between Turkey and Russia. Appearances point now either to an armistice or to an enforced peace during the Winter, owing to the difficulty of moving armies in those stormy and mountainous regions. Full time is thus given for negotiations. Russia may forward forces so as to compel a settlement of the points in dispute. And the position of Servia and Montenegro in determined hostility to the Porte will force the European powers to intervene. It is the interest of all Europe to prevent a war between Russia and Turkey, and to "localize" the present struggle. The threatening attitude of the Czar will only be another lever in the hands of the powers to force Turkey from her present position.

The issue of the negotiations must be the yielding of the Porte to the demands of united Europe. Still, there are various eventualities which may postpone this happy result. There may be the outburst of Mohammedan fanaticism of which we have spoken. There may be a movement of Russian ambition and excitement, which will go far beyond the limits of diplomacy, and open unknown fields of war and struggle. It is, of course, probable that the popular feeling in the Muscovite Empire may force the Government into a desperate and determined effort to drive the Ottomans from Europe and gain Constantinople. But we hear already of financial embarrassment in Russia. The country is not ready for a great war. The Czar is peaceful in his inclinations. It is uncertain what allies Turkey might have. The probability seems that the whole question may be settled by negotiation, and that the final settlement will be the formation of new Sclavonic States, paying a tribute to the Porte, but self-governing. This would come the nearest to satisfying all parties in Europe, and the Government of Turkey would have to submit.

FORGED FOSSILS.

Every one remembers the Cardiff giant, and the success which that fraudulent fossil achieved before its true character was fully exposed. It now appears that the alleged print of a human foot, which was said to have been recently discovered on a slab of Connecticut sandstone, is merely another attempt to palm off a forged fossil upon a confiding community. Not only does the print of the foot furnish intrinsic evidence that it was made by the foot of a modern Connecticut farmer, but the slab itself proves to be a lump of artificial stone. The forger first made his slab and then he put his foot in it. If he had not committed the rash mistake of using artificial stone, his deceit might have succeeded, and geologists might have accepted it as a final and fatal blow to Moses and his cosmogony.

These two instances of attempted fraud in the manufacture of fossils ought to call our attention to the fact that we are wholly at the mercy of the geologists in respect to fossils. Though the fraudulent character of the Cardiff giant and the Connecticut footprint has been discovered, how can we tell how many equally wicked forgeries have escaped detection? The geologists have the whole matter in their own hands, and if they choose to show us the handle of a tertiary tooth brush and call it the tusk of a pliocene rhinoceros, we have no means of refuting their assertion. They go up and down over the surface of the earth with their hammers and pick-axes hunting for fossils, and finding them in quantities so enormous as to necessarily awaken the suspicions of skeptical minds. They can boast that they know just where to dig for fossils, and will confidently assure a man, inside of whose house they have never ventured, that his back cellar is full of the remains of megalosurians. If they would be satisfied to exhibit only the complete skeletons of extinct animals, there would be some ground for accepting their assertions in regard to the preposterous beasts which they assure us existed in the dawn of the world's history, but when they show us a handfull of teeth, or an odd hoof, and insist that these relics form part of a lizard thirty-two hands high, and decorated with green wings and sky-blue proboscis, there is a tremendous strain on our credulity. The effrontery with which they thus request us to admit gigantic animals on the mere authority of a few inches of nondescript bone is really annoying. It is said of Cuvier that if you gave him a single thigh-bone, he would promptly construct, upon this flimsy basis, forty-seven distinct and entertaining fossil animals. Of course, this showed his ingenuity, but it also showed that paleontology affords a magnificent field for persons with a talent for constructing extinct beasts, birds, and reptiles.

No one doubts that fossils exist, and that very many of the fossils that are exhibited in our museums are genuine. The truth is, however, that the public is not in a position to discriminate between true and forged fossils, and is hence at the mercy of every unprincipled geologist. If, at the period when communication with China was extremely rare, some scientific person had obtained possession of one of those curious Chinese bottles containing a wooden ball much larger than the neck of the bottle, and that scientific person had called his strange toy a fossil, and had calculated that 3,000,000 of years must have elapsed while the glass bottle was slowly depositing itself around the ball, how could he have been satisfactorily convicted of imposing upon the public? Now, geologists are constantly finding caverns in which are deposited the bones of alleged paleolithic men. They inform us that the paleolithic man lived some 70,611 years ago, and that he usually carried a bushel of flints in his pocket, and never devoured a shoulder of mutton without subsequently engraving some amusing pictures on the clear-picked bone. How does the public know that the alleged bones of the paleolithic men are anything more than the remains of a scientific picnic, or that the accompanying flints were not placed by the scientific men themselves where they would do the most good? We have to accept all these things on the bare word of persons notoriously interested in the trade in fossils, and it would be difficult to show that we have any security whatever against paleontological frauds.

The Cardiff giant was skillfully made, and except that it was of gigantic size, there was nothing absolutely incredible in its appearance. On the other hand, skillful paleontologists have frequently made the most elaborate and impossible beasts out of plaster of Paris, and then required us to believe that these figures were exact representations of extinct animals. We know that the Cardiff giant was an imposture, but we should be called all sorts of names if we refused to believe in Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins' improved lizards and patent combined fish and serpent animals. Such animals may have existed in periods when the universe was in a chronic state of delirium tremens, but it certainly requires a good deal of faith to believe in them. And yet the very scientific person who scoffs at faith and professes to trust only to reason will thrust a shin bone six inches in length before the face of the public and remark that the man who does not believe that the bone is an icthyosaurus seventy-five feet long and eighteen feet wide is a bigoted foe of science and is the victim of the transparent falsehoods of John Milton. If we are to feel justified in believing in paleontology, we must be protected against forged fossils. We must not be left in a position where the footprints of a Connecticut deacon can be palmed off as the tracks of an extinct bird, or where the petrified ear of a Democratic statesman can be put in a museum and labeled "trunk of an extinct elephant." All genuine fossils should be stamped by the Government, and all false fossils should be destroyed and their authors condemned to hard labor in geological quarries. We shall then be able to put reasonable confidence in the "record of the rocks," and be ready to investigate the origin and history of the paleolithic man.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"Consolidation of the Southern war claims with the national debt" is the plank in the unwritten platform on which Mr. Tilden asks the support of the "solid South."

The most striking example of Mr. Tilden's "great financial wisdom" was when he figured out that an income of at least $60,000 was only $7,118, and the best example of his "sacred honor" was when he took an oath that his figuring was correct.

See how I have reduced the debt of the State, cried the great reformer, when the State bounty debt became extinct, under the provisions of laws passed at a time when he was nothing but a railroad lawyer, cheating the National Government by false tax returns.

Mr. Tilden weeps over "the organization of the official class into a body of political mercenaries," and since he has been Governor of New York, he has not appointed to a single office under his control any but men who received it as the price, or the reward of their electioneering services in his behalf.

Mr. Tilden's followers delight to parade him as the modern political Hercules; but let any one investigate his career, and see if he has ever taken part in any great movement for reform until the end was made sure. The daring champion of reform never in all his life ventured into a contest for public good until he saw the victory was more than half won.

To see all the living members of the Sons of Liberty, Knights of the Golden Circle, White Liners, Draft Sneaks, Bounty Jumpers, Destroyers of Orphan Asylums, Incendiaries, Murderers of Negroes and Union Men, still defiant traitors, turning Reformers to restore the Ancient Purity—to contemplate such a spectacle, would split the sides of a wooden effigy.

In New-York City, where so considerable a percentage of the taxable wealth of the country lies, the payment of the Southern war claims is a sensitive and serious subject. The South, like its preferred candidate, has hitherto been more successful in escaping taxes than in paying them, so that the States not in the remotest degree beneficted, would have to foot the bills. The heaviest tax-payers may well think about these things.

Nine years ago Hon. Allen G. Thurman, now the Democratic leader of the United States Senate, ran against Gen. R. B. Hayes for Governor of Ohio, and was defeated. Thurman thinks that Hayes is a man of rather too much than too little "experience." Seven years ago Hon. George H. Pendleton, Democratic candidate in 1864 for Vice President of the United States, ran against Gov. Hayes for Chief Magistrate of Ohio and was beaten. Pendleton is of opinion that Hayes has decidedly too much experience. One year ago Hon. William Allen, a distinguished United States Senator from Ohio during Jackson's Administration, ran against Gen. Hayes for Governor of Ohio, and shared the fate of Thurman and Pendleton. Allen is not prepared to say that Hayes' experience is "a — barren ideality." In point of fact, Mr. Allen thinks that Hayes has had "too much experience in beating Democratic candidates for Governor and the Presidency."

Election Day Committees for every Ward and block in the City should be chosen at once. The time is too short to admit of delay. No organization is of any account unless it is systematic and thorough. There are hundreds whose interest and obligation it is to give their time to this important matter. It is the duty of all good citizens to do all in their power to secure an honest election, and to see that all they can legitimately influence shall deposit an honest Republican vote.

In September, 1869, Mr. Tilden publicly declared that certain canal officers he mentioned were "men of stainless probity and honor," and recommended the convention he was addressing to nominate men of the same stamp. Three or four years after, when Mr. Tilden was trading on "canal reform," and some of these same gentlemen opposed him, he discovered that they were canal thieves, public robbers, plunderers of the State, and that their opposition was grounded on fears that he would expose them.

Will Mr. Tilden, supposing he could be elected to the Presidency, administer national affairs as he did the railroads which have fallen into his grasp? Will he "consolidate" the national debt with the Southern war claims, as he "consolidated" the Chicago and Galena Railroad with the Chicago and North-western; use "proxy voting" as he did in "reorganizing" the St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Railroad; and "appropriate" the bonds of the nation in the style he did the bonds of the "reorganized" road? The champion of "administrative reform" is altogether too shrewd a gentleman to be trusted. His "reform" is a very costly article to the beneficiaries of it.

Reform in the Civil Service, according to the last Democratic House of Representatives, at Washington, consists in turning out Union Soldiers and putting in their places Confederates. An admirer of assassins, Hambleton, who named his son John Wilkes Booth, was made clerk of the principal committee, and Messrs. Corcoran, Harvey and Mason were appointed resident members of the National Democratic Committee, by Mr. Lamar, the chief recommendation being that each of these Democrats had been in known sympathy with the rebellion. This is what Democrats do and will continue to do when they have the power.

Feeling certain of the votes of the Southern Democrats, Mr. Tilden, with a view of producing a favorable effect upon the vote of New-York, makes sundry promises and pledges concerning what he would and what he would not do about the payment of Southern claims if elected President. But having said in his letter of acceptance that "experience had repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates," he has thus himself declared the futility and worthlessness of the self-imposed restraints in his eleventh-hour promises. His Southern-claims pledges then, according to himself, are not worth the paper upon which they are written. The duplicity of this candidate is of such a monstrous kind that whether he makes two solemn public statements or two solemn oaths, he directly contradicts himself and compels us to believe that the truth is not in him. Think of such an evader of taxes and the truth filling the seat of Washington, Madison and Lincoln!

Mr. Tilden's pretended economies in the administration of the State Government will be put to the test in the next Legislature. The real reductions in taxation which have been made during his term were made by the operation of laws passed long antecedent to his term of office; but there a number of economies he claims to have made which are simply putting off the day of payment. Next Winter Gov. Tilden will not be a candidate for anything; and it will be seen how much the State has been saved by having to pay next year what it ought to have paid this. It was loudly asserted at one time that all outstanding canal contracts had been canceled, and that the fraudulent contractors would not get another cent. When the first of these—one Schaub—wanted his money he went into court, and so miserably did Mr. Tilden's Attorney General fail to make out a defense against the claim, that the State had to pay, not only the claim, but $5,000 additional to compensate the plaintiff "for unreasonable and vexatious delays."

If Gov. Tilden's reform canal officers imagine it is safe for them to use the canals for colonizing voters, they are much mistaken. It appears that they are putting large gangs of men to work at various points, where their services on election day will be most useful. The canals are full, navigation is proceeding as usual, and the excuse that the work is needed at this time is simply preposterous. Nothing has been done during the Summer, and nothing should be done until navigation has closed and the canals are emptied. This is the usual practice, but the authorities at Albany have suddenly discovered that work must be done at once. At Montezuma, in Cayuga County, a large body of laborers have been employed to "dig the prism to the depth of seven feet;" and at other places on the line of the Erie Canal more men have been engaged, who will on various pretexts be set to work in a few days. At Troy the construction of a new lock has furnished an opportunity to employ as many men as there are stones in the wall, and from a number of points on the lateral canals the same story comes of the sudden swarming of laborers wherever a look-gate needed a hinge or a cobble-stone had fallen out. The canals have done good service to Mr. Tilden in his electioneering, but this latest use of them is not likely to be tamely submitted to.

OBITUARY.

BARON VON PROKESCH-OSTEN.

A dispatch from Vienna announces the death of Baron Anton Von Prokesch-Osten, the Austrian diplomatist. He was born at Gratz, in Styria, on Dec. 10, 1795. In 1813 he entered the Allied Army, and after the capitulation of Paris became attached to the staff of the Archduke Charles, Governor of Mayence. Subsequently he held the position of Professor of Mathematics in the military school at Olmütz, and in 1818 became private secretary to Prince C. Schwarzenberg. His career as a diplomatist began in 1822. In 1833 he was dispatched to Cairo with a view to improve the relations between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt, and in 1834 he was appointed Austrian Ambassador at the Court of Athens, where his persistent cunning was repeatedly foiled by the bold frankness of the British Envoy, the late Lord Lyons. In 1849 he was sent to represent Austria at the Court of Berlin, which position he held until 1852, and in 1853 he acted in the same capacity at Frankfort. He was sent to Constantinople at the close of the Crimean war, but afterward returned to Frankfort. He was the author of several works, and became well known as a numismatist. He was made noble in 1839, became a Baron in 1845, and was appointed Marshal and Counselor for the Austrian Empire.

HON. CHARLES E. DELONG.

A San Francisco dispatch says that Hon. Charles E. Delong died at Virginia City, Nev., yesterday, of typhoid fever. Mr. Delong was a lawyer by profession, and was at the time of his death about forty-five years of age. He went to California from one of the Western States while quite young, and distinguished himself in his practice at the Bar by his quickness, versatility, and readiness. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1859, and repeatedly represented Yuba County in both branches of the State Legislature. When Nevada was admitted into the Union of States, Mr. Delong removed to Virginia City, which he thereafter claimed as his place of residence. He was, in his early California days, a Douglas Democrat, as the Liberal Democrats were then called, but during the civil war he was identified with the Republican Party. At one time, he was a formidable candidate for the United States Senate against William M. Stewart, when that gentleman was elected to his second term. Subsequently, Mr. Delong was appointed Minister to Japan, which position he filled creditably from 1869 to 1873, when he was succeeded by Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio. As a politician, Mr. Delong was active, fluent and highly popular. He had many brilliant parts, and had made the best possible use of his somewhat limited educational advantages.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Toronto, Oct. 26.—A special cable to the *Evening Telegram* from London, England, says: "The shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway held a meeting to-day, at which the relations with the Great Western were discussed and Mr. Childers' animadversions answered. Mr. Tyler delivered an able speech, and assured the meeting that the Board of Directors were thoroughly united. The report was unanimously adopted."

MR. TILDEN IN COURT AGAIN

SOMETHING FOR HIM TO ANSWER.

A SUIT TO RECOVER TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS "GRABBED" BY HIM IN A WALL STREET POOL—HOW HE "BORROWED" FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WE-TERN RAILROAD COMPANY— A NICE RECORD FOR A "REFORM" PRESIDENT.

From recent developments it would appear that the "true inwardness" of Mr. Tilden's remarkable career as a railway counsel, Trustee, and speculator has only been partially touched upon, and that when his whole record in this connection is laid bare it will startle the most hidebound of his supporters. A complaint and its accompanying affidavit which have been filed in the Supreme Court of this City in the suit of Henry H. Boody against Samuel J. Tilden and others, furnishes most interesting particulars of Tilden's connection with one of the greatest "jobs" ever "put up" in Wall street, viz., The consolidation of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad with the Chicago and Galena in 1864. It appears from the complaint that in June, 1864, Tilden, Boody, and others formed a certain "pool" for the purpose of buying up the stock of the Chicago and Galena Road and uniting it with the Chicago and North-western under one management. In the course of the operation 2,000 shares of the Galena stock were "carried" by the pool for Tilden without the latter advancing a single cent, although when the profits came to be divided he was the most eager to get possession of his share, and did actually succeed in getting $22,000 more than he was entitled to. The language of the complaint in reference to this extraordinary action on the part of Tilden is as follows:

III. That the said defendant, Tilden, as one of the associates in said joint or pool undertaking, on or about Aug. 22, 1864, though he had contributed no capital thereto, drew from said joint undertaking through plaintiff, as manager thereof, and said plaintiff, as such manager, paid to him as one of said associates, and which he received as such, the sum of twenty-six thousand dollars, ($26,000.)

* * * * * * * *

Wherefore the plaintiff demands as his relief in the premises.

First.—That an account may be taken of all said co-partnership or pool-dealings and transactions from the beginning thereof to the date of commencement of this suit (1875) and that account of the moneys and property received and paid out or retained by each of the said parties therein—the plaintiff and the said defendants (including Tilden) respectively, in regard thereto, with interest thereon—be taken.

Second.—That the respective defendants (including Tilden) be adjudged and decreed to pay to the plaintiff whatever sums, if anything shall, upon the taking of the said account, be found to be due from them to them or either of them to the plaintiff. HAWKINS & COTHRAN,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The only defense which could be set up against this action with any prospect of success is the statute of limitations. The other defendants are understood to have waived this plea, and indicated their willingness to submit the whole matter to arbitration. Tilden, after innumerable delays and repeated extensions of time in which to put in his answer, refuses to move in the case, and has within the past ten days procured an ex parte order of the Court, granting him a still further extension of thirty days in which to file his answer. By this equitable arrangement the whole matter is adjourned until after election, Tilden in the meantime holding the threat of "pleading the statute of limitations"—as in the case of Messrs. Pottier & Stymus—over the head of the defrauded plaintiff.

A STILL MORE SERIOUS CHARGE.

But Tilden's treatment of his partners in the Chicago and Galena "pool," although dishonorable enough, is a mere "peccadillo" compared to what followed, and which has from necessity been only partially alluded to in the complaint and affidavit. In the Spring of 1864 Mr. Boody held, as financial agent of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, the sum of $459,000 in funds of the company. Tilden came to him for the purpose of borrowing $60,000 to invest in some stock-jobbing operation, and when Boody informed him that he did not have that sum, Tilden, who was at this very time Trustee, counsel, and Director of this same company, and in his triple capacity bound to regard its property as sacred, *demanded of Boody the loan of* $60,000 *of the company's funds held by the latter,* and enforced his demand by reminding Boody that he [Tilden] had procured the deposit of money in his [Boody's] hands in the first place, and that the latter was bound in gratitude to advance it to him when called upon. Boody yielded to these solicitations, and gave him the money. In the course of several months it was paid back by Tilden, *but without interest.* Tilden, it is understood, also directed the use of the remaining $400,000 of the company's funds, in the carrying through of the "pool" already described. The question arises, what would a President of the United States feel himself at liberty to do with the cash intrusted to his charge, when, as a private citizen, he has personally procured the loaning to himself, without interest, and for speculative purposes, of the funds of the company of which he was the principal financial agent.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Ex-Gov. Warmoth is to take the stump for the Republicans in the Second District of Louisiana.

The Amsterdam *Democrat* hoists the full Republican ticket, State and national, for the first time in its history.

The New-Brunswick *Fredonian* claims that New-Jersey can be carried for Hayes and Wheeler by at least 3,000 majority.

Hon. John W. Foster denies that he had anything to do with the retirement of Mr. Wolcott as the greenback candidate for Governor of Indiana.

The Tildenites thought that they, too, ought to have a rally of Yale students. They tried it Tuesday, and succeeded in mustering thirty-seven.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye* insists that on receipt of the war news from Europe the Tilden Guards of that city immediately disbanded and went to reading up on the military exemption laws.

The Louisiana Democratic State Committee has appealed to the business men of New-Orleans to close their stores on the day of the election, and to give all their attention to the polling of the vote.

The leader of a band in New-Haven complains that he cannot get his pay for helping the Democrats rejoice over their narrow escape in Indiana and their solid vote in Georgia. He says he only wants equal and exact justice, and if he can't get it otherwise, he will resort to the courts.

John G. Thompson has written to ex-Gov. Walker, of Virginia, a letter in which he makes the astounding declaration that the Republicans failed to increase their majority of last year in Ohio. Mr. Thompson wrote in the capacity of Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, which may explain the error.

The Republican Committee of the Sixth District of Kentucky has issued an appeal in behalf of the election of Col. J. J. Landram to Congress, and says: "Let every true man resolve at once to do his whole duty. We have a very large majority to overcome, but we will not believe that Kentucky, with her 80,000 majority for the Union in 1861, will now, in the day and hour in which the issues of 1861 are to be retrieved, forget her past history, and yield herself to those who sought the dismemberment of the nation."

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* says: "It is urged that both white and colored voters go together to the polls and throw a united vote for the best interests of the South. To this we heartily agree, provided both whites and blacks shall unite on Tilden, Hendricks, and Jones. But it so happens that our colored friends wish precisely the reverse, and want us to go with them to the polls and vote for Hayes, Wheeler, and Bromberg."

Gen. Butler has printed his promised reply to Judge Hoar, and it proves to be a document of extreme length, remarkable for the sharp and pungent way in which he assaults his antagonist. He calls him an uncertain and unreliable Republican, points out how many offices he has held, in spite of his assertion that he had never held any by his own desire, and accuses him of taking retainers against the Government in railroad cases, adding that his quiver is by no means exhausted, and that he is "keeping a few arrows for the next fight."

The Elkhart (Ind.) *Review* glories greatly in the results in Elkhart County at the late election. It says: "She has shown, what we predicted would be made manifest, that the sham reform which had been made the policy of the party for two elections had worked out its own destruction. The people had been weighing it for two years, and it had not balanced the scales. Their verdict is before the public. In place of the Democratic majority of 264 on the State ticket, and majorities on the county ticket ranging from 100 to 290."

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

The second public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society occurs at the Academy of Music, today, commencing at 2:30 o'clock. A smooth and forceful performance of the second act of "Die Walküre" can be expected. It should be borne in mind that repeated hearings of Herr Wagner's music are essential to its appreciation, and, hence, none of these rehearsals ought to be overlooked by persons interested in the writings of the composer of "Der Ring des Nibelungen."

The public rehearsal prefatory to Mr. Thomas' first concert took place yesterday afternoon. It was attended by one of the largest audiences ever gathered at Steinway Hall. The programme included Beethoven's Eighth Symphony, the Schubert-Liszt fantasie in C, for piano and orchestra, and Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet." Of the latter work we shall speak after its performance to-morrow evening; its first impression, as a whole, was not very favorable. On the other hand, the first part of the programme, yesterday, was delightful, for the Eighth Symphony was deliciously played, and the fantasia, with Mme. Schiller as the pianist, was full of animation, color, and variety. the final divisions being particularly well executed by the pianist.

The afternoon and evening performances given at the Academy of Music yesterday in aid of the funds of the Catholic Orphan Asylum were enjoyed by audiences that filled the house to overflowing. Representatives of most of the City theatres took part in the entertainment, one of the most amusing incidents of which was, during the afternoon, the farce of "Jenny Lind," with Mr. W. H. Crane as *Granby Gag* and Miss Eliza Weathersby as *Miss Jennie Leathings.* The affair was under the management of Mr. W. R. Floyd.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Henri Bertini, the author of numberless piano *études*, has just died at the age of eighty.

Mlle. Sangalli, the dancer, has returned to Paris, and will appear shortly in the ballet of "Sylvia," by M. Léo Delibes.

An old-fashioned comic drama, called "Mother Carey's Chickens," now precedes "The Great Divorce Case" at the Criterion Theatre, in London.

The reopening of the Paris popular concerts, under the conduct of M. Pasdeloup, took place on Sunday the 22d, at 2 o'clock, in the Cirque d'Hiver.

The operas in which Mme. Nilsson is to sing at the Imperial Theatre of Vienna, in January, are "The Huguenots," "Lohengrin," "Faust," "Mignon," and "Hamlet."

M. Victor Hugo appears resolved to prohibit the representation of "Lucrèce Borgia" at the Théâtre-Lyrique. Mme. Sass went herself to beseech him to give his consent, but her prayers were unavailing.

The fears that the San Carlo Theatre at Naples would not be open in the ensuing season are now dissipated, as, after long negotiations and much hesitation, M. Daniel Bortoli, impresario of the Regio Theatre at Turin, has become the director of the Neapolitan house.

Geoffroy purposes quitting the Palais Royal Theatre at the expiration of the agreement which binds him to the end of 1878, his health not permitting him to assume a regular engagement. He is now over sixty years of age, and he does not wish to undertake anything more than an exceptional part or piece at his convenience.

An oratorio, entitled "Giuditta," and written by Maestro Pacini, was interpreted at Catania, in Italy, on the occasion of St. Agatha's *festa*, a month or so ago. The music allotted to *Giuditta* was sung by Signor Maria Louise Swift, an American songstress, born in Massachusetts, we believe. Her solos were applauded to the echo.

The "Amoureux de Catharine" of M. Maréchal, which had only been represented a few times before the close of the Paris Opera-Comique, was about to reappear on the bills of that theater. The part created by Mlle. Chapuy was to be filled by Mme Puget. The revival of Felicien David's Lalla Roukh was to take place at the same theatre in a few days.

Miss Geneviève Ward is now studying under Régnier, with a view to appearing on the French stage. Meanwhile, she was to play, in Italian, *Elizabeth* to Mme. Ristori's *Marie Stuart*, at the Salle Ventadour, on Oct. 19, at a grand performance which the great Italian actress organized, at the request of the Mayor of Venice, in aid of the fund to erect a statue to the Italian dramatist Goldoni.

At the Porte St. Martin Theatre, in Paris, a new historical drama, entitled "Coq-Hardy," in a prologue and six acts, by M. Louis Davyl, has been produced with only moderate success. It is, says *Galignani*, a long, lumbering work, and on the first night completely tired out the audience. Since then it has been somewhat curtailed, but still drags on rather heavily. The scene is laid during the Fronde.

The disturbances at the Grand Theatre at Lyons had recommenced on the occasion of the performance of the "Huguenots," when M. and Mme. Galli were to make their third appearance. The former, a bass, was hissed and interrupted by a variety of noises, the audience being thoroughly decided in their opposition. Mme. Galli, a light soprano for grand opera, on the other hand, was duly received.

Mme. Patti, who was undecided as to whether she would be able to sing in Russia during the coming season, in consequence of indisposition, has now obtained permission from her medical advisers to fulfill her engagement. She will commence at Moscow in the second fortnight of November and afterward go to St. Petersburg, but her stay in Russia will be eleven weeks only. She will then be heard in Vienna and London, as usual.

A new drama by Mr. W. S. Wills, entitled "Jane Shore," and dealing with the adventures of that familiar personage, has been produced at the Princess, in London. The *Telegraph* says: As is always the case with Mr. Wills' plays, the literary merit of "Jane Shore" is considerable. The author's ear for blank verse is certainly not always accurate, and lines sometimes go tamely, but for the most part his dialogues and poetical. To what extent the fact that the play drags a little in the earlier acts is attributable to Mr. Wills can hardly be said until "Jane Shore" has been seen with a caste of more consistent strength, but it must be admitted that the dramatic construction is not faultless. On the whole, however, the drama is a remarkable one, and the magnificent scene in the fourth act would make the fortune of a far inferior production. It would require a work of altogether exceptional power to add to the reputation which has been won by "Charles I," but by "Jane Shore" this reputation will at least be sustained."

A GREAT ILLICIT WHISKY CASE.

DES MOINES, Oct. 26.—The United States Circuit Court, Judge Dillon presiding, has been engaged since the 10th inst. in trying one of the most important whisky suits ever brought in this country. In 1865 J. A. Rhomberg, a saloon-keeper of Dubuque, established a distillery there. In the Winter of 1865 he paid an assessment of $190,000 on account of frauds. In 1874 he was assessed the sum of $750,000, which he refused to pay. This suit is brought to recover the amount of his bonds $110,000. The Government is represented by the United States District Attorney, Col. Lane, of Davenport, and Col. Henderson, of Dubuque. The trial shows the immense amount of labor which has been performed by the counsel, by the Government and Revenue Agent Brown, in unearthing the frauds after a lapse of ten years. They were fortunate in procuring the book-keeper and another employe of Rhomberg, who testified to the magnitude of the frauds. Col. Henderson opened the case for the Government in an able speech, which occupied nearly eight hours. Col. Lane closed the case

THE PIANO WAR.

GEORGE F. BRISTOW, ESQ., JUDGE OF THE JURY ON MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, EXPLAINS THE SITUATION.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1876.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being desirous to learn the inside history of the piano awards, which are causing so much stir in the papers, and to try to unravel the mystery surrounding them, I was induced to seek Mr. *George F. Bristow*, the juror from New-York on musical instruments of Group No. 25, and get, if possible, a clear understanding of the matter, and as it is of considerable interest to your readers, I send you the result of my visit to Mr. Bristow, whom I found at his residence in Morrisania, where the following conversation took place.

While Mr. Bristow was exceedingly reluctant to speak of his associates, he did not hesitate to give his views of the difference of the awards in the following manner:

"You have no doubt seen the statements of rival manufacturers of piano awards in the daily press?

Bristow—Yes, sir, and being one of the jurors, have, of course, taken considerable interest in the discussion.

Who were your colleagues?

Gen. Oliver, of Salem, Mass.; Julius Schiedmayer, of Stuttgart, Germany, and Mr. Kupka, of Vienna.

Can you tell me who, of all the rival makers, did really carry off the highest honor? I see several claim it.

In order to understand it, I will have to say that this was *not* a competitive exhibition, and the judges had only to *recommend* giving awards; the medals themselves were given by the commission.

Then you did not give the awards?

No, Sir. Our duty was to examine the musical instruments, and give our reason why we recommended an award, and the *report accompanying the medal is really the only thing valuable in connection with it.*

Why so?

Because while we could not compare one maker's piano with that of another in our report, yet by giving the *special* qualities of each maker, it really amounts to the *same thing at last.*

That seems just where the difficulty is. No one seems to know how to make that clear, and it is for that reason I called upon you

Well, I will say, then, that when we had examined the pianos of about forty different makers, it was at once apparent that the two makers, Weber and Steinway, outranked all others to such an extent, that a resolution was offered in our committee, that these two makers stand so far in advance of the rest of the piano makers who exhibited, that we felt it our duty to especially recommend their pianos as *superior* to all others. But, under the rule of the Commissioners, that was not allowable; hence, we could not specially distinguish these two makers, Weber and Steinway, as they justly deserved, except in the *Report.*

Suppose these two makers had not been in competition?

Why, it would have been the play of Hamlet, with Hamlet left out, because from the first moment the whole interest centred on those two makers. The whole number of instruments was fine—very fine. It was such a collection of instrumentess, I dare say, had never before stood side by side in one room; but when we came to these two makers' productions, they were *wonderful*, and the examination altogether was, I may say, of the most severe kind.

Well the awards, as far as these makers are concerned, seem muddled; you see Weber claims a higher award than Steinway, and vice versa?

Well, when you examine the awards carefully, you will see the distinction is wisely made, and full of *discrimination.* Here you have Steinway's award:

'*For greatest concert capacity in grand pianos, as also highest degree of excellence in all their styles of pianos, viz: Largest volume, purity, and duration of tone, and extraordinary carying capacity, with precision and durability of mechanism, also novel distribution of the strings.*'

Here you have Weber's award:

'*For sympathetic, pure, and rich tone,* COMBINED *with greatest power, as shown in the three styles, Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos, which show intelligence and solidity in their construction, a pliant and easy touch, which at the same time answers promptly to its requirements, together with excellence of workmanship.*'

Now, Mr. Weber, in his card made public, hits the nail exactly on the head, by showing the difference. The Steinway is commended as the exponent of *force*, while the Weber instrument is commended for its *human quality of sympathy*, of sensibility, of a *soul* in the instrument, *combined* with greatest power.

Then you would call, and think that the Weber Piano was the *best?*

Weber's pianos were *unquestionably* the BEST PIANOS *in exhibition.* Weber's Grand Piano was the *most wonderful piano I ever touched or heard.*

Did the other judges think so, also? I think Mr. Schiedmayer favored Steinway very strongly, but if you will wait a minute I will get my book and give you the figures?

What do you mean by figures?

You see all the pianos were brought into "Judges' Hall" for examination, and we there agreed to mark in figures our opinion, and write out the report in full subsequently. Each piano was judged as to *Tone, Quality, Equality, and Touch*, the highest figure in each being 6, the lowest 1. Each judge made his figures on those points, and these figures were really the *fundamental basis of all the awards, the corner-stone on which they all rest.* All makers who reached in each point figure 3 and upward, received an award, and all below received nothing. Thus you see, *the highest possible* figure, adding up the numbers of each judge on each of the points, would be 24, or if all the judges agreed, the highest possible number for any instrument to reach would be 96, while those reaching 48 and upward would receive a medal, just the same.

Have you the figures of the other judges besides your own?

For my own satisfaction, before the judges separated, I asked them to give me the figures of several makers, *especially* on the grand pianos, and they either gave me their book to copy, or read them out to me.

Have you Weber's and Steinway's figures?

Yes, sir.

Can you give them to me?

I really think I had better not do so.

Why not?

Because I do not wish to be mixed up with the controversies of these two makers.

Well, you have already stated that Weber's Pianos were the *best*, and these figures certainly would be the surest test. It is not possible to express in words the superiority of one piano over another as positively and reliably as in *figures.*

Here then are the *original* figures; you can copy them for yourself.

WEBER.

	Bristow.	Kupka.	Oliver.	Schiedmayer.
Tone	6	6	6	6
Equality	6	6	6	5
Quality	6	6	6	6
Touch	6	6	6	6
Total	24	24	24	23—95

out of a *possible* 96.

STEINWAY.

	Bristow.	Kupka.	Oliver.	Schiedmayer.
Tone	5	6	6	6
Equality	5	6	5	6
Quality	6	6	5	6
Touch	6	6	6	6
Total	21	24	22	24—91

out of a possible 96.

Then Weber reached 95 and Steinway only 91?

Such is the fact.

According to these figures, Weber's pianos were certainly the *best* on exhibition!

That is *beyond a question.* Weber's pianos are *undoubtedly the best* in America, probably in the world?

Can there be any doubt as to these figures?

None whatever. I am ready to testify to them under oath.

Have you the figures of other makers?

Yes; but as the other makers do not reach near those figures, I hardly think they would relish them made public, and I certainly do not wish to hurt the feelings of any one. My aim was simply to show you that there really is no muddle."

While I really felt much obliged for Mr. Bristow's kind attention and elucidation, which I here acknowledge, and think I fully understand the matter, I hope it will be equally clear to your many readers. SPHINX.

FAILURE OF THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A clap of thunder in a clear sky could not more have surprised the public than the simple announcement of "Failure of the Continental Life Insurance Company—Appointment of a Receiver," bulletined throughout the City on Wednesday last and telegraphed all over the world through the Associated Press. It was not credited for some time, and the office of the company, after the announcement, was besieged by eager reporters, seeking particulars. But a brief time confirmed the fact that it was but too true, and at once universal surprise, and regret were expressed from all classes, and with ominous shake of the head, the question would be asked, "Who next?"

Within an hour after the announcement of the failure of the Continental, rumor was equally current of the "Failure of the United States Life—Great Defalcation Discovered—Granting of an Injunction," &c., about which, as usual, Madam Rumor was wrong.

But one feeling of sorrow was expressed at the confirmed failure of the Continental. This was one of our enterprising, eminently successful companies. Though only organized in 1866, it had obtained a prominence and success well worthy the ambition of older companies. It had an efficient corps of indefatigable solicitors and General Agents, well located throughout the country. It had an unspotted name and unimpeachable credit. It had a board of officers pre-eminently qualified, by practice, experience, and culture for the positions they filled respectively, and whose integrity was above question. It had over $6,000,000 assets, and a surplus of over $710,000, with over $50,000,000 of insurance in force, and an annual income of over $2,500,000. It seemed to be doing a prosperous, as it certainly was doing, a large new, business. "Why, therefore, did it fail?" was the expression everywhere. Let us see.

It posessed nearly $800,000, at cost, of real estate, the present market value of which would not reach one-half of that amount. It had over $1,300,000 of assets invested on first bond and mortgage, which security, though at the time loaned was worth more than double the value of the loan, by recent reductions of values was rendered not worth the face of the loans, and on which heavy losses had been sustained. It had $1,900,000 of premium notes and loans, which were neither paid, nor available to pay losses. It found itself short of available assets, and could not secure them and maintain its "reserve." It had sustained very many heavy losses, and was troubled with troublesome State officials, who would not be postponed, but peremptorily demanded the pound of flesh required by the law, which to postpone or refuse was death. Rival interests, in some inexplicable way, had been made acquainted with these official troubles, and he times steadily drove the ship toward the rocks. The officers struggled day after day, night after night, week in and week out; counsel were summoned to avert the crisis if possible; suits, through some hitherto inexplicable influence, had been started *ad infinitum.* It was no use. It were mercy to cease the struggle by severing its legal existence, and thus save the company from going into the unfathomable clutches of a greedy Receiver interested in its total destruction, instead of protecting the interests of its policy-holders.

This conclusion having been arrived at, was acted upon at once, for an hour's delay might change the whole aspect of affairs, and put it beyond the power of the officers and friends of the company to save it from the disastrous consequences of a heartless Receiver. The facts being admitted, application was made before Judge Pratt, with the suggestion of a gentleman to take charge of the company, of unexceptionable integrity, Mr. John J. Anderson; the authority was at once granted, and Mr. John J. Anderson became the sole manager of the Continental Life Insurance Company.

The interests of policy-holders will now be fully protected. All losses will be duly met when due, without delay or reduction. Agents will continue to collect premiums as though no official change had taken place. In this way only could the rights and interests of the policy-holders be saved from the lawyer sharks. Under the unavoidable force of the present financial condition of the business of the country, the course adopted was not only a judicious one, but one which not to have adopted, would have been an act of inexcusable dereliction of official duty.

Policy-holders will also pay their premiums as though no change had taken place, and as soon as possible the company will readjust its investments, and it will resume its former position as one of the leading life insurance companies of the country.—*Express.*

SCHOOL SUITS.—Large stock at greatly reduced prices. BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.—*Exchange.*

THE MEDIÆVAL PAINTERS, in representing the angels, frequently conceived them as winged children. If mothers would have their children angelic in bloom and health, they should use B. T. BABBITT'S BABY SOAP, the pleasantest, purest, and best of toilet soaps. In this there is no poison. It is no less beneficial to the full grown, for it combines every valuable element.—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS CO. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway. —*Advertisement.*

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil AND LIME.—The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

Rupture Radically Cured by Dr. Marsh's RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Silk Elastic Stockings, Belts, &c. Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, and Abdominal Supporters. No. 2 Vesey st., (Astor House.) No Broadway branch.

Do You feel Nervous and Irritable, indisposed to exertion or action, and a prey to the freaks of a dyspeptic stomach? Then you need PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

Fortunate is the Baby Whose mother keeps MILK OF MAGNESIA in the house, since nothing so admirably regulates the digestion of a child.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway.—Wedding, ball cards, orders of dancing, foreign note paper; lowest prices. Established 1840.

Wanted, to cure a case of catarrh in each neighborhood with Dr. KARSNER'S REMEDY; to introduce it. Sample free. J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Penn.

Best place in New-York to buy Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and India Rubbers for ladies, misses, gents, and boys is at MILLER & CO.'S, 3 Union square.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have F. H. B. on each drop.

A $3 Felt Hat $1 90. Silk Hats $3 80, worth $6. No. 15 New Church st., up stairs.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

BEATTIE—DE LAMATER.—On Thursday, Sept. 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, this City, by Rev. Dr. White, JAMES BEATTIE to M. EMMA, eldest daughter of Benjamin de Lamater.

BURR—HARDENBERGH.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, 26th inst., by Rev. J. D. Wells, D. D., J. ARTHUR BURR to EMELINE A. HARDENBERGH, daughter of the late Joseph Seely, Esq. No cards.

KINCH—CHENEY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1876, by Rev. James Montgomery, CHARLES A. KINCH, of Westfield, N. J., to CARRIE E. CHENEY.

MILLER—COOK.—At the residence of the bride's parents in this City, Wednesday, Oct. 25, by Rev. Dr. Howard, of Bath, N. Y., assisted by Rev. Dr. Miller, of Ogdensburg, Mr. ROBERT MILLER, of Bath, N. Y., to M. LOUISE, daughter of H. H. Cook, Esq.

OAKMAN—SAUNDERS.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Wednesday, 25th inst., by Rev. Charles J. Hill, Mr. T. C. OAKMAN, of Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss MARY, daughter of Edward Saunders, Esq., of Pittsfield.

PAGE—SLAUVELT.—In New-York City, Oct. 24, 1876, by Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., CHARLES F. PAGE, of Flatbush, to HANNAH J., daughter of C. G. Blauvelt, Esq., of New-York City.

PIERREPONT EDWARDS.—WATERBURY.—On the 25th inst., at St. Peter's Church, West Chester, by Rev. C. B. Wyatt, D. D., PIERREPONT EDWARDS, Esq., British Vice Consul, to ANTOINETTE LAWRENCE, daughter of Lawrence Waterbury, Esq.

SCHWAB—WHEELER.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 25, 1876, at St. James Church, Fordham, New-York City, by Right Rev. Bishop H. H. Clarkson, assisted by Rev. J. N. Blanchard, Rector, GUSTAV H. SCHWAB to CARLINE E. WHEELER, both of New-York.

STEELE—GOFF.—In Pawtucket, R. I., Oct. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. C. Blodgett, assisted by Rev. Dr. N. J. Burton, Jr., T. SEDGWICK STEELE, of Hartford, Conn., and Miss SARAH C., daughter of Darius Goff, Esq., of the former place.

WHEELER—WICKES.—In Poughkeepsie, on the 25th by Rev. Dr. BRETTON, FRANCIS B. WHEELER, D. D., and CHARLOTTE PENNIMAN, daughter of Rev. T. S. Wickes. No cards.

DIED.

BARKLEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, 1876, of heart disease, JAMES BARKLEY, aged 67 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOWDEN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, ROSA, wife of Andrew Bowden, in the 31st year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 302 West 32d st., on Saturday, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

DIXON.—At Nyack, Oct. 24, CAROLINE, widow of John M. Dixon, aged 65 years.

Funeral from her late residence at Nyack, Friday, Oct. 27, at 1 P. M.

FLEMING.—At Scarsdale, N. Y., on the 26th inst., EMMA ATKINSON, relict of the late ALEX. FLEMING, of Bellows Falls, Vt., in the 82d year of her age.

☞ Vermont and Boston, Mass., papers please copy.

MARSHALL.—At the residence of her son-in-law, R. C. Miller, No. 1,100 Pacific st., Brooklyn, Tenth month, 26th, MARY B., relict of Asa Marshall, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at Friends' Meeting-House, Annawalk, on Seventh day, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 8:30 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot, Harlem Railroad, at Katonah.

MAXWELL.—Suddenly, at Mott Haven, Oct. 25, 1876, WILLIAM HENRY MAXWELL, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Buena Ridge, on Friday, Oct. 27, at 11:30 A. M.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 26, JOHN MILLER, aged 70 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 575 Lafayette av., corner of Nostrand av., on Saturday, Oct. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MORSE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 25, 1876, PETER H. MORSE, in the 64th year of his age, son of the late John Morse.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 214 West 59th st., on Saturday, Oct. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MICHAELIS.—MARGARET MICHAELIS, wife of Nathan Michaelis, on Thursday, Oct. 26, in the 31st year of her age.

The funeral takes place Friday, Oct. 27, at 10 A. M., from the residence, No. 233 West 38th st.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, at Leonia, N. J., CLARISSA VREELAND, widow of the late Samuel J. Moore, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, Oct. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M. Northern Railroad train leaves foot of Chambers st. at 9:45 A. M.

OLSEN.—At Annadale, N. Y., on Wednesday night, the 25th inst., MARY E. OLSEN, only daughter of the late EDWARD J. OLSEN, of New-York.

Funeral service on Saturday, the 28th inst., at the Church of Saint James the Less, Scarsdale, N. Y., on arrival of the Harlem R. R. train leaving Grand Central Depot at 11:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

OLMSTED.—At Princeton, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 25, GEORGE Y. OLMSTED, in the 74th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Friday, Oct. 27, at 2 P. M.

ROGERS.—At Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, Capt. GEORGE H. ROGERS.

Funeral from the Chapel, on Saturday, at 10 A. M.

RICHARDSON.—In Hartford, Conn., Oct. 24, of typhoid pneumonia, ELIZABETH, wife of Prof. Leonard Woods Richardson, and daughter of Rev. D. R. Austin, of South Norwalk.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 70 Jefferson st., at 3 P. M. on Friday, the 27th. Burial private.

ROUD.—At Harlem, on Thursday, Oct. 25, SOPHIA GIRDON, wife of William H. Rudd, and daughter of the late Capt. James Girdon, of Philadelphia, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 25 East 133d st., on Sunday, Oct 29, at — P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNDERSHIRTS

AND

DRAWERS

AT LOW PRICES.

WARD'S.

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1876.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 28, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 7 A. M. for Europe per steam-ship Montana via Queenstown. On WEDNESDAY, at 7:30 A. M., for Europe per steam-ship Russia via Queenstown. On THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe per steam-ship Cimbria via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. On SATURDAY, at 10 A. M., for Europe per steam-ship City of Chester via Queenstown. Correspondence for Scotland, Germany, and France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed. And at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct per steam-ship California via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M. for France direct per steam-ship France via Havre; and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steam-ship Manet via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Montana, Russia, and City of Chester do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies via Bermuda and St. Thomas will leave New-York Oct. 26. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 8, 1876. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THIS FRIDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,

AT THE CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS.

SECOND AND LAST EVENING'S SALE OF PAINTINGS by the GREAT MODERN MASTERS OF EUROPE,

Without limit or protection of ANY KIND WHATEVER, as per catalogue.

Now on exhibition, free, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

HON. DANIEL DOUGHERTY, OF PHILADELPHIA, will address the citizens of New-York in the hall of the Cooper Union THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING at 8 o'clock. Hon. Hiram Barney will preside. Tickets for reserved seats may be obtained of John T. McGowan, Esq., No. 150 Broadway.

STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

ALBERT SMITH, NO. 516 6TH AV., ONE door below 31st st., New-York.—Dealer in fine Marketing, Fish, Oysters, &c. Good Beef a Specialty. City and Country Orders receive prompt attention. Branches, No. 210 West 35th st. and No. 540 9th av.

KEEPS PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.—The very best, six for $6; can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief. No. 571 Broadway and No. 921 Arch st., Philadelphia.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL DISEASES of the throat and lungs. Speedy and certain cure. HEGEMAN'S TOLU AND LIVERWORT EXPECTORANT. Sold by all druggists. Only 50c. per bottle.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES FROM BLOOD Poisons, pollution, taint, or absorption of infectious diseases, all treated upon in Dr. HEATH'S book, free to any address. Offices No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

TREES.—NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO PLANT. Silver Maple, $20; Apple-trees, $20 per 100; large stock. P. H. FOSTER, Babylon, N. Y.

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ROBERT

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1876.

Under resolutions recently adopted, the Produce and Cotton Exchanges were closed to-day, and the officers and members of those institutions proceeded, in a collective body, on an excursion trip, by special train, to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. Numbers of representative merchants, from other important trade interests, joined the excursion party. As resulting from this movement, transactions, in the wholesale line, in produce and merchandize, were quite generally suspended, leaving commercial values, as a rule, nominally as last quoted. Cotton, Breadstuffs, Provisions, Naval Stores, Petroleum, and other leading articles of produce were measurably neglected. And for general merchandize, of most descriptions, very little inquiry was noted....Coffee was 1/4c. higher, with sales of 5,034 bags Rio, per Pentoppidan, on private terms; 3,000 bags do., per Lamoyne; and 5,131 bags do., per Larkin, to arrive from Hampton Roads, on private terms; and 4 at Baltimore, 1,000 bags, per Mesarnia, on private terms; Raw Sugar—Strong on the basis of 9 1/4c.@9 1/2c. for fair to good Refining, with sales of 900 hhds. Muscovado at 9 3-16c.; 2,000 hhds. Centrifugal, part at 10c.; and 5,500 bags Pernambuco at 9 1/2c. Of Linseed, 3,000 bags ex-Whittington sold at $2, gold. The auction sale of Tea went off at rather easier prices, some 3,100 pkgs. sold at 20c.@30 1/2c. for Pinganey; 34c.@64c. for Japan; 26 1/2c.@27 1/2c. for Foochow; Oolong; 18c.@36c. for Oolong; and 29c.@37 1/2c. for Congou. The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	40	Hemp, bales	10
Beer-wax, pks	4	Hops, bales	2,756
Beans, bush	2	Leather, sides	4,653
B. W. Flour, bags	47	Oil, bbls	50
Dried Fruit, pks	57	Lard-oil, bbls	22
Eggs, bbls	766	Butter, pks	3,164
Meal, bbls	100	Cheese, pks	7,457
Copper, cakes	318	Lard, tcs	88
Flour, bbls	1,598	Pork, pks	371
Wheat, bushels	19,923	Rice, pkgs	40
Corn, bushels	50,000	Starch, pks	35
Oats, bushels	7,500	Tallow, pks	3
Barley, bushels	9,350	Tobacco, hhds	3
Rye, bushels	8,200	Whisky, bbls	150
Grass-seed, bags	376		

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 68 head; total for the week thus far, 6,307 head; 8,751 head in the same time last week, showing a decrease of 142 cars as compared with last week; no market; fresh receipts consigned through. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 600 head; total for the week thus far, 12,400 head; 21,800 head for the same time last week; market dull and slow; 5 cars of Sheep and 1 car of Lambs were disposed of; prices full and weak at yesterday's quotations; 3 cars of Canada stock unsold; balance Western sheep shipped East to-morrow; receipts of Western Sheep at $4 35@$4 55; medium to fair quality of Canada Sheep and Lambs at $5 12 1/2. Hogs—Receipts to-day 5,500 head; 20,700 head for the same time last week; 26,300 head for the same time last year; under heavy receipts the market was dull and dragging, and prices were lower; 12 cars of Yorkers and 4 cars of heavy Hogs were disposed of; full $5 cars, mostly light weights, were unsold; quoted Yorkers fair to best at $5 50@$5 75; mostly best grades at top prices; common to medium at $5 25@$5 40; heavy hogs good to prime at $5 75@$5 90, and a few at $6; sales of Canada stock at $5 75@$5 90, and a few at $6; market closing dull at the range.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,100; shipments, 1,400; market more active and prices firmer; one drove of American, averaging 1,575 lbs., sold at $4 85; another, averaging 1,610 lbs. sold at $4 90; these are the highest figures of actual sales for some weeks; 2 cars of Canada stock sold at $4 35@$4 45; fair to good Steers, $3 50@$4 25. Hogs—Receipts, 22,000; shipments, 2,400; market steady and firm; demand good; common to extra, $5 75@$6 20; sales of good to choice at $5 80@$6. Sheep—Receipts, 1,600; market active, but a shade lower and weak; sales at $3@$4 10.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.—The receipts of Cattle at East Liberty to-day were 323 head, all through stock, making the total supply for the past three days 3,808 head; good to best, $3 50@$5; fair to medium, $3 50@$4 25; common, $2 75@$3 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,030 head, making the total supply for the past three days 1,068 head; Yorkers, $5 50@$5 80; Philadelphias, $5@$6 25. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 100 head, making the total supply for the past three days 1,200 head; selling at $3 50@$4.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Flour quiet, but steady; common to fancy Western Extras, $4 50@$6 25; Minnesota Extras, $6 50@$7; Winter Extras, $5@$7 25. Wheat inactive and lower; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 12 1/2@$1 13 1/2; No. 2 do., $1 10 1/2 cash; $1 11, November; $1 13 1/2, December; No. 3 Chicago Spring, 97c.@$1 02 1/2; rejected, 87c.@93c. Corn inactive and lower; 42 3/4c. cash; 42 5/8c. November. Oats dull and drooping at 32 1/2c., all round. Rye firmer at 61 1/2c. Barley firm at 85c. all round. Pork dull, weak, and lower; $15 75@$16. Lard dull; $9 40@$9 45, cash; $9 30, all the year. Bulk Lard dull, weak, and lower; new, $9 75 cash; $10 40, October; $9 50, November; $9 35, all the year. Bulk-meats dull and 1/4c. lower; shoulders, 6 3/4c.; sides, 8 3/4c.@9c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Freights easier; Wheat to Buffalo, 3d cash, 4 3/4d. Chicago Railroad Freights—To New-York, 20c. A rise is anticipated on account of a meeting in New-York to-day, but no official notification has been received. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 73,000 bushels; Corn, 147,000 bushels; Oats, 49,000 bushels; Rye, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 32,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 97,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board: Breadstuffs are unchanged. Pork lower; $15 35, October; $15 37 1/2 all the year. Lard lower; $9 32 1/2 all the year.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—Receipts—Lake—Flour, 2,500 bbls.; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Wheat, 288,000 bushels; Barley, 60,850 bushels; Rye, 1,800 bushels. Railroads—Flour, 3,300 bbls.; Corn, 11,800 bushels; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 15,400 bushels; Barley, 5,600 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal to Tide-water—Corn, 9,000 bushels; Wheat, 7,800 bushels. Interior Points—Corn, 4,185 bushels; Wheat, 24,600 bushels. Railroads—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Wheat, 59,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 5,600 bushels; Rye, 2,200 bushels. Flour quiet; sales 700 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat neglected; sales, 500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 24 1/2; 1 car of Sample White at $1 31; No. 1 Spring held at $1 30. Corn quiet; sales 26,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Toledo at 55 1/2c.@56c. Oats and Rye—Nothing doing. Barley—Light sales of State quoted at 72c.@85c.; Canada, 92c.@95c. Malt—A fair trade demand; quotations unchanged. Seeds unchanged. Highwines unchanged. Pork and Lard quiet and unchanged. Canal Freights firm; quoted at 10c. for Wheat, 9 1/2c. for Corn, 9 1/2c. for Rye, 8 1/2c. for Barley and 7c. for Oats to New-York, tolls included. Railroad Freights to New-York—Wheat, 80c.; Corn, 7 1/2c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive and lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 24 1/2@$1 24 1/4 cash; $1 26, November; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 14 1/4 cash; $1 18, December. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 Mixed, 40 3/4c.@41c. cash; 40 1/4c. all the year. Oats inactive; No. 2 at 32 1/2c.@33c. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye firm and unchanged. Whisky inactive and lower at $1 10. Pork held higher at $17 25, asked; only jobbing trade. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Hogs strong; Yorkers, $5 30@$5 45; Bacon, $5 40@$5 55; Butchers' and Fancy, $5 60@$5 80. Cattle steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,000 head; Cattle, 1,200 head.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and lower; Red $1 15@$1 26. Corn quiet at 47c.@48c. Oats steady at 30@38. Rye dull at 68c. Barley dull and lower at $1 05@$1 10. Pork strong and higher; market appears to be cornered; sales at $16 25@$16 50, closing with the latter bid. Lard irregular; new $9 50@$9 65; old nominally $10 00; kettle rendered 10 1/2@10 3/4. Bulk-meats dull and lower; shoulders 6 3/4c.; Clear Rib Sides 8c.; Clear Sides 8 1/4c.@8 3/4c. Bacon easier; Shoulders 7 3/4c.@7 7/8c.; Clear Rib Sides 9c.@9 1/8c.; Clear Sides 9 1/2c.@9 3/4. Whisky inactive and lower at $1 10. Butter dull and unchanged. Hogs active, firm and higher; Common Lights $5 00@$5 40; Fair to Good Lights $5 50@$5 70; No. 1 heavy $5 60@$5 85; receipts 1,418 head; shipments 805 head.

OSWEGO, Oct. 26.—Flour steady; No. 1 Spring, $7 @$7 25; Amber Winter, $7 25@$7 50; White Winter, $7 50@$7 75; Double Extra, $7 75@$8; concessions are made on round lots; sales, 18,000 bbls. Wheat firm, quiet and lower; No. 1 Hallowell Club, $1 30; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 37 1/2. Extra White Michigan, $1 42. Corn quiet at 58c.@59c. Barley in moderate demand; sales of 10,000 bushels Canada, by sample, at $1 04; 2,000 bushels do. at $1 14; 3,000 bushels do. at $1 17. Corn-meal unchanged. Mill-feed unchanged. Canal Freights higher but unsettled; asking an advance of 1c. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 36,500 bushels; Barley, 42,000 bushels; Lumber, 693,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Barley, 95,000 bushels; Lumber, 955,000 feet. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 1,900 bbls.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened unsettled at 2c. decline and closed firmer; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 18 1/2; No. 2 do., $1 12 1/2; November, $1 12 7/8; December, $1 13 1/8; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1 05. Corn unsettled, opened firmer; No. 2 at 49c.@49 1/2c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; No. 2 at 32c. Rye in fair demand but lower; No. 1 at 64c. Barley scarce and firm; No. 2 Spring at 86 1/2c.@87c.; No. 3 do. weak at 49c.@49 1/2c. Provisions inactive, nominally unchanged. Mess pork, $16. Prime Steam-rendered Lard, 9 1/2c. Kettle do., 10 1/2c. Freights quiet, but steady; Wheat to Buffalo, No. 3, 3 1/2c.; wheat to Oswego, 9 1/2c. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bushels; Wheat, 59,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bushels; Wheat, 53,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 26.—Flour generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher. Wheat steady, with a good demand; Red, $1 19@$1 20; Amber, $1 20@$1 25; White, $1 15@$1 30. Corn quiet and unchanged. Rye in fair demand at 68c. Oats in fair demand; White, 36c.; Mixed, 34c. Pork nominal. Bulk-Meats scarce and firm; no Shoulders in the market; Clear Rib sides, 8 1/2c.@8 3/4c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Bacon steady, with a good demand; Shoulders, 7 3/4c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9 1/2c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13 1/2c. Lard in fair demand; tierces, 11 1/4c.@11 3/4c.; kegs, 12c. Whisky steady and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Oct. 26.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 30; No. 3 do., $1 25; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 27; Extra White Michigan, $1 30; Amber Michigan, $1 22 1/2; October, $1 22 1/2; December, $1 25; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 14; No. Red Winter, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 19; November, $1 20 1/2; No. 3 Red, $1 14. Corn dull; High Mixed, 49 1/2c.; Low Mixed, new, 47c.; Damaged, new, 39c.; no grade, 47c.; new do., 44 1/2c. Oats dull and nominal. Receipts—Flour, 700 bbls.; Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Corn, 29,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 600 bbls.; Wheat, 48,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—Corn-meal strong and higher; held at $2 75. Sugar quiet and weak; fair to fully fair, 7c.@7 7/8c.; prime, 8c.@8 1/4c.; Yellow clarified, 9 1/2c.@9 3/4c. Molasses dull, weak, and lower; fair, 55c.@56c.; prime, 55c.@57c.; choice, 58c.@59c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York, sight, 1/2 discount; Sterling, $5 29 for the bank; Gold, 110 1/4@110 3/4.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and in fair demand; Mixed and Yellow, 63c.@66c. Oats—Low grades plenty; choice scarce; No. 1 White, 49c.@52c. Rye unchanged. Shorts, $14@$14 50; fine Feed, $15 50@$16 50. Receipts—Flour, 9,448 bbls.; Corn, 36,105 bushels; Oats, 12,600 bushels; Shorts, 10,200 bushels; Barley, 4,670 bushels.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 26.—Printing Cloths were dull and weak, with some sales reported on the basis of 4 1/4c.@4 5/8c. 30 days, for best 64x64 goods.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Oct. 26.—Spirits of turpentine dull at 32 1/2c. Resin firm at $3 50 for strained. Tar firm at $1 70.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10 3/4c.; Low Middling, 10 3/8c.; Good Ordinary, 9 3/4c.; net receipts, 3,241 bales; exports to Great Britain, 876 bales; to the Channel, 1,016 bales; sales, 3,036 bales; stock, 56,286 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 26.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 10 3/4c.@10 5/8c.; Low Middling, 10 1/4c.@10 3/8c.; Good Ordinary, 9 1/4c.; net receipts, 3,521 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,900 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 84,426 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 26.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 10 1/4c.; Low Middling, 9 7/8c.; Good Ordinary, 9c.; net receipts, 2,922 bales; gross, 3,074; exports coastwise, 2,438 bales; Stock, 70,061 bales; sales, 1,250 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 26.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10 1/4c.@10 3/8c.; Low Middling, 10 1/8c.; Good Ordinary, 9 3/8c.@9 3/4c.; net receipts, 2,143 bales; exports coastwise, 1,193 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 31,507 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 26—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 15-16 for both money and the account. United States Bonds—New 5s, 106 1/4. Erie Railway Shares, 10 1/2.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 1/4 for both money and the account.

3:00 P. M.—Consols, 95 3-16c. for both money and the account.

3 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 54 3/4 P cent., is now 55 1/4 P cent. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £383,000 during the past week.

4 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 108 1/2; new 5s, 106 3/8. Erie Railway Shares, 10 1/4. Paris advices quote 5 P cent. Rentes at 104f. 55c. for the account.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 26.—United states Bonds—New 5s, 102.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany has increased 2,783,000 marks during the past week.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 16,563,000f. during the past week. Exchange on London, 25f 15 1/2c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is active; Middling Uplands, 6d.; Middling Orleans, 6 3-16d.; sales, 20,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export; additional sales late yesterday after the regular closing, 8,000 bales; receipts, 2,100 bales, all American. Futures steady; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 5 31-32d.; also sales of the same at 6d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6d.; also sales of the same at 6 1-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6d.; also sales 5 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6d.; Uplands, low middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, 5 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, sail, 6d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6 1-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 5 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 5 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sail, 6d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Estimated to-day's sales 6,200 bales for American. Produce—Tallow, 44s. P cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 1-16d.

4:30 P. M.—Lard, 47s. 3d. P cwt. for American; Bacon, 47s. 3d. P cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 1-16d.

DEFECTS OF THE MODERN PRESS.

A DISCUSSION BY THE CHURCH CONGRESS AT PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND—JOURNALISM AND THE CLERGY.

From the London Telegraph.

During the recent meeting of the Church Congress at Plymouth a discussion was devoted to the reported dearth of the best kind of candidates for holy orders. On this subject the exactions of the Bishops, of the congregations, and of society are apt to differ; the qualifications thus severally demanded vary, and all combined form a composite standard of a somewhat high kind. Two other topics occupied the congress—the "alienated classes" and newspapers. One speaker complained that only five per cent. of the working men went to church. Rev. H. Hugo said that the mobs of Lancashire and London are as heathen as those denounced by St. Paul in the first chapter of the Epistle to the Romans. Some of the denunciations thus hurled at the humbler classes in the metropolis and in one of our greatest counties are too strong for quotation—the mildest are bad enough. If this clerical gentleman speak truth, the masses of our people are "filled with all unrighteousness, wickedness, covetousness, maliciousness; full of envy, murder, debate, deceit, malignity; backbiters, haters of God, despiteful, proud, boasters, inventors of evil things, disobedient to parents without understanding, covenant breakers, without natural affection, implacable, unmerciful." It is easy for Mr. Hugo to fling about such wild charges, but we doubt much whether his knowledge is equal to his zeal. He gave as his ideal of a sermon that it must be "short and sharp." If all that are as sharp as his, a little would certainly go a long way. No wonder that after such an outburst the Congress fell to lamenting the defects of the modern press. Nothing half as full flavored as Mr. Hugo's diatribes appears in ordinary journalism. It seems that the secular press is not religious enough for Mr. Hugo and his friends; therefore one gentleman proposed that "a penny weekly newspaper for the million" should be started, and another that it should be subsidized by the Christian Knowledge Society to the extent of ten thousand a year. There is something round and mouth-filling in both proposals; a million readers is a fine prospect for any journalist; a subsidy of £10,000 a year is also solid and satisfactory. But, in being entitled to speak with some authority on this topic, and having no enmity to the clergy, we should not advise them to desert their parsonages and pulpits for the editorial office and desk. There is a certain mysstery about every craft, and we are not sure that a journal entirely supplied with leading articles by persons formerly accustomed to writing sermons would be either an interesting or influential publication. We fear that it would require something more than the proposed subsidy to keep it long afloat. The proposer of this clerical expedition into a new field denounced a certain section of our papers as "Disgusting, Radical, and irreligious." Will the kind of vague denunciation be the model for the new editor? Could not the pious assailant be a little more distinctive in his attacks? A "Radical" may or may not be "irreligious;" a "Dissenter" may or may not be a "Radical." When, however, a whole party of men is described as at the same time "Dissenting" and "irreligious," we fear that the unfortunate gentleman who uttered the words must live in a very narrow ideal Church of his own, with the notion that all outside are something like the heathen. If he is appointed to conduct the new Church paper it will certainly be a formidable rival, not to its secular contemporaries, but to some of those clerical journals that are now distinguished for vituperation. But whether the Christian Knowledge Society will give him £10,000 a year in order that week after week he may denounce "Dissenters" as "irreligious" remains to be seen. They will probably prefer to spend the money as now on "books and novelettes and illuminated cards"—engines of conversion which Canon Erskine Clarke spoke of with some contempt.

THE GHOST OF MOHAMMED.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The founder of Islam is displeased with the conduct of his followers, and has appeared in broad daylight before the eyes of the guardian of his tomb at Medina. The hour of the vision was 2 P. M., just as Sheik Ahmed had concluded his prayers and returned to his meditations on the Koran. What the Prophet said was in this wise:

"Ahmed Hossain, my followers are sinning. Seventy thousand of them have died lately. Of that number only seven have died in the faith. In consequence of the prevalence of such sins as lithurgy, drunkenness, murder, forgery, adultery, &c., and the neglect of fasting during Ramazan, God withheld rain. My instructions previously given have not been heeded. Kings have not ruled justly. They have all become tyrannical. It has been revealed to me that my followers do not fear the anger of God, though the Day of Judgment is nigh. I prayed for the pardon of my people. It has been revealed to me that in 1295 H. darkness will cover the face of the earth. It will commence in the beginning of Jammadoosanee and continue to the middle of Rujjub—a month and a half. During the prevalence of this dense darkness, Hazrat Immam Mehnd, the last of the prophets, will come to earth, and Hazrael will also come to take up the Koran. Whosoever will freely circulate this my revelation will be protected by me in the Day of Judgment. Whosoever doubts the revelation is an infidel and will go to hell."

Sheik Ahmed stoutly affirms his own veracity, and wishes that his face may be blackened both in this world and in the next if he is telling a lie. Of course nobody doubts the word of a lineal descendant of Mohammed. The faithful are in conclusion enjoined to fast three consecutive days, when they may partake of a little *goor*, the same preparation of sugar which the Thugs used to affect. Persistence in prayer, the liberal distribution of alms, and the circulation of the above document ipsy perchance, avail to turn aside the wrath of Allah.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Thursday,) Oct. 26:

James M. Miller, at public auction, sold the following improved property: One five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100 6, No. 33 Baxter st., north side, 85.2 feet west of Park st., sold for $20,025 to D. Shumway; one similar building, with lot 16 ov 100.6, No. 41 Baxter st., north side, west of the above, sold for $11,500 to A. C. Williamson; one three-story and basement brick house (front) and carriage-house, (rear,) with plot of land 33 by 98.9, Nos. 215 and 217 East 36th st., north side, 200 feet east of 3d av., sold for $16,750 to David Cook; one four-story brick store and dwelling (front) and a four-story brick building, (rear,) with lot 24.9 by 80, No. 685 2d av., north-west corner of 37th st., sold for $22,500 to George Otto, Jr.; two three-story frame houses, with plot of land 20.6 by 54.4 by 200.2 by 84.11, on Hudson River Railroad, east side, whole front between 64th and 65th sts., sold for $19,100 to Jane A. Prouty. Also, a two-story and attic frame house, with two lots, each 25 by 59.8, Nos. 896 and 898 Flushing av., south side, 530 feet east of Bushwick av., Brooklyn, sold for $2,950 to David Cuhra. The same auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 36.2 by 107.2, on 6th av., north-west corner of 115th st., for $50 over the incumbrances, (amount not stated,) to John Townshend.

Bernard Smyth, under a foreclosure decree of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 24.8 by 100, on 7th av., east side, 71.1 feet north of 34th st., for $31,500, to Wm. G. Lathrop, Jr., plaintiff in the legal action.

The following legal sales were adjourned: Sale by D. M. Seaman of a house, with lot, on 10th av., north of 33d st., to Oct. 30; sale by R. V. Harnett, of houses and lots on 4th av., east of 85th st., to Nov. 3; sale by Peter F. Meyer, of a house, with lot, on East 55th st., east of 2d av., to Nov. 16, and sale by Jas. M. Miller, of lot on Broadway, north of 77th st., to Nov. 22.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 137.6 by 25 by 127.6, on Broadway, east side, 93.4 feet north of 4th st.

By Peter F. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. L. Cole, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 50, on Oliver st., east side, 55 feet north of South st. Also, similar sale, S. M. Morehouse, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 50.4 by 100, on 11th av., south-east corner 60th st. Also, similar sale, T. C. Campbell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 25 by 230 by 225 by 260, on West 213th st., south side, 175 feet east of 10th av.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, OCT. 26.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 five-story brick building, with lot, No. 33 Baxter st., n. s., 85.2 ft. n. of Park st., lot 2.100.8..... $29,025

1 similar building, with lot, No. 41 Baxter st., n. s., w. of the above, lot 16x100.6..... 11,850

1 three-story and basement brick house (front) and carriage-house, (rear,) with lot 24.9 by 80, Nos. 215 and 217 East 36th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 33x98.9..... 16,750

1 four-story brick store and dwelling (front) and four-story brick building, (rear,) with lot, No. 685 2d av., n. w. corner 37th st., lot 24.9x80..... 22,500

2 three-story frame houses, with plot of land, Hudson River Railroad, e. s., whole front between 64th and 65th sts., plot 203.6x20.4x irr.x84.11..... 19,100

1 two-story and attic frame house, with two lots, Nos. 896 and 898 Flushing av., s. s., 530 ft. e. of Bushwick av., each lot 25x69.8, Brooklyn..... 2,950

1 plot of land, 6th av., n. w. corner 115th st., plot 36.2x107.2, over incumbrances..... 50

By Bernard Smyth.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, 7th av., e. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 34th st., lot 24.8x100.3 irr.x100..... 31,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Oct. 25.

Elm av., s. w. s., 24th ward; C. Clark and wife to E. B. Lawrence..... $1,000

Harlington st., w. s., 22d st., n. of sheriff st., 25x79; Mary Mosher to H. Brennich..... 16,825

City Hall place, n. w. corner Duane st., 67x75; also, City Hall place, 10.5 ft. w. of Pearl st., 20.1x100; Mary McCloskey, Cardinal, to Church of St. Andrew..... nom.

52d st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th av., 20x100.4; E. S. Bryce and husband to W. L. Skidmore.. nom.

45th st., s. s., 333 ft. e. of 3d av., 27x100.4; F. Baltinger and wife to A. Bostwick..... 18,138

64th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5x irregular; J. A. Bostwick and wife to A. J. Johnson..... 230,000

6th av., w. s., 50.9 ft. n. of 23d st., 24x63; Reynolds Dessett to Lyon Mowbray et al..... nom.

Elizabeth st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Canal st., 75x183; Alvin J. Johnson and wife to J. A. Bostwick..... 150,000

Mercer st., w. s., No. 53, 25x100; H. R. Searles to L. Strebeigh..... nom.

Same property; L. Strebeigh to F. J. Searles.. nom.

123d st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x6.11; Charles Welde and wife to J. H. Voss..... nom.

59th st., s. s., 231.3 ft. w. of Avenue A, 75x100.5; H. A. Post to E. H. Cookbum..... 27,000

Lexington av., w. s., 23.5 ft. n. of 43d st., 16.8x75; J. V. Hasen to C. T. Cromwell. 14,000

5th av., s. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 65th st., 50x100; H. Gall, Referee, to F. R. Coudert and others, Trustees..... 39,250

3d av., w. s., 101.5 ft. n. of 83d st., 25x94.7; R. H. Henry, Referee, to Mary Bechi..... 15,650

Madison av., e. s., 82.2 ft. n. of 79th st., 20x77; A. W. Lopez, Referee, to Mary McGray..... 17,000

41st st., n. s., 383.4 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x80.5; S. H. Johnson, Referee, to W. L. Cutting..... 1,700

36th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th av., 10.x98.9; B. C. Chetwood, Referee, to T. Stillman..... 35,650

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH AV., MURRAY HILL.—VERY DESIRABLE extra-sized house, (price low;) smaller house or country residence taken in part; others on and near 5th av. at bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY STONE Residence, 48th st. and 5th av.; a bargain. 4 Pine and 83 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, villa sites for sale. Also, to rent for variety of stock, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cooper sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

M. A. J. LYNCH & SONS, Auctioneers, Office 10 Pine st. THIS DAY, VALUABLE PROPERTY.—Ton north-west corner of Broome and Mulberry sts., will be sold at auction on Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1876, at 12 M., at Exchange sales room, No. 111 Broadway, in following parcels: Corner parcel, 8.6.6, on Broome st., 116 feet on Mulberry st., with four brick dwellings thereon; lot on Mulberry st., adjoining above, 25x75, with brick building thereon; lot on Broome st., adjoining same, 20x93.9x104.6, with brick building thereon.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLing, on West 12th st., complete in every respect; newly painted through st; mirrors, chandeliers, gas fixtures. Rent low to desirable tenant.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
33 East 17th st., or 4 Pine st.

APARTMENTS.—TEN-ROOMS, NO. 265 WEST 25th st.—For small families; brown-stone; light; ventilate; Oriel window; Jackson's grates; elegant gas-fixtures; spacious garden; $380 to $500; lunch.

MADISON AV., CORNER 73D ST.—ELEGANT modern residence, in complete order, $1,600. No. 4 Pine, or No. 33 east 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

ONLY $225 A MONTH FOR A BEAUTIFULLY-furnished and frescoed 55th st. modern-stone dwelling, near 5th av. Permits a. 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

THREE ROOMS, THIRD FLOOR, UNFURnished, to a respectable American gentleman and wife; location central; bath and gas. No. 110 East 11th st., near 4th av.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, three-story high-stoop brick house, 224 10. in complete order. Apply to the owner on the premises, No. 38 East 28th st.

FLOORS, NOS. 2.0 AND 224 EAST 27TH st., six rooms; good order. Apply at No. 119 East 36th st., or at No. 220, room 11 to 1.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A FURnished French flat; 10 modern improvements. Address No. 105 West 44th st.; third bell.

TO LET—TWO LARGE SUITES IN THE NEW AND elegantly-finished French apartment house, corner of 40th st. and Park av., facing the Park.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—LOFTS in 13th st., between 3d and 4th ave., with or without power; also, second floor at No. 114 East 14th st; suitable for an office. Inquire at F. GROTE & CO., on the premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TILL MAY 1, THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house nearly furnished. Address, stating location and price, G., Box No. 230 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES, No. 1,257 BROADWAY,

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy girl; is willing and obliging; and has three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 337 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a competent young woman; good reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A lady for a reliable, competent girl; would take charge of children and sew. Apply at 39 East 19th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as waitress in a large family; is thoroughly capable in either capacity, and has best of City references. Can be seen to-day and to-morrow, between 9 and 12, at her present employer's, No. 369 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR chamber-work and washing in a boarding-house; lived two years in last place. Call at No. 221 East 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; AS Chamber-maid, and to do fine washing and ironing. Call or address at present employer's, No. 230 West 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and laundress, or chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference can be given. Address B., Advertisement Office, No. 554 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, or to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 219 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as an excellent chamber-maid and laundress; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 115 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference from present lady. Call at No. 145 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and sewing in a private family; best City reference. Call at 235 East 59th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS GOOD Cook; understands soups, games, and flakes; French and English cooking; most excellent baker; seven years, City reference; City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 East 31st st., corner 3d av., third floor, front room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBERma

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this fine take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 28, 1:30 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 5:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 44, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCOTHIA....WED., Nov. 1|BOTHNIA....WED., Nov. 15
ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 8|ABYSSINIA..WED., Nov. 22

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage offices, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE
Calling at PLYMOUTH (U.K.) for the landing of Passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:
FRANCE, Pericaudet.....Saturday, Oct. 28, at 2 P. M.
ST. GERMAIN, Recouvrat..Saturday, Nov. 4, at 7:30 A.M.
PEREIRE, Dantre.....Saturday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $70; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $23, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus* do not carry steerage passengers.

The passengers of the FRANCE are requested to be on board on SATURDAY, Oct. 28, at 1 P. M.
LOUIS DE SKBIAN Agent, 55 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
NEVADA.....Oct. 31, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Nov. 7, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Nov. 14, at 3 P. M
DAKOTA.....Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....Nov. 28, at 2:30 P. M.,

RATES FOR PASSAGE ARE REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $45; cabin, $75 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
ATLAS.....Nov. 1
CLARIBEL.....About Nov. 20

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ANDES.....Nov. 4
ALPS.....Nov. 20

Superior first-class passage accommodated.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CLEOPATRA.....TUESDAY.....Oct. 24
CHAMPION.....THURSDAY.....Oct. 26
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 28

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets at reduced rates and freight taken at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY HASKELL, General Agent at Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
California, Oct. 28, 2 P. M.|Victoria, Nov. 11, 1 P. M.
Ethiopia....Nov. 4, 7 A. M.|Bolivia....Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins $55 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Australia, Oct. 28, noon.|Anglia, Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
Alsyia, Nov. 4, 7 A. M.|Utopia, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $23. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 20th, Hoboken.
MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 28|RHEIN.....Sat., Nov. 11
WESER.....Sat., Nov. 4|ODER.....Sat., Nov. 18
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.
FOR LONDON.
Canada.....Saturday, Oct. 28 at 2 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Italy.....Oct. 28, 2 P. M.|England...Nov. 11, 1 P. M.
Spain.....Nov. 4, 7 A. M.|Egypt.....Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, or $70, currency. Return tickets, $100, $110, or $120, currency. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates.
Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Oct. 28, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 4, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
From Pier 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $23, Currency. Drafts issued at lowest rates.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, TUESDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Nov. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, Oct. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Nov. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Nov. 8
For freight or passage apply to
WM. F. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Oct. 28
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Nov. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Nov. 15
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, Nov. 4
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALLAN, AGENT, 3 BOWLING GREEN.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 12 and Dec. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River at Bowling Green.
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 11
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
ORLEANS.....Nov. 6|SUEVIA.....Nov. 16
POMMERANIA.....Nov. 9|BLESSING.....Nov. 23
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y. General Passenger Agents, 41 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 26
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 2
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Nov. 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Nov. 16

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River, as follows:
NAVARINO.....Oct. 28|OTHELLO.....Nov. 18
COLOMBO.....Nov. 4|HINDOO.....Dec. 2

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $35, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 58 South st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE.—Ferry stations in New-York, foot of Liberty st. and foot of Clarkson st., up town. Freight station, foot of Liberty st.

Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:

5:40 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carbondale, &c.; connects at Bound Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

8:45 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

*12:00 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

*4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M.—For Bound Brook.

*5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, and the West.

*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

Boats leave foot of Clarkson st., up-town, at 6:35, 7:35, 8:35, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:05, 11:50 P. M.

Connection is made by Clarkson Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *

For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.
ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, AND SQUAN.
Time-table of Oct. 2, 1876: Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M.

From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

Stages to and from Keyport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE.
BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
For Trenton, Philadelphia and the Centennial.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1876, trains
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 6:45, 7:45, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 5, 6:30 P. M.
Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 3:20, 6:20 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, 3d and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 5, 8:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:15, 9: 5 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:45, 6:10 P. M.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 and 9:15 A. M. trains from New-York and to trains leaving Centennial Grounds at 4:50 and 6:10 P. M.

All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.

Leave Trenton for New-York at 5:45, & 15, 10:20 A. M., 2:1), 3:45, 5:45, 7:20 P. M.

Rates low for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.

CENTENNIAL PASSENGERS delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 2:40 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the south, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M., and Baltimore at 3:40 A. M., 2:40, and 9 P. M. Sunday 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:40, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Accommodation 7 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.

For Centennial Depot at 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, and 4 P. M. On Sunday 8 A. M. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 7:15, 8:15, 10:50 A. M., 1, 1:15, 3, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6, 6:50, and 7:05 P. M. On Sunday 7:20 A. M. and 7 P. M.

For trains to New-York, Elizabeth, Railway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 3:20 and 10:30 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. Chicago, 10:10 A. M. and 9:51 P. M. daily, except Monday, from Washington and Baltimore, 8:30, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:30, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 8:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 3:50, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 9:50, 7:35, 7:40, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 8:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices—Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st. Brooklyn. Nos 114, 116, and 118 Hudson sts., Hoboken Depot Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. M. ROBINSON, Jr. General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:50 A. M., North-ro and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canadaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16 1876.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES E. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, with close connection. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD,

After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, and 5:45 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. READ, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
AUCTIONEER.
No. 74 University Place.

An assignee's sale of Household Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Mirrors, Chamber, Parlor, and Dining-room Sets, &c., &c., by order of John C. Freeman, Assignee of F. Wrisley & Co., will take place at the Auction Rooms of ROBERT SOMERVILLE, No. 74 University place, on

FRIDAY, Nov. 10, 1876,
at 10:30 A. M.

The furniture and other articles may be examined at any time at the Auction Rooms.

MILITARY.

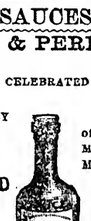
ANOTHER VETERAN OF 1812 GONE. Brothers, you are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late Major LEONARD LAUB, aged 86 years, from the First Baptist Church, in Jersey City, in Grove st., near Wayne st., on Saturday the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., with the usual badge of mourning, crape on the left arm, cockade on hat. If you have it; try and attend; it is a duty we owe to each brother soldier; said church is about fifteen minutes' walk from Jersey City ferry. WM. H. RAYMOND, Adjutant.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

LEA & PERRINS'

SIGNATURE is on EVERY BOTTLE.

Lea & Perrins

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DELAWARE BRIDGE COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

TOTAL ISSUE $350,000.

Interest 7 per cent., payable April and October. PRINCIPAL DUE OCT. 1, 1915.

A portion of the Delaware Bridge is under lease to the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, (United Companies of New-Jersey,) for $35 years, at an annual rental of $24,500.

For sale by DAVIDSON & JONES, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st.

HOLDERS OF THE WESTERN EXTENSION bonds of the New-York and Western Railroad Company are hereby notified that their bonds must be deposited with GEORGE W. FARLEE, Secretary, at No. 25 Nassau st., New York City, on or before Nov. 1, 1876, in order to get the benefit of the purchase at foreclosure sale.

GEORGE OPDYKE,
HENRY WHELEN,
WM. H. GUION,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1876.

Policy Holders in the NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

can learn some interesting and confidential information, important to them, concerning that company by sending their names, address, number of policies, and amounts of insurance to INVESTIGATOR, Lock Box No. 4 475 New-York City Post Office.

AN ESTABLISHED CONCERN, OF GOOD Credit, wishing $30,000 to $50,000 additional capital, can address, with particulars, ACTIVITY, Box No. 170, *Times* Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may then be a meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 28th day of November next. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 28th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 29th day of November next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
3D AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1876.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMpany are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, November the 8th next. The polls will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M., of that day. The transfer books of the Company will be opened on and after November the 3th.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES S. ARTHUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 23 NEW AV.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1876.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a board of seven Directors, and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL WILKESON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-THIRD (3⅓) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past four months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's sons, No. 39 William st., New-York, on the 10th day of November. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th, both inclusive.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND ONE-HALF per Cent., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1.

The transfer books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d November.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.

A DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of November next.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Oct. 25, 1876.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1876, ON the War Bounty Loan Bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York.
WM. B. MCBRIDE, State Treasurer.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate Bonds of Block 44, guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company, will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of November next.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after the 1st day of November next.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable to shareholders on and after the 1st day of November next.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

MUSIUAL.

REMOVAL having removed to their new store, No. 40 East 14th st., have left at their old stand, No. 481 Broadway, twenty-five second-hand Pianos and Organs that they will sell at the following low prices: Pianos from $20 to $100. Organs and Melodeons from $30 to $55. Some must used a year, from $60 to $100. Pianos and Organs to rent at the old store, at extremely low prices during this week. Sheet-music from 3c. to 10c. per piece. HORACE WATERS & SONS,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS Pianos-fortes for sale at very moderate prices on easy and reasonable terms at HAINES BROTHERS, corner of 2d av. and 21st sts
A few pianos that have been used a little very low.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, WEBER, AND Other first-class new and second-hand pianos, for sale or rent, and rent applied to purchase. FOND'S MUSIC STORE, No. 547 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS will let the whole or a part of the well-furnished second story of their own house, very near 5th av., above 42d st., to a gentleman and wife, or to one or two gentlemen; board, appointments, and social surroundings of the highest class. Address Box No. 3,446 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF TWO, WISHing to reduce their expenses, will accommodate one gentleman most delightfully for a moderate price; sunny room; open fire; house in good location; references must be of the very best. Address REFINEMENT, Box No. 1,292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, GRAMERCY PARK.—Second floor, three rooms handsomely furnished; also extra large hall rooms with fires; house location and table first-class; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished rooms, large and small, suited for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first-class.

HANDSOME, NEWLY-FURNISHED SUITES of rooms, with board; also single rooms and elegant house, in a desirable location, near station of elevated railroad. No. 347 West 34th st.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house have a second floor, also other rooms, en suite or separately, with excellent board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224, OPPOSITE HOTEL BRUNSWICK.—Parlor and second floors; single rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast; terms reasonable to parties making permanent arrangements.

NO. 13 PARK AV., NEAR 35TH ST.—A handsomely-furnished floor, en suite or separately, with board; private table and grate fires if desired; references.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 53 EAST.—Elegant rooms with private family on the third and fourth floors, with or without breakfast; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 158 EAST.—A handsomely-furnished south room; also a large hall-room, with unexceptionable board; family private.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—Entire second floor; also third floor room, with the best of board for parties desiring a refined and permanent home.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite; rooms for gentlemen; private table or table d'hôte; house and appointments thoroughly first class; reference.

BOARD—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, single, double, or en suite, and elegant general parlor. No. 13 West 29th st., second door from Gilsey House.

NO. 33 WEST 24TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front sunny room, with small room attached, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without board.

NO. 31 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV. AND BROADWAY.—Fine suite and single rooms for families and gentlemen, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 9 EAST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison ave; also, No. 24 West 24th st., elegant apartments, with or without board, or private table.

A PRIVATE, SOCIAL FAMILY, KEEPING a good table, will rent two large, square, well-furnished rooms, also hall room; references exchanged. Call at No. 192 Lexington av.

NO. 513 WEST 23D ST.—A HANDSOME PARlor bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room, on second floor, unfurnished, with board; terms reasonable.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, with both closets, &c.; private table only; also rooms on third, for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 43 WEST 28TH ST.—SEVERAL LARGE, handsome rooms to let, with or without board, in newly-furnished, first-class house; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLO

TRYING TO WIN BY FRAUD.

EIGHT THOUSAND ILLEGALLY REGISTERED IN BROOKLYN.

▲ DELIBERATE SCHEME OF GIGANTIC PROPORTIONS FOR HEAPING UP TILDEN'S MAJORITY IN KINGS COUNTY—FIREMEN ARRESTED FOR ILLEGAL REGISTRATION—CIRCULAR OF MR. JOHN J. ALLEN TO HIS ASSISTANTS REGARDING THE VERIFICATION OF THE LISTS OF VOTERS.

Up to last evening the cases of false registration reported to Mr. John J. Allen, Chief Supervisor of Elections in Brooklyn, numbered 8,000. Fresh evidences of a deep-laid and gigantic scheme to carry Kings County for Tilden by such a majority as will enable him to overcome part of the Republican majority in the State, are brought to light every day. The work—and it is a work that occupies the time of those engaged in it almost day and night—is conducted on the part of the Federal authorities under the direction of Mr. John J. Allen, and on behalf of the Republican General Committee by Mr. David Williams and his assistants. Complaints are constantly coming in, and each one has to be patiently examined before action is taken. The devices adopted by those engaged in the work of false registration are so ingenious that it requires the most minute and careful examination to detect the fraud. In some instances, however, the tricks are very clumsy and easily detected. As illustrative of the latter class of cases the following may be taken: John Smith registers from No. 73 Van Brunt street, and a little further down on the list he will be found registering from No. 37 Van Brunt street, merely reversing the number. It is quite probable that a John Smith might be found living at both places, but in almost all of the cases of this kind investigated fraud has been discovered. The name, street, and number given above are not taken from any complaint, but merely given to illustrate a class of cases that frequently occur. Some satisfactory evidence was obtained yesterday which, it is believed, will lead to the detection of the men who are organizing the fraud in this County. It must take a very large sum of money to carry out the fraudulent registration and colonization schemes. Could the men who distribute this money be captured it would go a long way toward preventing illegal voting on election day. Within the past week the United States Marshals have discovered that many of the "thirty-day men" colonized by the Democrats in the odd wards have not even obtained a technical residence. Many of them merely engage board and seek to gain a residence by eating perhaps one or two meals a week at the boarding-house. This charge has been preferred against two firemen who were arrested yesterday, and warrants have been issued for a number of others connected with the same department. The men arrested yesterday were Charles Ruddy, attached to No. 7 Engine, and James Benson attached to No. 3 Engine. Ruddy it is alleged, lives at No. 17 Furman street, but registered from No. 226 Navy street, in the Fifth District of the Eleventh Ward, and Benson, who it is alleged lives at No. 76 President street, in the Sixth Ward, registered from No. 61 DeKalb avenue, which is situated in the Third district of the Eleventh Ward. Both men were held in $1,000 bail to appear for examination on the 21 of November. The following circular was issued yesterday morning by Supervisor Allen:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS, MONTAGUE STREET, CORNER OF CLINTON, BROOKLYN, Oct. 24, 1876.

To the United States Supervisors of Election and Special Deputy United States Marshals in the Eastern Judicial District of the State of New-York:

In addition to the special instructions given you individually from time to time relative to your duties, you are required to carefully observe the following general instructions respecting the verification of the registry list:

First—The right to vote of every person upon the lists is to be ascertained. Those persons known to be qualified voters and properly registered having been noted, you are required to verify the names of all others by personal investigation. In so doing the law directs you to make "proper inquiry and examination at the respective places by them assigned as their residences," and you will also consult all other available sources of information.

Second—Respecting every such person, you should be able to answer the following questions:

1. Does he really reside at the place from which he is registered, or is his connection with that place of a temporary, uncertain character?

2. Has he been now long, has he resided there, and has he resided there continuously since Oct. 7?

3. Will he, on election day, be twenty-one years of age?

4. Will he, on election day, have been 10 days a citizen of the United States, one year an inhabitant of this State, four months a resident of the county, thirty days a resident of the election district where he votes?

5. If of foreign birth, is he a citizen; when and where was he naturalized; had he previously declared his intentions; how long has he been in the United States; has he resided continuously in the United States for five years when naturalized was he properly admitted to citizenship?

You will also obtain all other information which may aid in determining the qualification of each person registered.

Third—Whenever any information is obtained which indicates irregularity or fraud, or which may be of service to this office in any way, you will note the name of the person from whom you receive the same, and all the particulars communicated to you, and report the same at once to this office, in writing, giving name, street, number, evidence obtained, names of witnesses, &c.

Fourth—You must observe perfect accuracy in making your reports, as you may be called upon to make oath respecting the matters referred to.

Fifth—The law makes it obligatory upon every one to correctly answer your inquiries.

The statute is as follows:

SEC. 5,523. Every person who, during the process of any verification of any list of the persons who may have registered or voted, which is had or made under any of the provisions of the title "The Elective Franchise," refuses to answer, or refrains from answering, or, answering, knowingly, gives false information in respect to any inquiry lawfully made, shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by both, and shall pay the costs of the prosecution.

Sixth—The law (sec. 5,522) also makes it an offense to obstruct, hinder or interfere with you when discharging your duties, and requires every person to aid you in the performance of your duties, when such assistance is necessary.

Seventh—In making your inquiries you should bear in mind that the propriety of such inquiry, or your right to make the same, may not always be understood by the person you are questioning; you are therefore particularly instructed to perform such duty in a courteous, gentlemanly manner, and to exercise patience as well as diligence and earnestness in your work. Offensive conduct on your part will not be excused.

Eighth—If the lists are intelligently and carefully verified, fraudulent registration or voting cannot well remain undiscovered; it, therefore, unlawful voting occur in your several districts, you will be regarded as responsible therefor.

Ninth—The following provision of law is of interest:

SEC. 5,521. If any person be appointed a Supervisor of Election or a Special Deputy Marshal under the provisions of title "The Elective Franchise," and has taken the oath of office as such Supervisor of Election or such Special Deputy Marshal, and thereafter neglects or refuses, without good and lawful excuse, to perform and discharge fully the duties, obligations, and requirements of such office until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, he shall not only be subject to removal from office, with loss of all pay or emoluments, but shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than $200 and not more than $500, or by both fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

It is presumed that your willingness to aid in a work in which every good citizen is interested, and your desire that the purity of the election shall be preserved, will render an enforcement of the provisions of this section unnecessary.

Your report of fraud, irregularity, &c., must be sent to this office promptly, as soon prepared.

Officers in Long Island City will as receive further instructions relating to that locality, through my Aid in that city. Respectfully,

JOHN J. ALLEN, Chief Supervisor of Elections.

THE VOICE OF A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice by the New-York papers that there are well-grounded fears of great frauds being contemplated by the sham Democracy in New-York City, both in registration and in counting. Now, then, of what possible use is it for us in the country in all our expenditure of time and effort if we are to be swindled out of our majority by fraud in the City? I am an old man and earn my little by days' work, but I cannot bear to see our country ruined by being put in the hands of those who sought to destroy it. I had a son in the Army during our four years' struggle, and I feel more deeply than I can express. Let me suggest that you recommend that a committee of energetic young men be appointed to take a copy of the registry in each district and head off every fraudulent voter. Do not fail. We must not be cheated out of the vote of our State. I send my mite to help in frustrating the wicked designs of the old fraud S. J. T.

FAIR PLAY.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Oct. 23, 1876.

NOTE—The dollar inclosed in this note awaits the order of the sender. We do not imagine that a public subscription will be required to defeat young frauds in this City.

VERIFYING THE CITY REGISTRY.

THE WORK PROGRESSING UNDER CHIEF SUPERVISOR DAVENPORT—THE DEMAND FOR NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

The registration in thirteen Assembly districts of the City was verified yesterday by Chief Supervisor Davenport and his assistants in the same manner as that adopted in regard to the other districts. Similar evidences of frauds of proportionate extent were disclosed. The ratio of removals also remains the same as before noticed. The instances in the returns yesterday differ in no respect excepting in name and location from those given in THE TIMES yesterday. The work of weeding out persons who have registered fraudulently will be continued until the day of election. The verification of the lists of those who have registered during the first two days of registration will be completed to-day, and the lists of bogus persons naturalized will be arranged for use. Then will begin the work of verifying the registration lists of to-day and to-morrow, which will be done in a similar manner. On election day the United States Deputy Marshals and Supervisors will each have printed lists for use by them in detecting instances of fraudulent voting.

In the meantime the work of naturalization grows apace. About six hundred persons were admitted to citizenship yesterday. Of these, 230 were naturalized in the Court of Common Pleas and 307 in the Superior Court. Forty applicants were turned away from the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. An odd incident which occurred recently shows the manner in which the Tammany Hall politicians are doing the work of naturalization. A gentleman was walking down Centre street a few days ago, and when within a few doors of the head-quarters of the Tammany Naturalization Committee was saluted with a slap on the shoulder from behind. Turning round he saw a dirty-looking brute in a high degree of intoxication, who wanted to know whether the gentleman desired to have his papers. The drunken ruffian, on finding out that he was not understood, explained in a hoarse coughing way that he referred to naturalization papers. He offered to procure the papers for the gentleman, though he had never seen the latter until that time. His offer was declined, and the gentleman whom he had accosted turned around and saw the man go into the rooms of the Tammany Naturalization Committee, where he took his seat at a table and was evidently at home.

THE SUSPENDED INSURANCE COMPANY.

There were no new developments yesterday regarding the suspension of the Continental Life Insurance Company, except that the numerous clerks in the establishment had begun posting the books with a view of ascertaining the amount of the liabilities and assets. In business circles generally the failure of the Continental, a company which had enjoyed such a wide reputation, was commented upon with regret, and hopes were expressed that it would resume business at an early day. Mr. John J. Anderson, the Receiver appointed by Judge Pratt, was at the office No. 26 Nassau street during the entire day, and courteously received all inquirers. The work which he has to perform in order to make a report to the court, that of ascertaining the condition of the company, is one of such magnitude that it will necessarily take much time, and it is not expected that anything definite will be known for several weeks. It is his opinion that the policy-holders will suffer little or no loss, for it is to be expected, now that the suspension of the company has been announced, that a number of lapses in policies will ensue, and that, together with the cutting down of the expenses, will make a very material difference in the assets. Mr. J. P. Rogers, the Secretary, said to a reporter of THE TIMES that he had every reason to hope the company would resume. The Continental Life Insurance Company was a creditor of the suspended Loaners' Bank to the amount of $43,000.

A CORRECTION.

A careless line in the heading of the article in yesterday's TIMES describing the difficulties of the Continental Life Insurance Company, might have induced the reader to connect it in some manner with the Continental Fire Insurance Company. The latter institution is in no trouble whatever, and on the same solid basis it has always maintained.

A WALL STREET BROKER FOUND DROWNED

A dead body, which has since been identified as that of C. C. Holmes, well known in Wall street as a coffee broker, was found yesterday morning in the East River at the foot of North Fourth street, Williamsburg. The circumstances attending his death as yet are unexplained. Mr. Holmes occupied a prominent position with L. F. Mason, coffee broker, of No. 166 Pearl street, and was actively engaged in his duties during Wednesday. He left Wall street about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of that day, stating that he was going direct to his home in Williamsburg, where he had a wife and daughter, the latter in very poor health. It was his intention to send them to Florida for the Winter, on account of the latter's illness. Those who met Mr. Holmes on Wednesday state that he was in his usual cheerful condition, and are positive that there could have been no cause for suicide. There is evidence of a severe blow on the head, and this leads to the impression that he must have been attacked by thieves on his homeward trip. An inquest will be held by Coroner Nolan of Brooklyn. The deceased was about thirty-eight years of age, and during the years 1867 to 1870, was the junior partner of the firm of Edwards and Holmes of Wall street. After the dissolution of this firm, Mr. Holms went West, and from 1871 to 1873 was actively engaged in business there, returning in December last from San Francisco, when he connected himself with L. F. Mason as above stated.

THE BROCK MURDER TRIAL.

In the Brock murder trial in Newark yesterday, the two brothers and father of Charles Oschwald, and the hired girl were put on the stand by the defense to show that Oschwald passed the night at home and was there when the murder was committed. Frederick Oschwald testified that he went to bed on the night of the 24 of August at 12 o'clock, and his brother came to bed soon afterward. They had some conversation and went to sleep. Frederick woke up in the middle of the night, and his brother was still there. He arose at 5:30 and went into the kitchen, where he sat down to breakfast. His brother came down before he went away and was there when he left to go to work. Mr. Oschwald, Sr., and Joseph Oschwald corroborated the latter part of this testimony. The hired girl testified that she saw Charles Oschwald's shoes at the foot of the stairs as she was cleaning up in the morning. The cross-examination of these witnesses was very severe, but their testimony was not shaken in the least. It conflicts point-blank with the evidence of the two most important witnesses for the defense, Fussell and the colored woman. The trial continues to excite much interest, and the court-room is crowded every day. The case will, in all probability, be given to the jury on Saturday.

SALE OF RARE AND VALUABLE PICTURES.

The sale of the paintings which were recently on exhibition at Leavitt's Art Rooms, and to the general excellence of which reference has already been made in these columns, was begun last evening at the Leavitt's Sales-rooms in Clinton place. The rooms were crowded, but the bidding was not brisk, and many of the pictures were withdrawn. These, however, will again be offered for sale to-night with the balance of the collection. Following is a correct list of the paintings sold last evening, with their value, upset prices, and prices obtained:

H. P. Koekkoek, "Landscape near Utrecht," value, $250; upset price, $100; price obtained, $150; "Landscape near Rotterdam," $250, $100, $140; "The Dancing Lesson," Paul Seignac, $300, $160, $240; "Weary of Waiting," Antonio Casanora, $400, $200, $225; "The Toilet," Bruneri, $650, $385, $415; Ladislas Bakalowicz's "Henry III. of France and Court—a Hawking Expedition," $2,500, $1,400, $1,405; Pallik Bellas' "Hungarian Shepherdess," $1,250, $650, $651; Jules Jaques Rougeron's "Reverie," $600, $430, $440; Leon Richet's "Landscape," (Haute Loire,) $300, $196, $191; Jules E. Laintin's "The Mendicant, New-York," $800, $450, $460; Ignacio De Leon y Escosura's "The Rude Parret," $2,500, $1,250, $1,251; Henri Burger's "The First Music Lesson," $350, $175, $185; J. Caroius' "Grandmamma's Birthday," $750, $450, $451; F. R. Unterberger's "The Dolomite Sexton," $450, $250. 251; Joseph Coomans' "Pompeian Lady at her Toilet," $750, $525, $526; Bakalowicz's' "L'Amazone," $200, $125, $135; Escosura's "The Bridal Presents," $3,000 $1,750, $1,756; Jean Louis E. Meissonier's "The French Officer," $1,000, $550, $551; A. Ducros' "A Summer Ramble," $350, $200, $215; Adolphe Schreyer's "The Alarm," $2,800, $1,600, $1,601.

LOCAL POLITICAL NEWS.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

MR. HAMLIN BABCOCK NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS—MR. FREDERICK W. SEWARD FOR STATE SENATOR.

The Republican Convention of the Tenth Congressional District was held last night at No. 230 Third avenue, and, amid much enthusiasm, nominated Mr. Hamlin Babcock to represent the district in the House of Representatives. Abram S. Hewitt is John Kelly's nominee. Mr. Babcock is a well-known lawyer. He is very wealthy, and has always been a public-spirited citizen. He was born in Maine about forty-five years ago, and is understood to be a relative of Senator Hamlin. From the formation of the Republican Party Mr. Babcock has been a member of it, and has always taken part in political affairs, though never with the desire to advance his own interests. He has held but one political post. In 1859 he was elected a Councilman from the Seventh District, and in 1862 was re-elected. He discharged the duties of his office satisfactorily, and made a record that contrasted very remarkably with the records of his Democratic associates.

Frederick W. Seward was nominated for State Senator, to take the place of James W. Booth, deceased, last evening, by the Republicans of the Fifth Senatorial District, the convention being held in the Bleecker Building immediately after the adjournment of the Ninth Assembly District Convention, which nominated Mr. Corsa for the Assembly.

Mr. Seward, as is well known, is a son of the late Hon. William H. Seward. He was Assistant Secretary of State of the United States under his father, during both of Mr. Lincoln's Presidential terms, and was very severely wounded by the assassin Payne at the time the attempt was made upon the life of the Secretary in his residence on Seventeenth street, at Washington. After leaving the State Department, he returned to his home at Auburn, and engaged with Mr. Thurlow Weed in writing the recollections of his [Mr. Weed's] life, and contributed to the *Galaxy* and *Atlantic* Magazines during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872. He also accompanied his father on his trip around the world, and edited his book called *Travels Around the World*. After his father's death the younger Seward came to New-York and has since resided in this City. Two years ago he accepted the nomination as Assemblyman from the Seventh Assembly District, and carried the district by nearly 600 majority, at the same time that Tilden carried it for Governor over Dix by about 300 majority. Last year Mr. Seward ran against Bigelow for Secretary of State, and, although defeated, he ran ahead of the ticket 8,000. He is now about forty-two years of age. He graduated at Union College, subsequently studied law, and is now writing a series of articles for magazines. A committee of four was appointed by the convention last evening to wait upon Mr. Seward and tender him the nomination.

The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District met in convention at No. 167 Clinton street last evening, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. No nomination was made, however, the only business transacted being the appointment of a conference committee to consult with any other organization that may wish to confer with the Republicans in the matter of a nomination, and to bring forward the name of some person best suited for such candidacy. The convention adjourned to meet again at No. 72 Norfolk street on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock.

The Eleventh Congressional Convention met at Brevoort Hall, East Fifty-fourth street, last evening, but made no nomination. On motion of Alderman Billings, a committee of one from each Assembly district represented was appointed as a Nominating Committee, to report to the convention on Monday at 9 P. M.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

Assembly Conventions were held last night by the Republicans, but nominations were only made in the following districts:

Seventh—Dr. Isaac L. Hayes.
Ninth—William H. Corsa.
Twelfth—Herman Wolf.
Thirteenth—Robert H. Strahan.
Fifteenth—James Turner.
Seventeenth—William T. Graff.

Dr. Hayes, Mr. Strahan, and Mr. Graff are members of the present Assembly. Mr. Corsa, nominated in the Ninth District, is a young man of rare ability and unblemished character. He went into the Army at the breaking out of the rebellion as a private, and came home after the battle of Winchester, where he was severely wounded, a full Major in the One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York State Volunteers. He was a pupil at Public School No. 35, in Thirteenth street, corner Sixth avenue, and is now thirty-three years of age.

THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

A County Convention of the Independent Republicans was held last night at Science Hall. Samuel N. Lecomte was elected Chairman, and James G. Murray Secretary. A committee of twenty-one, that is, one delegate from each Assembly District, was appointed to confer with other political organizations for the purpose of nominating candidates. Resolutions were adopted censuring Mr. Ellwood W. Thorne for publishing a card which did injustice to the aims and objects of the Association. Dr. Moorehead, of the 16th Assembly District, moved that Andrew H. Green be nominated for Mayor. The motion was referred to the Conference Committee. The Convention adjourned to meet next Thursday at 9 P. M.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Nominations appointed by the Republican County Convention met last evening in the rooms of the Thirteenth District Association, on Fourth avenue, near Thirty-first street, at 9:30 o'clock, and were in session three hours without coming to any more definite conclusion.

OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY HALL.

CONFERENCE OF THE VARIOUS SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE BODIES OPPOSED TO JOHN KELLY'S TICKET—NO DEFINITE ACTION YET TAKEN.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock the Sub-Committees of the Anti-Tammany, Independent Citizens', and German-American Independent Organizations, met at the Astor House to take further action relative to forming a combination County ticket against Tammany Hall. Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, Justice Henry Murray, ex-Sheriff O'Brien, Col. Michael C. Murphy, and John Purcell, represented Anti-Tammany; Col. Rush C. Hawkins, Jackson S. Schultz, William H. Webb, Henry Clausen, William V. Smith, Charles H. Swan, L. M. Doscher, and John D. Crimmins, the Independent Citizens; and Oswald Ottendorfer, Justice Marcus Ottersourg, Coroner Moritz Ellinger, Prof. Theodore F. Glaubensklee, and Edward Tamsen, the German-American Independent organizations. Mr. Clausen presided. It had been supposed when the subcommittees adjourned on Wednesday afternoon to meet yesterday that the Republican County Convention would, on Wednesday evening, appoint a committee to meet the sub-committees yesterday morning, and confer with them at the Astor House, but as the Republican Committee was not so instructed the subcommittees could do nothing more yesterday morning than canvass the situation and speculate as to the probabilities of a conference yet being had with the Republicans. The representatives of the the Independent Citizen's Party, which originally placed Mr. Green as nomination for Mayor, expressed a strong inclination to go ahead and place an Anti-Tammany ticket in the field at once, without waiting any longer for the Republicans to act, but the Anti-Tammany and German-American Independent subcommittees were not prepared to act so suddenly, even if they had the power, which they said they had not, so it was resolved to adjourn until 11 o'clock this morning, the subcommittee to report in the meantime to the main committees which had appointed them. While the meeting was in session a Greenback committee, headed by W. A. A. Carsey, asked a conference, claiming that their organization had 20,000 voters in this City, and requested that, in case a combination ticket was formed, a platform should be adopted favoring the employment of the men out of work this Winter on the public works at fair wages, and that the working and business classes have the representation on this ticket to which they were entitled. Action on the communication is to be taken this morning.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Anti-Tammany Conference Committee met at the office of George H. Purser, No. 82 Nassau street, to hear the report of its subcommittee and take action thereon. Hon. Ira Shafer presided. Mr. Hart, the Chairman of the sub-committee, reported what had taken place at the Astor House, expressed himself as doubtful about any combination being formed with the Republicans, and asked that the subcommittee be discharged, saying that he had gone as far as was consistent with his sense of what was due to Anti-Tammany in his efforts to effect a coalition that would prevent the election of John Kelly's disgraceful ticket, and he desired to be relieved from any further action or responsibility in the matter. The subcommittee was discharged, and the Chair was authorized to appoint a new subcommittee to confer, with the Republicans and ascertain definitely whether they desired to enter into an alliance on a County ticket in opposition to that of Tammany Hall. The meeting then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning. Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Shafer appointed the new committee as follows, retaining Mr. Hart, who will probably serve: Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, George H. Purser, William P. Mitchell, Peter Bowe, and John Rogge. Mr. Shafer will also act as one of the committee.

The German American Independent Main Committee met at Schmerger's Hall, No. 200 Third avenue, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and had a long discussion as to whether, if the Republicans failed to unite with them and Anti-Tammany, they should unite with Anti-Tammany on a ticket of their own. Finally, the subcommittee was given full power to act with the Republicans and other Anti-Tammany organizations on a combined ticket, and, in the event of a failure of the Republicans to join the movement to report to the County Convention, which will meet in Beethoven Hall this evening, to take official action then as to what course they will pursue in placing a ticket immediately in the field.

The Independent Citizens' subcommittee held no session after the adjournment at the Astor House, the understanding being that they would again attend the conference at the Astor House this morning, and, in the event of no combination being formed, proceed forthwith to place a ticket in the field.

HOME POLITICAL WORK.

Ex-Gov. John A. Dix will address the Republicans of Jersey City this (Friday) evening at the Catholic Institute Building.

To-day, Friday, is the third day for registration in this City. Republicans who have not already registered should not fail to do so to-day.

The Hayes and Wheeler Club, of Fairview, N. J., met on Wednesday evening. Speeches were made by Capt. Hale, of New-York; C. I. Blauveit and C. T. Williamson, of New-Jersey.

A vote was taken a few days since on board the steam-boat C. Vibbard, on the trip from this City to Albany and confined strictly to those qualified to vote. The count resulted in 247 for Hayes and 112 for Tilden.

The Boys in Blue of the Twentieth Assembly District Republican Club, and the citizens of the district, will parade to-morrow evening, under the marshalship of Jacob Hess. The line will form at Third avenue and Sixty-second street, at 7:30 P. M.

At a meeting of the Seventh Assembly District Independent Republican Association it was resolved that a committee of two from each election district be appointed to personally attend to the registry of Republican voters to-day and to-morrow, and see that a full and fair registry is made.

The Young Men's Centennial Republican Club of the Twentieth Assembly District will hold a mass-meeting this evening at the up-town Assembly Rooms, at Fifty-fifth street and Third avenue. Among the speakers announced are Senator H. W. L. Hoyt, of Connecticut; Hons. W. A. Darling, A. J. Diusenhoeffer, George Opdyke, Jacob Hess, Salem H. Wales, and others.

Controller Green was waited on yesterday by a delegation of the Young Men's Republican Association, of the Twenty-first Assembly District, to tender him a resolution adopted at a meeting held at their head-quarters, No. 1,574 Third avenue, on Wednesday evening last, unanimously nominating him for Mayor. Peter M. Broderick is Chairman, and John Sheridan Secretary of the association.

A large meeting of the Fifth Assembly District German-American Republican Association was held last evening at No. 130 Prince street. Many new members were enrolled and a company of Boys in Blue organized, with J. H. Miller, Captain; Jacob Roth, First Lieutenant; Anthony Schneider, Second Lieutenant; E. A. Kheve, Orderly Sergeant. All the members of the latter are veterans of the Army.

An informal meeting of influential German residents of the Eighth Congressional District was held last evening at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, at which Prof. Leiber presided. It was agreed upon to present to the Congressional Convention, which assembles this evening, an address setting forth the desire of the German American citizens of the district to support in the coming Congressional election Hon. Marshal O. Roberts as the candidate of all earnest and well-meaning citizens.

The Republicans of Caldwell Township, in Essex County, N. J., are thoroughly aroused to the importance of the pending election. At the last local election they carried the township and are now determined to retain it. They have organized a Glee Club in Caldwell and another at Fairfield. They have three uniformed torchlight clubs, one of which, at Verona, under Samuel Crane, as Captain, is a cavalry company, of upward of fifty members. They hold from two to three meetings every week in different parts of the township.

The Republicans of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, had a grand torchlight procession on Thursday evening last, under the auspices of the Young Men's Hayes and Wheeler Club of that place. Nearly eight hundred persons, with torches, were in line, including 100 colored men from Yonkers and New-Rochelle, all in uniform. Speeches were made by Hon. W. W. Goodrich and Hon. A. H. Farrar, and great enthusiasm prevailed. During the march of the procession fireworks were let off, and many houses were illuminated. The Republicans have made a thorough canvass of the town, and though the Democrats had a majority of over three hundred last year, the Republicans are confident of largely reducing these figures this year, if they do not succeed in carrying the town.

HON. GEORGE W. CURTIS AT YONKERS

ELOQUENT SPEECH ON THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN—TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION OF THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Fully two thousand persons assembled in Washburn Hall, Yonkers, last evening to listen to an address on the political issues of the canvass by Hon. George William Curtis. Previous to the meeting a grand torch-light procession of the Boys in Blue of Yonkers, in which the following organizations participated, took place: Second Ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, the Central Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club, the Colored Boys in Blue, and the Nodine Hill Hayes and Wheeler Association. About seven hundred men were in line, and as the procession passed through the city the streets were lined with people, who at several points applauded loudly. The meeting, which was attended by a large number of ladies was presided, over by Prof. Henry M. Baird, who in a brief speech introduced the orator of the evening. Mr. Curtis devoted his address to an able résumé of the career of the Democratic Party while in power, and contrasted its administration with that of the Republican Party, which had corrected abuses in government and carried the country successfully through a war originated by the Democrats. In relation to the cry of the "bloody shirt" he said that he recognized the "bloody shirt" as the beautiful flag of the Union which was riddled by rebel bullets, and which was the standard of equality and justice. The real issue of the campaign, he said, was the settlement of the question whether or not the people were willing to entrust the Government to the Democratic Party, knowing its disreputable history, its spirit, and its tendencies. The speaker was several times interrupted by the enthusiastic applause of the audience, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour with hearty cheers for Hayes and Wheeler.

GREENBACK CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEES.

The greenback leaders in this City announced a few days since that they would complete their Congressional nominations this evening, but they have deferred action in some of the districts on account of being undetermined whether to make straight nominations or endorse those of the Democratic or Republican Parties. In the Fifth District Col. James E. Kerrigan has been nominated. Kerrigan is an old Democrat, and there are two other Democrats running in the same district—Nicholas Muller, Kelly's nominee, and Col. Michael C. Murphy, the Anti-Tammany candidates. In the Seventh District in which there are two Democratic nominees, Coroner Anthony Eickhoff being "Kelly's man," and William B. Maclay the Anti-Tammany candidate. Mr. Wallace F. Groom is the Greenback nominee. In the Ninth District, in which Fernando Wood is the Tamany candidate, Col. George W. da Cunhau, the Republican nominee, who is universally popular in the District is endorsed by the Greenbackers who dislike "Fernando." In the Eleventh District, Mr. Wm. S Worl is the Greenback nominee. In the Sixth, Eighth and Tenth Districts, no Greenback nominations have been made.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., FOR HAYES AND WHEELER.

The Republicans of South Orange, N. J., held a mass-meeting on Wednesday evening. The Hayes and Wheeler Club, mounted and on foot, paraded the streets with brass bands and torches. At the outskirts of the town they were met by the Boys in Blue from Irvington, whom they escorted to the hall, followed by a crowd of citizens. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The leading citizens were out in full force, and many ladies were present. The meeting was addressed by Hon. B. W. Throckmorton, of Jersey City, in a speech of over one hour's duration. This gentleman was followed by Prof. John M. Langston, of Washington, D. C., who made an eloquent address on the issues of the day. South Orange has been noted as a Democratic stronghold, and it is, therefore, cheering to hear on every hand that the Republicans will next month carry the town by a handsome majority.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 26.—The total number of interments to-day was three. One was a yellow fever case, one an infant which died elsewhere and was brought here for burial, and the other was a negro. No deaths from any cause occurred. No frost has yet appeared.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

To-day, Friday, is the third day for registration in this city. Republicans who have not already registered, should not fail to do so to-day.

The Board of Aldermen will meet this afternoon to dispose of a number of general orders which have been on the calendar for some months.

Joseph Vail, aged forty-two, of No. 357 Broome street, died suddenly last evening on the sidewalk at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets.

Controller Green signed warrants yesterday on various accounts amounting in the aggregate to $363,616 25 and transmitted the same to the Mayor for his countersignature.

Cardinal McCloskey filed a deed in the Register's Office yesterday, conveying to the Church of St. Andrew three lots at the corner of City Hall place and Duane street.

The Board of Apportionment continued their examination of the estimates for 1877 in Executive Session yesterday, and the work will probably occupy their attention for several days.

Smith Ely, Jr., the Tammany candidate for Mayor, was in the City Hall Park yesterday. The canvass, so far, does not appear to have benefited his health, which has never been very robust.

A car load of hay while on a side track at Central Morrisania, yesterday morning, took fire from sparks from a passing locomotive. The hay, valued at $75, was consumed, and the car was damaged to the extent of $50.

Tax-payers and consumers of Croton water should take notice that an additional penalty of ten per cent. will be added on all regular water rents remaining unpaid on the 1st day of November, and that by paying their water rent before that day they will avoid the penalty.

The monthly return of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society for October exhibit the following figures: 33 City missionaries; 4,238 visits; 465 meetings; 26 temperance pledges; 4,683 tracts distributed; 159 families aided, &c. Receipts for the month, $2,860 98; payments, $2,701 98; debt remaining, $12, 183 05.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered his second lecture at Chickering Hall last evening, the subject being "The Hard Times." The hall was anything but crowded. The lecturer interspersed his discourse with many sarcastic and humorous hits, and literally "brought down the house" by an apt application (unacknowledged) of one of Sydney Smith's finest strokes of wit.

BROOKLYN.

There were 181 deaths in this city last week, being an increase of twenty-two over the week previous.

To-day, Friday, is the third day for registration in New-York City. Republicans who have not already registered in New-York should not fail to do so to-day.

William Kelly, aged sixteen years, and residing in Greenpoint, was held to bail yesterday in the sum of $1,000 for trial on a charge of sending an indecent postal card through the mail.

The trial of John Hurley, James Whelan, and James E. Burke, indicted for the killing of Officer Scott in July last, will be begun to-day in the Court of Sessions before Judge Moore and Associate Justices Woltert and McKibben.

The old Board of Trustees of the Fleet Street African Methodist Church, headed by Mr. Thomas H. Wilson, has begun an action against Charles Kemp and others, claiming to be the new Board of Trustees of the church, to recover damages in the sum of $500.

Mr. N. McGregor Steele, a member of "Boss" McLaughlin's Democratic General Committee of Kings County, yesterday tendered his resignation as a member of the committee to Mr. S. T. Freeman, President of that body, as he considered that he could not longer remain a member of a body which was governed in a despotic manner.

Ten members only of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen aswered to their names, yesterday, when the board convened for the trial of William A. Fowler, on the charges preferred against him by Mayor Schroeder; whereupon, on motion of Alderman Fisher, of the Twenty-third Ward, the trial was postponed until Thursday, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

On the 11th inst. Mr. Patrick Stines, of Macspeth, Long Island, came to Brooklyn and called upon his brother-in-law, Dr. Gilligan, No. 134 Fourth place. In the early part of the afternoon the two men parted at the corner of Court and Amity streets, where Mr. Stines took the Crosstown car for Hunter's Point. Since that time nothing was heard of him until his dead body was found yesterday morning in the water at the foot of Forty-ninth street, South Brooklyn. There was a wound on the top of the head, which leads the Police to think there might have been foul play, hence a thorough investigation will be made.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The laying of the corner-stone of the monument on Chatterton Hill, White Plains, commemorative of the Battle of White Plains, will take place to-morrow. An address will be delivered by Hon. Clarkson N. Potter at 2 P. M., and the corner-stone will be laid at 3 P. M. by Major Gen. James W. Husted, Grand Master of the State of New-York, with full masonic ceremonies.

LONG ISLAND.

Michael Trainer, of Locust Valley, Long Island, a brakeman on the Long Island Railroad, was struck by a bridge at St. Johnland, on the Port Jefferson branch, yesterday, and instantly killed.

NEW-JERSEY.

Officer Dickinson, colored, who was one of the Theilhorn victims, has recovered from his injuries sufficiently to do light duties.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has offered a reward of $5,000 for the detection of the parties who misplaced the switch at Erona, and thereby caused the dreadful accident which occurred there Tuesday night.

Bernard Mackin, 27 years of age, employed on a scow on the Hackensack River, fell into the river yesterday afternoon, and was drowned before he could be extricated. The scow lay at the Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge, West End, Jersey City.

Recorder Brown, of Union Hill, at the last meeting of the Common Council tendered his resignation as Chief of Police, on account of the censure he had received from the Council for neglect of duty. His resignation was not accepted, but was laid over for one week.

United States Commissioner Muirheid states, in reference to a statement published in one of the morning papers, that he has discovered no frauds in the registry in Jersey City, and anticipates none. He is making a careful revision of the registry, and will see that no names are registered fraudulently.

Leonard Baum, a well-known resident of Jersey City, died Wednesday night in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Baum was a veteran of the war of 1812, and held the rank of Major in the Army. His funeral will take place at noon on Saturday from the First Baptist Church in Grove street.

Thomas Williams and Patrick Cannon, two longshoremen, became involved in a dispute on the public dock, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and had a desperate fight. Cannon knocked Williams senseless to the dock and then beat him in a most brutal manner. He was arrested and committed for trial.

Nothing definite was done at the meeting of the Jersey City school teachers and the Board of Education Wednesday night. The teachers were not fully represented, but those who were present were opposed to volunteering their services. Another meeting is to be held, and unless the teachers then decide to give their services gratuitously from the 11th of November until the last of December the schools will be closed during that time.

THE CENTENNIAL LOAN EXHIBITION.

One of the most æsthetic products of the great Centennial of American Independence is the loan exhibition at the National Academy of Design, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. So far, thousands have inspected the magnificent works which are there displayed, but for the benefit of the other thousands who have not yet visited the galleries, it is well to state that the exhibition will close on the night of Friday, Nov. 10. The collection is taken from the private galleries of prominent New-York citizens, whose wealth is the parent of culture and refinement, and who are, therefore, not apt to have indifferent works among their art treasures. Indeed these people are not of that class of art patrons whom Gilbert satirizes in his charming comedy "Pygmalion and Galatea," and the value of the collection may be understood by the fact that the insurance on the works now being exhibited at the Academy of Design amounts to over a million of dollars.

SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7839. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1876.---WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TILDEN'S INCOME FRAUD.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

THE $50,000 FEE FROM A RAILROAD COMPANY, IN 1869, WHEN TILDEN PAID TAX ON $17,000 INCOME—THE REVENUE OFFICERS REFUSED ACCESS TO THE BOOKS BY A BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF WHICH HE IS A MEMBER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The following letter, giving a detailed report of the action of United States District Attorney Bliss, in relation to the charges made against Samuel J. Tilden of failing to make a truthful and correct return of income subject to taxation under the internal revenue laws, was received at the Treasury Department yesterday:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1876.

Hon. Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

SIR: It is proper that I should report to you some recent occurrences in the course of the preparation I have been making to carry out your instructions to commence an action against Samuel J. Tilden to recover unpaid income tax. I learned, with great detail, and in a manner that satisfies me, of the substantial accuracy of the information, that on or about the year 1869, $50,000 were paid to Mr. Tilden by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, or on its behalf, and that the entry of that payment appeared upon the books of that company, and is substantiated by Mr. Tilden's voucher, which was among the papers of that company. As Mr. Tilden, for the year 1869, paid a tax upon only $17,000, I thought it at once essential and just to verify the information. I, therefore, requested a Revenue Agent to go to Pittsburg and procure access to the books and papers of the company, never for one moment doubting that the officers of a great corporation would gladly render all the assistance in their power to the Government. On arriving at Pittsburg the revenue agent learned that since the publication of the allegations as to Mr. Tilden's income tax, the books and papers of the company had been more directly transferred to the control of an officer of the company who is a strong political friend of Mr. Tilden. That gentlemen peremptorily refused to permit access to the books and papers, and referred me to the President of the company, Mr. T. H. Meyer, of this city.

I should add that before leaving Pittsburg the revenue agent obtained additional proof of the substantial accuracy of my information, with evidence that the payment was made to Mr. Tilden at a time when the subordinates of the company were suffering for the want of their just dues. Acting upon the reference to Mr. Meyer, I on Oct. 5 addressed him a letter, requesting tha the would give instructions to allow the books to be examined, and in reply he promptly informed me that he had referred the matter to the Directors, who were summoned to meet on the 12th. On the 7th Mr. Meyer wrote me to know under what authority of law I claimed the right to examine the books of the company. On the 10th I replied that, while I believed there was sufficient authority in the law to compel the production of the information desired, I had not intended to place the matter upon that footing, but only upon the footing of a request to the officers of a great corporation to aid the Government in its efforts to recover taxes of which it had been deprived, by giving it information which could not prejudice them nor indeed any one except the person, if any, who had escaped the payment of his just dues. Though the Directors' meeting was called for the 12th, I received no reply until after a renewed application on my part. Mr. Meyer, on the 23d, sent me a letter declining to give the information, and placing himself and the company upon his and their legal rights, as they claim to believe them to be. That letter is as follows:

NO. 21 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1876.

George Bliss, United States District Attorney:

SIR: Your note of 21st was brought in to me by your messenger this day only. In reply to your inquiry, I beg leave to say that I am advised by counsel that the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue has no executive right to examine into the Fort Wayne books for the purpose indicated in your letter of the 5th of October. Your own subsequent letter to me of the 10th of October, in reply to mine asking for reference to an authorizing statute, confirms me in that view. Being so advised, and so understanding your letter of the 10th of October, you will understand that I cannot act on a different opinion of the law. To do so would be a bad precedent for any company. What the law requires clearly I shall certainly do; but if any uncertainty arises, I shall take advice and, of course, be governed by it. In giving this reply, I beg leave to add that no disrespect is meant to you or any of the Government officers. If you consider you have the right and mean to enforce it, I can only meet it by appeal to the courts. But, of course, what is done will be done on somebody's responsibility, and that somebody will, I think, be held to account.

Yours, very respectfully, T. H. MEYER,
President *pro tem.* Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Company.

It is, of course, clear that at the proper time the Government can and will compel the production of the information desired. The refusal is only of importance because it comes from a Board of Directors of whom Mr. Tilden is one. The mere fact of refusal seems to me to confirm the truth of the information I had received. It can hardly be believed that if the books and vouchers did not confirm the statements, there would have been any hesitation in allowing access to them.

I may further add that I find that for the same year, 1869, Mr. Tilden rendered services for which he charged and received $16,000 from the Union Pacific Railroad Company. This is in addition to $9,000 charged the same company for services in 1868, 1869, and 1870, and which were paid to and receipted for by Mr. Tilden. There is, besides, $2,500 paid on March 27, 1868, by the same company, which is receipted for "on account of professional services;" the receipt being signed, "Samuel J. Tilden, per James P. Sinnott." But I presume there is no doubt of Mr. Sinnott's authority to act for Mr. Tilden. Mr. Tilden's account to the Union Pacific Railroad Company shows that he, at the time covered by these charges, rendered considerable services to the somewhat notorious Credit Mobilier, such as advising with reference to bills in equity prepared in its behalf; drawing a contract between the Credit Mobilier and Oakes Ames and others; consulting as to the suit of McComb against the Credit Mobilier, which suit led to the disclosure of the operations of that concern—all of which services may have been covered by the charge against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, though I have information which leads me to the opinion that Mr. Tilden also received considerable sum from the Credit Mobilier.

I have gathered a good deal of information as to charges for services made by Mr. Tilden, and payments made to him for services to other corporations and persons, during the period covered by the income tax. They all go to show that he escaped taxation on every large amount of income.

I am still pursuing my examination, for though there is abundant ground for the immediate commencement of an action, it seems to me that there are reasons why delay is advisable, especially as a brief delay now will not postpone the final trial of the cause, while it gives opportunity for a more careful and accurate preparation. Your obedient servant,

GEORGE BLISS, United States Attorney.

TILDEN'S SHARE IN THE CREDIT MOBILIER SWINDLE.

HE APPEARS AS THE CONFIDENTIAL ADVISER OF OAKES AMES, JOHN B. ALLEY, AND THE OTHER RINGLEADERS—A FEE OF $25,000 PAID HIM—AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF MR. TILDEN'S BILL, WITH MEMORANDA SHOWING THE NATURE OF HIS "SERVICES."

The TIMES has more than once alluded to the fee of $25,000 received by Mr. Tilden from the Union Pacific Railroad for services in connection with the Credit Mobilier affair. We are now able to furnish our readers a correct transcript of Mr. Tilden's bill to the company, with accompanying memoranda concerning the nature of his services. From this, it will be seen that Mr. Tilden's part in that "crowning scandal" was by no means an unimportant one, and that with the exception, perhaps, of Oakes Ames himself, no one was deeper or more active in the councils of the Credit Mobilier conspirators than the present "Reform" candidate for the Presidency. The original receipted bill was in Mr. Tilden's own handwriting.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company.

To S. J. Tilden, Dr.

For professional services during the year 1867, as per memorandum	$5,000
Year 1868	1,500
Year 1869	16,000
Year 1870	2,500
Total	$25,000

Received payment in full as against the said company, and as against all Directors and other parties interested in or connected with the litigations up to Jan. 1, 1871.

(Signed) *S. J. TILDEN.*

[Two-cent revenue stamp.]

MEMORANDUM RELATING TO MR. TILDEN'S PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

1867.

May 21.—1. The first suit was one against the Union Pacific Railroad Company by Thomas C. Durant. Mr. Tilden, after having repeatedly declined to be retained, at last on a fresh application consented to act, if Judge William F. Allen should be associated with him. An injunction which had been granted was set aside by the active agency of Judge Allen, but an order to show cause with a stay was afterward got, the hearing of which was from time to time postponed.

August.—2. There were many consultations at Mr. Tilden's office in regard to these relations of the Union Pacific and of Credit Mobilier. Two complaints against Durant and in behalf of the Credit Mobilier were prepared by Judge Allen, but negotiations were from time to time going on.

September.—3. Mr. Tilden was consulted and advised on the question of the amount which a party claiming the right to subscribe for stock should pay, and several consultations on that subject were held arising out of the attempted subscription by Thomas C. Durant, James Fisk, Jr., and others; and finally the papers in two actions were drawn up by Judge Allen, and there were frequent consultations, including one prolonged to a late hour in the night.

Oct. 1.—4. Mr. Tilden was retained in two suits commenced to restrain voting on stock without paying in the full amount subscribed for. Mr. Tilden advised and obtained an injunction in each case. Mr. Tilden was present till a late hour at a consultation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and advised as to the whole course of proceedings at the election about to take place.

Oct. 2.—5. Mr. Tilden was present all day at the stockholders' meeting, and advised and directed all the proceedings in conference with Judge Allen. Gen. Butler was also present, and acted as teller.

6. Two counter-suits were commenced in the interest of the Durant party, and injunctions served, which Mr. Tilden and Judge Allen went to Judge McCunn and had modified. During Mr. Tilden's temporary absence a settlement of the Durant controversy was had, and as a consequence the four suits were then dropped. The basis of this settlement was a compromise board and a contract, in the preparation of which Mr. Tilden participated, viz.:

Contract between Oakes Ames, Thomas C. Durant, John B. Alley, and others, and the Credit Mobilier of America, which is dated Oct. 15, 1867. Mr. Tilden received a retainer in the election case, but nothing else for any service during the year.

1868.

Mr. Tilden was often consulted during the year, and had frequent interviews with Mr. McMurtie, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Tracy, in respect to pending controversies, especially the suit of McComb, the answer in which he revised, and a *quo warranto* case in the State of Pennsylvania.

1869.

March 2.—Retained in the matter of the contracts for the construction of the road. Consultations had at Mr. Tilden's office and at Mr. Tilden's house, in respect thereto. These occupied much of the time till the 9th.

March 10.—Retained in Fisk vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, and others, in New-York Supreme Court.

March 10.—Annual election of Directors on the charter day. Injunction of Judge Barnard, dated be 9th, and prohibiting such election, served while the proceedings were incomplete. Mr. Tilden attending, during the day, at the company's office, and in the evening engaged with other counsel in preparing affidavits.

March 11.—Attending in court, and in reference to bail of Directors, who had been arrested, and consulting in regard to the alleged contempt.

March 12.—Engaged all day about various affairs of the company. Attending at company's office during the day, and at his house in conference with Mr. Ames, Mr. Alley, and Mr. Duff till a late hour.

March 12.—Supplemental complaint filed and an injunction against company, the Directors and other persons named, and an order to show cause on the first Monday of April why a Receiver should not be appointed of the property and assets of the Credit Mobilier, &c.

March 13.—Having returned from Pittsburg, he became actively engaged in the new litigation. He had taken the papers with him to examine, and advised that the suit could not be removed to the Federal court on the ground of the citizenship of the defendant, on which the motion pending from July, 1868, appeared to have been dealt with; that the principle of such cases was not applicable to this company, which was a corporation of the United States; but that a removal could be effectually claimed on the ground that the case arose under a law of the United States, and that such a removal would carry with it all the defendants. He further advised that the removal be made by filing the requisite papers in the Circuit Court of the United States, without waiting for the consent or order of the State court, and that thereupon all proceedings in the State court would be void.

March 10.—The contempt cases before Judge Barnard:

The People of the State of New-York ex rel. James Fisk, Jr., against Sidney Dillon and Oliver Ames.

Same against Thomas C. Durant, Cornelius S. Bushnell, John Duff, John B. Alley, John F. Tracy, Oakes Ames.

March 15.—Order appointing Referee to examine Durant, Dillon, and Ham.

March 18.—But before that time a further order was granted; on the 18th appointed Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., such Receiver, and the receivership was extended to all bonds of the United States or of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in possession or control of the Union Pacific Railroad Company or any of its agents, or thereafter to come into such possession or control, and all proceeds of such bonds which had been disposed of.

March 18.—Same day order granted that a writ of assistance issue to put the Receiver in possession, &c.

March 23.—Second supplemental complaint filed and further injunction.

March 30.—Order continuing injunction till trial and judgment; Referee appointed; and company and Credit Mobilier restrained from parting with or interfering with, &c., any papers or money, &c.; that Receiver take possession of all such property; that all corporations and persons within this State deliver, &c.; that Receiver be authorized to receive from United States bonds so fast as they become due, authorizing and directing Receiver to force open sales of the company, &c.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS IN THE FISK CASE.

March 25.—Act: mandamus from Judge Blatchford; papers prepared on which it was founded.

March 27.—Attended before Judge on return of order; discussion ensued; case went off on ground that the order had been that day complied with.

March 29.—Case on its merits brought up on a motion for a stay and a cross-motion; preliminary discussion. The main argument set down for 3:30 in the afternoon.

March 30.—Argument by Clarence Seward and E. W. Stoughton.

April 1.—Argument by D. D. Field.

April 1.—Argument by Mr. Tilden in full.

April 1.—Suit for trespass commenced by company against Fisk by service of summons.

April 6.—Attendance before Judge Blatchford on his rendering his decision, and afterward on the settlement of his order.

April 22.—Attendance on reargument of main question before Judges Nelson and Blatchford. Opened by Mr. Clarence Seward and by Mr. E. W. Stoughton.

April 27.—Retained in William M. Tweed, Jr., Receiver of, &c., Union Pacific Railroad Company, against John F. Tracy and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.

April 29.—Retained in Charles N. Pollard against Union Pacific Railroad Company and others.

Removal of above suit from New-York Supreme Court to Circuit Court of United States for Southern District of New-York.

1870.

May 5.—Attending and making the closing argument before Judges Nelson and Blatchford in the case of Fisk against Union Pacific Railroad Company and others.

There were various incidental services during the year in the pending suits, and in relation to others proposed to be brought.

WHAT MR. TILDEN'S PRESENT SUPPORTERS THOUGHT OF IT FOUR YEARS AGO.

The first notice of the Credit Mobilier frauds appeared in the *Sun* of June 12, 1871, under the caption of "The King of Frauds." On the 5th of September following, the same paper, in commenting editorially on certain matter appearing in its news columns, said:

"The revelations contained in the sworn testimony accompanying this need no explanatory introduction. It is the most damaging exhibition of official and private villainy and corruption ever laid bare to the gaze of the world."

A still more vigorous denunciation of Mr. Tilden's valued clients followed in the *Sun* of Oct. 9, 1871, under an equally startling heading. A few sample paragraphs are as follows:

"The success which attended the conspiracy of the Credit Mobilier Ring against the Treasury of the United States has served as a great stimulus to rascality, and is a direct encouragement to public plunderers of all descriptions. Since its consummation the efforts of speculative rings to secure the control of the representatives of the people, in both State and National Legislatures, have increased in effrontery and pertinacity with each succeeding year.

* * * * * * * *

The Credit Mobilier exposures show that corruption has extended far deeper into our political system than was generally supposed, and that the Administration Party is utterly untrustworthy.

* * * * * * * *

It remains for the people to decide by their votes whether the traffic in legislators shall be encouraged or rebuked, and whether honesty or dishonesty is to be deemed the best qualification for office."

TILDEN SPEAKS AGAIN—BY PROXY.

SOME VERY REMARKABLE ASSERTIONS FROM CHAIRMAN HEWITT—MR. TILDEN A COMPARATIVELY POOR MAN FROM 1863 TO 1872—HIS MILLIONS ALL ACQUIRED SINCE THAT PERIOD.

The following correspondence explains itself. In regard to one of Mr. Hewitt's assertions that the New-York Iron Mine "was a continuous source of expense and not of revenue" to Mr. Tilden up to 1872, and that then it only became profitable on account of "a great rise in the price of iron," THE TIMES is prepared to show that Mr. Hewitt's statements contain just as much of truth, and no more, than his celebrated announcement on the floor of Congress that Mr. Tilden contributed money to the raising and equipment of the Tammany Volunteer Regiment in the Spring of 1861. Mr. Hewitt has several times, during the present canvass, drawn upon his imagination for his facts, and his present letter is no exception to the general rule:

A REQUEST FOR INFORMATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I inclose a letter received a short time since from Hon. A. S. Hewitt, in response to an inquiry from me as to the truth or falsity of the charges which have been made regarding the payment of the legal and proper income tax by Gov. Tilden. Should you desire to make any use of the letter you are at liberty to do so, if you will be kind enough to suppress my name, as I should exceedingly dislike publicity. * * *

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1876.

MR. HEWITT'S REPLY.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, EVERETT HOUSE, UNION SQUARE, AND NO. 39 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1876.

* * *

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 7th, I beg leave to say that I have examined the statements of income made by Gov. Tilden in 1862 and 1863, and aside from my faith in any statement he might make, verified by affidavit or not, I am fully persuaded that he returned to the Assessor the entire income for which he was legally liable in those two years.

As to the years between 1863 and 1871, I have never made any examination, and I have no other knowledge of the matter than this, that the law provided that the Assessor should arbitrarily fix the amount and exact a penalty of fifty per cent. where no return was made.

Now, in the first place, as the tax was simply a matter of statutory obligation, it is quite certain, however, that Gov. Tilden did all that the law required when he allowed the Assessor to have his own way.

Further than this, I know that he was quite ready to answer any questions which the Assessor might put, and directed his clerk to furnish whatever information he might desire, in order to arrive at the proper result.

How far the Assessor availed of this privilege I do not know, but in his explanation of his not having made a return I ought to say that between 1863 and 1870 it was exceedingly difficult for any man to determine at the end of the year whether he had made or lost money, because of the enormous fluctuations in value due to the rapid rise and fall in the price of gold.

Personally I made my returns according to the best of my judgment, but I always found before the close of the succeeding year that I had been mistaken as to estimated profits, and I am quite sure that my conscience would not have given any trouble if I had left the Assessor make his own figures, as Gov. Tilden did.

To this I can only add that Gov. Tilden himself thinks that the amount assessed by the Assessor was in reality a larger sum than, as events showed, he ought legally to have paid.

It is proper to add further, that many of the investments of Gov. Tilden were on hand prior to the imposition of the income tax, and did not become productive, or largely so, until after its abolition. For example, one of the items relied upon by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, is the New-York Iron Mines. Now, I happen to know that Mr. Tilden had the loss of that mine in 1864, and that it was a continued source of expense and not of revenue to him until 1872, when, owing to a great rise in the price of iron, it paid a very large dividend, but none of this dividend was taxable in 1871.

I also know that he has never had any dividend whatever, from its inception until the present date, from the Iron Cliffs Company, of which I, myself, am a stockholder, and, therefore, know the facts.

The truth is, the public have greatly exaggerated the amount of his fortune, and THE TIMES has perverted not merely the facts in regard to it, but the dates very often that his profits were made.

Finally, let me say that I have known Gov. Tilden for thirty years, and that I have never known a man on whose mere word I would place more implicit reliance than on his, and I am quite sure that in any case left to his honor, his instinct would lead him to decide rather against than in favor of his own interest. Truly yours,

ABRAM S. HEWITT.

TILDEN'S IRON MINE.

HIS ANNUAL RECEIPTS FROM A SINGLE SOURCE COMPARED WITH HIS ENTIRE INCOME RETURNS—A STARTLING EXHIBIT.

In 1835 Mr. Tilden, who was then extensively interested in the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, organized the New-York Iron Mining Company for the purpose of working what was known as the old Harlow mine, situated in Negaunee, Mich., a short distance from the terminus of the Peninsula Division of the Chicago and North-western Railway. The company consisted of Tilden himself, who owned three-quarters of the stock, and James P. Sunott and John Rankin, both clerks in Tilden's law office, and whose names were added to the concern for the purpose of completing the company's organization. The mine was worked under a twenty years' lease from the original owner, an early settler, and at the time when Tilden & Co. took hold of it the lease had seventeen years yet to run. A royalty of twenty-five cents per ton was paid to the owner, and the rest of the profits went into the capacious pockets of "Sammy" and his friends. Soon after the organization of the new company the mine developed unexpected resources, and by 1863 the amount of the net profit to the lessees was more than four times the amount of the royalty paid to Mr. Harlow. But the production did not stop here. By 1870 the annual product had increased to nearly a hundred thousand tons, on which Tilden's profit alone, after deducting all expenses, including royalty, could not have been less than $120,000. That the reader may fully understand what Mr. Tilden's income from this one item was during the past half dozen years, and the amount of consequent swindling that he practiced on the Government, the total production of the mine, together with his share of the profits, are given below under their appropriate heading. The figures of the annual production of the mine are taken from A. P. Swineford's "Review of the Mineral Resources of Lake Superior." Swineford, it may be remarked in passing, is the present Democratic Mayor of Marquette, Mich.

Year.	Tons of Ore Mined.	Profit per Ton.	Tilden's Share of Net Profit at 75 per Cent.	Tilden's Reported Income.
1865	12,214	$2 10	$19,237 05	$20,000
1866	33,761	2 00	50,641 50	14,000
1867	43,302	1 87	60,731 05	16,000
1868	45,665	1 75	59,935 31	14,384
1869	67,968	1 50	76,150 25	17,000
1870	94,808	1 50	106,660 13	20,000
1871	76,381	1 50	85,928 63	25,000

The income tax ceased in 1872, but the mine continued to pay well, its average annual product for the years 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875 being over seventy-one thousand tons. The profit which the company made in each year from 1865 to 1872 is estimated in the above table at somewhat less than the net profit accruing to mines of the same character in the vicinity of the New-York Mine, after deducting the twenty-five cents per ton royalty paid by Tilden & Co. to the original owners.

The result leaves no escape from the conclusion that Mr. Tilden during a series of years deliberately withheld from the Government from three to six times his lawful tax in this single item of his income—leaving out of sight altogether his known receipts from other sources. That this pleasant system of swindling renders it "comparatively easy" for Mr. Tilden to pay his insignificant taxes admits of no more doubt than that two and two make four. Its effect was to add to the taxes of his more honorable fellow-citizens the precise amount out of which he cheated the Government, and at the same time to aid in the accumulation of those "bar'ls of money" which are now being used to carry the country in the interests of "Honesty and Reform."

TILDEN'S TRESSPASING HERESIES.

THE UNITED STATES NOT A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT—HOW THE SHAM REFORMER HOPES TO OBTAIN SOUTHERN SUPPORT—A SOCIAL DISCUSSION AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, October 27.—The following correspondence between ex-Governor Underwood, of Vermont, and Hon. John M. Forbes, of this city, has been furnished for publication. Its importance will be recognized, as exposing Tilden's views about Union soldiers, during the late war, being liable to an action for trespass at common law:

BOSTON, Oct. 23, 1876.

Hon. Levi Underwood:

MY DEAR SIR: I have seen it reported in the papers from a letter or speech of yours that Gov. Tilden had insisted, in conversation with you during the rebellion, that as the war was unconstitutional every act in carrying it on was illegal; every soldier marching into or occupying the Southern States was a trespasser. May I ask you to inform me precisely what occurred between you and Mr. Tilden, and whether such opinions were really expressed by Gov. Tilden, and oblige, yours truly,

J. M. FORBES.

BURLINGTON, Oct., 25, 1876.

Hon. J. M. Forbes, Boston:

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 23d inst. During the Summer of 1864, at Saratoga Springs, I had a social discussion with Hon. S. J. Tilden, in which he claimed that the Government of the United States was a confederacy of States and not a national government. He took the same ground as the Governors of Virginia and Kentucky did in 1861, in that the United States Government had no right to march an army across a State against its consent to prevent a State from seceding, and that such act would be illegal, and no soldier could justify such act if sued for trespass. I contended that this was a National Government and not a confederacy, and that the States as such did not form the Government of the United States, and hence there could be no secession, and the attempt was rebellion. I understood Mr. Tilden's views in this respect to be the same as those of Calhoun, A. H. Stephens, Wade Hampton, Hill, and others of the Southern Democracy; otherwise, how can he expect the solid support of the South. Mr. Tilden reproached me for my ignorance of the common law for claiming that soldiers who marched in obedience to orders were not liable in trespass for so doing. I did not say to him, as is published, "Don't talk such treason to me." I did say, "Don't talk such nonsence." Our discussion was quite protracted, and I only state the substance and drift of it. I am not aware that his views ex ressed to me are logically different from those of his Kent letter. The Democratic Party of New-York took the ground in 1871 that the United States had no constitutional power to build a gun-boat canal around Niagara Falls in the State of New-York without the consent of that State, even if it possessed the power to do it at all, which, of course, makes the United States subordinate to the State. I am truly yours,

LEVI UNDERWOOD.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

ACCREDITED MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES — THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PERU AND COLOMBIA PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Col. Manuel Freyre, who has returned to this country in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru, to-day presented his letter of credence to the President with the following remarks:

"SIR: I have the honor to place in the hands of your Excellency the autograph letter of the President of Peru, in which he accredits me anew with the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States of America. The motives were very grave and insuperable which forced him to leave vacant the legation which during seven years I had filled, but as soon as they disappeared he hastened to replace me in the position, where I might continue to cultivate the relations of friendship and good-will that so happily exists between the two countries. I, myself, in preference to any other position, accept for the second time this charge, feeling confident that the well known sentiments of your Excellency toward Peru will assure the success of my mission, and that should your Excellency deign to receive me with your accustomed benevolence I shall be able to contribute in some measure to the realization of the high purposes which my Government proposes. At the same time permit me to present to your Excellency the autograph communication of the General Don Mariano Ygnacio Prado, in which he states that, having been called to the Presidency of the Republic by the free suffrages of the citizens of Peru, he was proclaimed by the National Congress and took possession of the supreme authority on the 21 day of last August."

To which the President replied as follows:

COLONEL: I am happy again to receive you in the character in which you recently represented your Government, especially as your present mission may in a measure, at least, be due to the consciousness on the part of the President of Peru that you were entirely acceptable on the former occasion. I am sure that your course will contribute to strengthen the amicable relations which I hope may always be maintained between our two Republics. For this you may rely on my cordial co-operation.

Dr. Santiago Perez also presented his credentials to the President as Minister Resident of the United States of Colombia to this country, upon which occasion he made the following remarks: "Mr. President: The document which I place in your hands accredits me as representative of Colombia in the United States, and the cordiality which has ever been maintained between the two countries leads me to hope that in the discharge of my trust the relations between them will continue to be as good as their reciprocal interest requires that they should be. Already, on a previous occasion, I have enjoyed the hospitalities of this great republic, and the treatment which its enlightened Government extends to the representatives of other nations. It is natural, therefore, for me to expect that you will now continue to bestow upon me your confidence and good will.

To which the President replied as follows:

MR. PEREZ: I receive with pleasure the letter from the President of the United States of Colombia which accredits you to this Government as the Minister Resident of that republic. In selecting for that trust a gentleman so distinguished by honors at home, which are confessedly due to high personal character and eminent abilities, the President of Colombia has given a proof of his discernment for the interests of his own country and regard for the dignity of the United States. It is not to be doubted that your mission will contribute to strengthen those friendly relations between the two Governments, which I heartily wish may always remain unimpaired.

THE GRAIN AND COTTON TRADE.

THE ENGLISH FARMERS BUSY, AND WHEAT ADVANCED—FLOUR LOWER—THE LIVERPOOL COTTON BROKERS' CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—A leading grain circular issued to-day in its review of the past week says: "The weather has been dry, and farmers are busy in the fields; hence there has been a considerable decrease in the supplies of British wheat and an advance in value, in many cases of a shilling per quarter. Foreign, on the contrary, has tended rather downward, as millers, having purchased freely last week, are for the moment out of the market. Business since Tuesday has been quiet and of a retail character, but importers are indisposed to press sales, and values remain nominally unaltered. Maize has been slow, the sales rather favoring buyers. There was a limited attendance at the market to-day, and transactions in wheat were of the smallest compass, but there was no pressure to sell. A reduction of a penny per cental was conceded in a few instances. Flour was very dull and easier. Corn was in moderate demand at a decline of 3d.

The circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, in its review of the week ending last night, says: "Cotton has been in unusually extensive demand from the trade throughout the week, but considering the extent of business only a very slight advance was established. American has been in very large demand, and prices have advanced 1-16d. to 3d. for medium and lower grades. Sea Island has been in limited demand, but prices were firm. In futures the transactions were large, and prices are about 3d. higher.

MISSIONARY LABORERS.

FITCHBURG, Oct. 27.—The American Missionary Association closed its sessions this evening. The meetings were the most successful ever held in point of numbers and work accomplished. The present debt was reported at $100,000. Satisfactory reports were made of missionary work in various fields. The "peace policy" of President Grant toward the Indians was commended.

THE REVIVALS OF MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The first month of the Moody revival meetings closed to-night with a large congregation and full inquiry rooms. Mr. Moody expressed himself as much pleased with the progress of, and interest in the meetings. Applications for workers of revival meetings all over the Northwest are coming in more rapidly than they can be filled, and the reports from the revivalists already sent out show increasing successes. Rev. Dr. Armitage, of New-York, who was a prominent worker in the revivals there, is here for a few days. The principal railroads are changing the running time of the outgoing evening trains, to accommodate country visitors to the Tabernacle.

GOV. HAYES AT PHILADELPHIA.

HIS VISIT TO THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION—THE ENTHUSIASTIC GREETINGS TENDERED THE NEXT PRESIDENT—A MODEST GENTLEMAN'S WISHES RESPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Gov. Hayes said he came to see the Exhibition, and his tour through the grounds and buildings to-day showed that he meant what he said, as he always does. Accompanied by a few friends he started out betimes, having carefully prepared beforehand a programme for the day written on a slip of paper convenient for reference. He immediately proceeded not to carry it out, the same as everybody else does under like circumstances. The buildings and places marked down for early visiting were seen last, the last were first. Places that were not down at all were carefully inspected, while some few on the list were not seen at all, but there were not many of these. He visited all the State buildings, dropped in at the Vermont celebration, lingered in Memorial Hall, inspected Machinery Hall, went through the Main Building, and concluded a hard day's work with a visit to the Spanish Building. At 1 o'clock he took lunch at the American Restaurant with Gen. Hawley. A little party of friends and acquaintances sat down to the table, Hon. Morton McMichael, Director General Goshorn, Mr. J. P. Veree, Gen. Merrill, and Col. Weir being of the number. Refreshment was the business of the hour, and the only thing attended to. Gov. Hayes desired to make his visit as quietly as possible, but it was not easy to escape recognition, and as every recognition was instantly followed by the gathering of an enthusiastic crowd, he was kept on the move rather lively all day. Whenever the party entered a State building, they were, as usual, requested to register. The Governor would write his name with the others and this at once led to his identification. "It's Gov. Hayes;" "There's Hayes," &c., was instantly heard around the rooms. A rush toward him, a frantic effort to shake hands on the part of the more enthusiastic, some cheering by those who were further off, was the immediate and invariable consequence. And so, too, was the precipitate flight of the Governor, who, three times flew to the refuge of the steam-cars, where he rode around the grounds till rested or was driven off by a fresh recognition. There was no doubt about the feeling of the people. It was spontaneous and hearty to a degree. There has been no visitor to the Centennial whose visit could compare in point of the enthusiasm it created with that of Gov. Hayes. Only his persistent determination to avoid it prevented his tour to-day from being turned into a sort of triumphal progress. During the evening he remained in his rooms at the hotel, receiving only a few friends and acquaintances. He leaves for the West on an early train in the morning.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

There was quite a fall of snow in Jamestown, N. Y., last evening.

The admissions to the Exhibition yesterday at half fee were 95,553, and at half fee, 1,186.

John Gover, of Milbury, Mass., was killed by falling from a wagon, in Worcester, yesterday.

The bodies of all the missing crew of the schooner Lily, wrecked in St. Mary's Bay, have been recovered.

HALIFAX, Oct. 27.—The schooner heretofore reported wrecked at Barrington, is the D. B. Doane, Port Caledonia, for Boston, coal laden.

The American schooner Nellie May, which was seized at Halifax, N. S., for smuggling, has been released on the payment of a fine of $200.

William R. Hastings, supposed to be a resident of Jackson Court-house, Ohio, committed suicide in Philadelphia early yesterday morning.

Both houses of the Vermont Legislature have passed resolutions instructing Congressmen to use their influence for the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

The total number of interments at Savannah yesterday was five, of which one was from yellow fever. Three of the burials were of colored persons.

The New-England Association of School Superintendents has held its semi-annual meeting, and elected for President Joshua A. Davis, of Somerville.

A young daughter of Byron Fleming, of Middlebury, Vt., died there yesterday from the effect of an overdose of pulverized opium, which was mistaken for rhubarb.

The trial at Montreal of Eleanor and Emily Meller, the sisters of Meller, the absconding jeweler, for complicity in their brother's crime, resulted in their acquittal yesterday.

An unknown man jumped off the St. Louis Bridge yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. He left an overcoat on the bridge which contained $240, but no proofs of his identity.

James Murray, while walking on the Eastern Railroad track near Salem, Thursday evening, was struck by an engine and received injuries which resulted fatally four hours afterward.

The third game of base-ball for the championship of New-England was played at Boston yesterday, between the Bostons and Hartfords, the former winning by a score of 12 to 4.

On Thursday evening at Pawtucket, R. I., a daughter of Henry McNally, aged ten years, was fatally burned, her clothing having become ignited while she was playing with a candle.

Phineas Allen, aged eighty-two years, an old resident of Jamestown, N. Y., was killed yesterday afternoon while crossing the track of the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad on Main street.

A Cincinnati *Times* special says: "It is reported that a fire at Reynoldsburg, Ohio, Thursday night, destroyed the business part of the town, including the Post Office. Loss unknown."

News has been received at Charleston, S. C., of the murder of two aged sisters, widows, named Brodack and Stoddard, residing alone in Laurens County. An axe was the instrument used.

The Delta Upsilon, an anti-secret college society, closed its forty-second annual session yesterday, at Rochester. Rev. G. T. Dowling, of Syracuse, delivered the oration, and Rev. T. A. T. Hanna, of New-York, the poem.

The Newburyport, Mass., Coroner's inquest upon the body of Christopher B. Sawyer, which was found in the river on Sunday, develops the fact that he was undoubtedly murdered and thrown into the water. Suspicion rests upon his own son.

It is announced that Thursday next, Nov. 2, has been designated as the day for the German-American celebration, when all American citizens of German descent and their families will be extended a special welcome by the Centennial authorities.

An explosion of rendrock occurred Thursday at Calhoun Falls, Vt., in a building owned by Wilder & Co., contractors for the new dam at that point, by which Joseph Heon was fatally injured and Frank Johnson, of Windham, Me., and Charles Putney, of Concord, N. H., seriously hurt.

A large number of the residents of Vermont now visiting the Centennial duly celebrated the Centennial day of the Green Mountain State yesterday by attending a reception by ex-Gov. John B. Page at the Vermont Building, and later the historical address on the State delivered in Judges' Hall.

On Thursday night at Hartford, Deputy Sheriff Woodward and Constables Price and Reed attempted to arrest John Donovan for beating his wife, whereupon the desperado plunged a knife into Price's abdomen, and narrowly missed wounding Reed. He was shot and instantly killed by a revolver in the hands of Sheriff Woodward.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and in the northern portion rain areas.*

For New-England, rising, followed by falling barometer, cold north-west winds shifting to warmer easterly or southerly, partly cloudy weather and possibly followed by rain areas.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	50°	42°	3:30 P. M.	50°	46°
6 A. M.	48°	42°	6 P. M.	48°	43°
9 A. M.	52°	44°	9 P. M.	45°	41°
12 M.	54°	45°	12 P. M.	43°	39°

Average temper

judges expect a majority of not less than three thousand in the county. They will elect all three of the Assemblymen beyond question. Mr. Sloan will be re-elected from the First District by an increased majority, and George M. Case and D. W. C. Peck, who have been nominated from the Second and Third Districts, are both sure of good majorities. The member of Congress from this district—comprising the Counties of Oswego and Madison—will also be Republican as heretofore, Hon. William H. Baker, the present member, having been renominated, and being so sure of election that the Democrats have not yet been able to find a man to run against him. The County Committee here, of which Mr. H. C. Howe is Chairman, have made arrangements for three or four mass meetings in this city before election day, and in the country towns they have had meetings every night for weeks past. All indications point to a full vote next Tuesday week, and this means a majority of 3,000 and upward for the Republican ticket.

STATE REPUBLICAN RALLIES.

SPEECH BY GEN. SCHURZ AT RONDOUT—AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF GERMANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RONDOUT, Oct. 27.—Gen. Carl Schurz addressed a large meeting in this place last night with most excellent results. The meeting was exclusively for the Germans, and was managed by them. After dining with Hon. Thomas Cornell, Gen. Schurz proceeded to Washington Hall, which was packed until even standing room was exhausted, with an audience representing the best German population of the place. He was received by a special committee and introduced by Mr. Fred. Stephan, a leading German here, and the nominee for Assembly in the First District of Ulster County. The stage was crowded with prominent men of the General's nationality. Gen. Schurz spoke for nearly two hours and a half, and held his entire audience to the last moment, being greeted with enthusiastic applause at each effective passage of his speech. He presented the financial question in a very strong light, and his arguments were warmly approved. The Southern claims received his attention, and he was also very effective in convincing many of his wavering fellow countrymen who want a change of government that the only way to secure a change for the better is elect Hayes and Wheeler, and Morgan.

After the meeting, Gen. Schurz was escorted by a committee of Germans on board the steamer W. B. Crane, and taken to Tivoli to catch the midnight express for Rochester. His speech has done great good, and has no doubt produced the strongest impression of any speech made in this region. This county is a stronghold of Democracy of late years, but their majority of last year will certainly be largely reduced.

A GREAT MEETING AT ELMIRA—THE CANVASS IN CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, Oct. 27.—The largest demonstration ever seen in the county occurred to-night. A procession, composed exclusively of Republican voters of this county, paraded the streets, two thousand in number. Before the parade was concluded, Gov. Noyes commenced speaking in the wigwam, it being crowded. He dissected Tilden as a secession sympathiser and a pretended reformer. He referred to the desperate *dernier resort* of Tilden in writing the letter promising to veto any war claim bills that the Democratic Congress may enact, and showing his audience the impending peril that exists should the Democracy prevail. Gov. Noyes went into the record of the last Congress minutely, and demonstrated to the satisfaction of every listener that it accomplished nothing whatever in the interests of the people. He alluded to the defrauding of the revenue tax by Tilden, and asked his Democratic fellow-citizens whether there was any difference between a revenue thief and a whisky thief? He paid a great compliment to the Democratic loyal men who were in the war for the Union, and asked his hearers whether the present Democratic Party would recognize them as loyal Democrats or rebels? Gov. Noyes wpand up with a splendid peroration, and an eloquent reference to Gov. Hayes as a patriot and citizen. He fairly enthralled the large audience. The meeting on the outside was an exceedingly enthusiastic one. The Boys in Blue who could not get near the Wigwam listened to the eloquent effort of Major J. C. F. Beyland, who recalled to them the days of 1856, 1860, 1864, and 1868, when the life of the nation hung on a thread. The Major went into a searching comparison of the two parties, and wound up with a great effort in behalf of the success of Hayes and Morgan. The effect of this gathering has decided the result in this county.

HON. CARL SCHURZ AT ROCHESTER—A LARGE GERMAN MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 27.—Over two thousand Germans assembled to-night to hear Carl Schurz's masterly argument, delivered in his native tongue, showing why they should vote for Hayes and Wheeler. The meeting was preceded by a large torch-light procession, pyrotechnics, and other displays. The Germans here greatly admire Mr. Schurz, and the present meeting was called without regard to party. Unusual enthusiasm was excited, and it is confidently expected that the able speech will have a great influence on our German citizens, who are very numerous. A considerable number of colored men attended in a body.

COUNTY MASS-MEETING AT LOWVILLE—SPEECH BY GEN. THEODORE B. GATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOWVILLE, Oct. 27.—Our county mass-meeting, held here to-day, was a triumph and a success. Nearly 2,000 persons were in the procession. Gen. Kilpatrick failed to be with us on account of illness, but Gen. Theodore B. Gates addressed the assembled thousands in a masterly effort for two hours. Buildings are illuminated, and a grand torch-light procession is now parading our streets. Our people are wide awake, and intend that Lewis County shall give a good majority on election day.

A LARGE MEETING AT BINGHAMTON—A GATHERING WHICH DEMOCRATS TRIED TO MAKE A FAILURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 27.—We have just closed one of the most successful meetings of the campaign, which was addressed by Hon. A. W. Tenney and Joseph J. Bartlett. There were about two thousand people in attendance. Although the Democrats had a torchlight procession parading the streets at the same time, they were unable to draw the people away from our meeting. They stood for nearly three hours and listened to the eloquence of Tenney and the arguments of Gen. Bartlett.

REPUBLICAN RALLY AT OSWEGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, Oct. 27.—The Republicans of this city had a monster meeting, this evening, which was addressed by Senator Rogers, of Buffalo, and Major Z. K. Pangborn, of New-Jersey. Three thousand people were in attendance and the addresses were received with intense enthusiasm. Morris Place, Esq., presided. Previous to the opening of the meeting there was a grand torch-light procession, consisting of Boys in Blue and ward clubs. The streets were crowded with people, who came out to witness and cheer the display.

A VIGOROUS RALLY AT BATH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BATH, Oct. 27.—Gen. Sheridan spoke here to-night to a large and enthusiastic meeting. We are wide awake and safe for a rousing Republican majority.

ENDEAVORING TO RETAIN THEIR TRADE.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 27.—Sixty Northern merchants resident and doing business, held a meeting to-night, and adopted an address to the people of the United States, declaring Gov. Chamberlain's proclamation unwarranted by the real condition of the State, and fully indorsing the recent statement issued by the clergy and bankers of Charleston.

LOCAL POLITICS.

OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY HALL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES YESTERDAY—ANTI-TAMMANY BREAKS OFF NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE REPUBLICANS.

The meetings of the conference committees in furtherance of a combination against Tammany Hall were resumed yesterday. The Anti-Tammany Conference Committee met at 10 o'clock in the morning at the office of George H. Purser, No. 82 Nassau street, and continued in session until 11:30. Complaint having been made that the sub-committee appointed on Thursday did not fairly represent the Senatorial districts, and that it should be recast so as to give one representative for each Senatorial district, this was done by allowing each district to name its representative, and a new subcommittee was formed, composed of Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, George H. Purser, William P. Mitchell, John H. Ford, and James Hayes. Messrs. Ford and Hayes succeeding Peter Bowe and John Rogge, members of the subcommittee appointed on Thursday. Hon. Ira Shafer, Chairman of the Conference Committee, was added as a member of the subcommittee. This subcommittee was authorized to confer with the Committee on Nominations, appointed by the Republican County Convention.

At 11:30 o'clock the new subcommittee went to the Astor House, and conferred with the subcommittees of the Independent Citizens' and the German Independent organizations, Mr. Henry Clausen presided. While these subcommittees were in session, a request was sent in to them by the Greenback Conference Committee, asking for an answer to the application made by the Greenback Committee on Thursday for a participation in the conference, but no definite action was taken on the request. The Independent Citizens' subcommittee evinced a disposition to go ahead and make out a ticket, but the Anti-Tammany and German Independent subcommittees were disposed to hold off and await further developments in reference to a possible affiliation with the Republicans. The Anti-Tammany sub committee desired further time to consult with their Union Committee, and at 12:45 o'clock a recess was taken until 3 o'clock.

At 1 o'clock the Anti-Tamany Conference Committee reassembled in Mr. Purser's office, and had a long consultation, at the conclusion of which it was stated that informal communications had been received to the effect that the Republicans would probably soon confer with Anti-Tammany in reference to the forming of a coalition. The Conference Committee then adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock in the evening at Irving Hall.

At 3 o'clock the Sub-committees reconvened at the Astor House, and had a brief and very harmonious session, at which it was agreed to meet again at the Astor House at 11 o'clock this morning, at which time the members of the Sub-committees said they had reason to believe that a conference committee from the Republicans would be present to consult with them, but that it was their intention, if the Republicans took no action in the meantime looking to a coalition, proceed at once this morning to prepare a ticket representing the Anti-Tammany, Independent Citizens' and German Independent organizations.

The Anti-Tammany Conference Committee met at 8 o'clock last evening in Irving Hall, Mr. Shafer in the chair.

Mr. Hart, Chairman of the Sub-committee, reported that he had had a conference with Collector Arthur yesterday, and that Mr. Arthur had said that he did not believe that the Republicans would affiliate with Anti-Tammany if the latter organization insisted on the nomination of Mr. Green for Mayor and Mr. O'Brien for Sheriff, but that there might be some aspect of a combination if these nominations were not insisted upon.

Mr. Shafer expressed the opinion that the report was in reference to an entirely unofficial statement made by Mr. Arthur, who had simply given his personal views, and that such a statement was not one upon which they could act. If Mr. Arthur, on behalf of his committee, had sent a written communication embodying such a statement, it would be of an official character, and entitled to weight. But the statement of Mr. Arthur, even verbal and unofficial as it it was, was a direct insult to the Anti-Tammany Party. It assumed as a fact that the Anti-Tammany organization had already considered Messrs. Green and O'Brien as their candidates, and was a menace or threat to them in reference their choice of nominees.

Mr. George H. Purser offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, Mr. Hart, from the Sub-committee of Anti-Tammany, having reported to this committee a conference with Mr. Arthur, Chairman of the Republican Nominating Sub-committee, to the effect that Mr. Arthur had no authority to confer with this organization,

Resolved, That the report be accepted, and no further negotiations be had with said Republican sub-committee.

Mr. O'Brien said that they would now go to work and call their County Convention, and put such a strong ticket in the field that it would be impossible to beat it.

The County Convention is to be called for next Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

The committee then adjourned to meet at noon to-day at No. 82 Nassau street. The sub-committee will, as previously determined upon, meet the Independent Citizens' and the German-American Independent Sub-committees at the Astor House at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mr. O'Brien was questioned after the adjournment of the meeting in reference to the probable results of the committee's action, but declined to say anything for the present. The German-American Independent Conference Committee met last evening in Beetnoven Hall, and gave its sub-committee full power to act with other Anti-Tammany organizations in making up a County ticket.

THE DEMOCRACY AT COOPER UNION.

SIXTH WEEKLY FAILURE TO AROUSE ENTHUSIASM FOR THE DOUBLE-HEADED TICKET—SPEECHES BY DANIEL DOUGHERTY, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND GEN. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, OF VIRGINIA.

The sixth weekly "grand mass-meeting" at Cooper Institute, last evening, under the auspices of the Central Tilden and Hendricks Club, was not an improvement on the previous meetings of this series. John McKeon presided, and in a few preparatory remarks, introduced Hon. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, as the first speaker. Mr. Dougherty spoke over an hour, and during that time did not evolve a single new idea, but contented himself with the hackneyed glorification of Tilden, and the recital of the well-worn boasts which daily emanate from the Liberty street Bureau. "The United States marched into Louisiana," said he, "like Praetorius' troops into ancient Rome." This paved the way to an attack on President Grant, who, from a meritorious army officer, had commenced with a good administration, and had steadily degenerated into a mere figure-head Only one motive characterized the "leaders in the administration party, who controlled the South, namely, plunder." The franks committed by the Whisky Ring would have paid the whole United States debt. Gov. Hayes was next arraigned. His principal crime, according to the speaker, was that he had "only made one speech in all his Congressional career." His vote had been cast for the granting of a "very empire in the West to railway corporations." As the speaker finished, about one-half of the audience left the hall, the noise being drowned by the music of a not very harmonious band. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, of Virginia, was the next speaker. He is a chivalric Southron, of fiery mien, and an ex-Confederate officer, who last Winter took unto himself the questionable honor of cowhiding a political opponent—a gentleman of Republican principles, who had criticized the General's career. Johnson's speech was delivered in the characteristic tone of the Southern "fire-eater." The burden of his remarks was a denial of the charge that the people of the South ever expected to present claims for damages sustained at the hands of the Union Army during the war. "When the skies fall we shall catch larks," said he, "and just about that time we shall press the Southern claims." With a burst of patriotism, he exclaimed: "Do you suppose we would stand by and see claims put forth for the loss of paltry property when we have lost fathers, sons, and brothers in the struggle?" This melodramatic effort "brought down the house," and the speaker proceeded to a definition of the law on the point of the Southern claims. The present generation of Southerners, he claimed, knew nothing of the feeling which existed in the breasts of their forefathers. What they wanted was enduring peace. They looked into the future and regarded not the past. After paying tribute to Wade Hampton, whom he said he was proud "to call friend," and whom he honored "as a specimen of a patriot and brave man such as the world never before saw," he concluded by comparing the treatment of the Bulgarians with the outrages committed by Northern carpet-baggers on peaceable South Carolina. The band played "Dixie," after which the Chairman congratulated the audience upon its privilege of having listened to two such "great men and able orators," and declared the meeting sojourned.

MR. GREEN FOR MAYOR.

A large number of the residents of the Twelfth Ward held a meeting last evening at Grubey Hall, corner of One Hundredth street and Ninth avenue, to organize a Citizens' Reform Association for the purpose of supporting Mr. Green for the Mayoralty. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. D. Tracey. Mr. Charles Dodd acted as Secretary. Speeches were made by Judge Flanders and Hon. Roswell D. Hatch in support of Mr. Green, and resolutions passed pledging him their support.

A number of delegates representing eighteen different working men's Independent Democratic clubs, assembled last night at the Sixth Ward Hotel for the purpose of supporting Andrew H. Green for the Mayoralty, and Col. Kerrigan for Congress. Mr. William Kelland occupied the chair, and Mr. Patrick Ahearn acted as Secretary. Speeches were made by Major Connolly, Sergt. O'Brien, and others in favor of Mr. Green. The delegates proceeded to ballot. Mr. Green received eleven of the eighteen votes cast. On motion of Mr. Kelland Mr. Green was unanimously indorsed for Mayor.

THE CAMPAIGN IN WILLIAMSBURG.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RALLY IN APOLLO HALL—SPEECHES BY HON. S. B. CHITTENDEN, GEN. SICKLES, AND OTHERS.

A perfect sea of humanity overflowed the halls and vestibules of Apollo Hall, on Fifth street, Williamsburg, last evening, for the purpose of listening to a presentment of the issues of the campaign from a Republican point of view. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by W. H. Leaycraft, who nominated Hon. Sigismund Kaufman for Chairman, which was unanimously confirmed. Mr. Kaufman, without preliminary remarks, forwarded the business of the meeting, and, after a song by the Glee Club, introduced Hon. J. D. Manning Hatton, of Massachusetts, as the first speaker. He predicted a majority of 60,000 for Hayes and Wheeler in the old Commonwealth, and then compared the standing of the two great parties, arguing that the Southern wing of the Democracy, which always governed the entire party, are now taking advantage of the lesson of 1852, and have again nominated a Northern man with Southern principles. Tilden's recent letter was pronounced an electioneering dodge.

Mr. Raphael C. Stearns then read the usual resolutions, which were adopted, and Hon. S. B. Chittenden was introduced as the next speaker. He opened with the charge that Samuel J. Tilden had always been a consistent and persistent secessionist, and favored the strongest principles of States rights, and his election is hoped for in the South as the only means left them to recover what they lost by secession and war. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was next introduced amid tumultuous cheering. He compared the course of the two parties during the past fifteen years, alluding to the actions of the Republican Party through the most momentous difficulties arising from and following the war, as obtaining the admiration of the work, and entitling it to a continuance of power as the just reward of wisdom and success. The General showed that Tilden's recent letter amounted to nothing. The way to prevent the payment of the Southern claims is to issue an injunction against the payment, and make Rutherford B. Hayes the Executive to carry out that injunction. The ten Southern States are now paying no interest on their public debts, and with one exception (Texas) have already repudiated portions of their debts, and their word of State honor they would have us regard as national honor; and the election of Tilden would be the entering wedge of repudiation as regards our national finances. Samuel J. Tilden in the White House might appropriately hang out a sign, "S. J. Tilden, Claim Agent for the Solid South." Corporal James Tanner, candidate for Register of Kings County, followed, and spoke eloquently. His fine oratory excited the audience to such pitches of enthusiasm that they rose in their seats and cheered. The meeting was the most enthusiastic yet held during the campaign in Brooklyn, and will have its effect.

JERSEY CITY AWAKE.

TWO LARGELY ATTENDED MEETINGS LAST NIGHT—SPEECHES BY EX-GOV. DIX AND HON. T. N. M'CARTER.

The Republicans held two largely attended meetings in Jersey City last evening. The Catholic Institute on Third street was crammed to repletion. The stage was handsomely decorated with flags and banners and crowded with distinguished citizens. Dr. J. N. Quimby presided, and ex-Gov. Dix was the principal speaker. He reviewed the issues of the campaign, provoking repeated outbursts of laughter and applause. He dealt severely with Tilden's claims to administrative reform in New-York City, and showed how largely the reforms for which he claims credit were effected during previous administrations. "Gov. Tilden's friends," he said, "have corrected none of my statements made at the Cooper Institute a few evenings ago, and have so indorsed them. There is one statement, however, which I wish, myself, to correct. I gave him credit, which he did not deserve. I accorded him praise for the comparison of the Ring's bank accounts with the Ring books. He did not deserve it. I have since discovered that that was the work of Mr. George T. Painter, an expert." At the conclusion of Gov. Dix's speech a number of local speakers were heard with interest.

The other meeting was held in Keplar Hall under the auspices of the First District Hayes and Wheeler Club. The attendance was not so large as that at the Catholic Institute, but the capacious hall was nevertheless crowded. James B. Vredenburgh, the President of the club, presided, and Hon. Thomas N. McCarter, of Newark, one of the most eloquent and able lawyers in New-Jersey, was the principal speaker. He began by saying that for the first time within his experience the parties of the country were arrayed against each other, undivided by any question of principles. He showed by a careful reference to past Presidential campaigns that some great question of policy had divided the contending parties, as the Free-soil issue in 1856; the threatened dismemberment of the Union in 1860; the prosecution of the war, which the Democracy had declared a failure in 1864; the question of reconstruction in 1868. This year the platforms give in the adherence of each to the same set of principles, and we are to vote for or against either party according as we believe or disbelieve the sincerity of its professions. Mr. McCarter read from the St. Louis platform the clauses declaring the Democratic acceptance of the issues of the war, and declaring their settlement as the greatest achievement of the hundred years of our existence. The Democratic opposition to the abolition of slavery, to the enfranchisement of the freedmen, &c., were cited as evidence of the insincerity of their belief in the righteousness of those achievements. He also showed how the Democracy, while in power, had set all their professions of adherence to the Constitutional amendments at defiance. During the evening both meetings were visited by L. J. Stiastny, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Seventh District, and by many of the campaign clubs of the city.

THE YOUNG MEN AT WORK.

GOOD WORK ACCOMPLISHED IN THE TWENTIETH DISTRICT—ADDRESS BY HON. W. R. HOYT, OF CONNECTICUT.

The members of the Young Men's Centennial Republican Campaign Club, who have been doing good work up town, held a mass-meeting last night in the Assembly Rooms, Fifty-fifth street and Fifth avenue. This was the first public meeting of the club, which is working energetically with the other Republican organizations in the Twentieth Assembly District, and it was largely and influentially attended. Major George W. Cooney, President of the club was in the chair, and in a brief speech introduced Mr. William A. Darling, who delivered an address on the political situation. Senator W. R. Hoyt, of Connecticut, followed with an eloquent oration. "The great State of New-York," he said, was doing noble work for Hayes and Wheeler, and on the 7th of November, the little Nut-meg State of Connecticut would go for those great reformers. [Applause.] The great work of the Republican Party was not finished. The triumph of right and justice, and everything that was dear to true men and patriots was but partially accomplished. Slavery was abolished, but so long as it was impossible for a colored man to record his vote without fear of life or danger, the great work of the Republican Party was not finished. [Applause.] There should, he said, be liberty to all, without fear or intimidation. The right of exercising the first right of a citizen should be free, in accordance with the spirit of our Republican institutions, but it was absurd to say that liberty exists at present in the South. Thank God, he said, therefore, for President Grant's order—under its operation men will vote as they please, without fear of shot or intimidation. The honorable gentleman then traced the great work accomplished by the Republican Party, and in an eloquent peroration drew a picture of what this great country might have achieved had not the followers of Pierce and Buchanan not coquetted with traitors and rebels. Other speakers followed, and the meeting dispersed about 10 P. M.

HOME WORK.

"Inquirer" is entitled to vote.

"Peter" is informed that he cannot vote.

"A Republican" can vote, but to do so he must register to-day—the last day for registration in this City.

The German Republicans of the Eighth Assembly District have nominated Mr. Jacob Merser for Assembly.

E. R. Sammis is informed that he cannot vote unless he goes to the polling booth and deposits his ballot in person.

This is the last day for registration in New-York City. All Republicans who have not already registered should do so to-day, otherwise they cannot vote for Hayes and Wheeler.

An Andrew H. Green Club, largely composed of German Republicans, was formed last night at Hanover Hall, No. 122 Elcridge street. Capt. Henry Deiker was elected President. One hundred and twenty-one voters joined the club.

An immense Republican meeting was held at the Wigwam in Paterson, N. J., last evening. Over three thousand people were present, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by Gen. Harrison, of Indiana, and Prof. Langston.

The Seventeenth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Morgan and Rogers Campaign Club have nominated Mr. Joseph Hoffman for Assembly, and they recommend Alderman Jacob Hess for Sheriff or County Clerk, and Hon. John Cochrane for Congress.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Eighth District met at No. 231 West Sixteenth street last night, and adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening without nominating a candidate for Congress. The nomination will probably be made to-night.

A grand Republican rally and mass-meeting under the auspices of the Middle Village, Whit Pot, and East Williamsburg Republican District Committees, will be held at Schumacher's Hall, Middle Village, Long Island, Tuesday evening next. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. John Tracy Mygatt, Gen. E. L. Townsend, and others.

The colored Republicans of Bergen County N. J., had a mass-meeting at Englewood last evening. There were over one thousand persons present, and delegates were in attendence from Hackensack and other neighboring towns. There was a grand torch-light parade through the streets. The speakers were J. F. A. Allen and William E. Brown, of Brooklyn; William C. H. Curtiss and Alexander Powell, of New-Jersey.

A large and handsome campaign banner was last evening raised by the Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association in place of that which was destroyed by fire during a fight in the Democratic procession of Thursday evening. After the banner raising, an enthusiastic ratification meeting was held in the rooms of the association, at which Col. F. E. Howe presided. Stirring speeches were made by Mr. F. D. Lambert and others.

TILDEN REPUDIATED.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC BANNER REPLACED BY A REPUBLICAN STANDARD—A LARGE DEMOCRATIC CLUB PRONOUNCES IN FAVOR OF HAYES AND WHEELER.

One of the largest (heretofore) Democratic organizations in the City, the head-quarters of which are at the corner of Twenty-first street and Second avenue, met last evening and proceeded to pull down the banner in front of their club-rooms, which bore the names of Tilden and Hendricks and Robinson and Dorsheimer. In its place was hoisted a large and handsome banner, on which are inscribed the names of the Republican national and State nominees—Hayes and Wheeler and Morgan and Rogers. The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:

Be it Resolved, That we indorse the regular Republican nominations: For President, Rutherford B. Hayes; for Vice President, William A. Wheeler; for Governor, Elwin D. Morgan; for Lieutenant Governor, Sherman S. Rogers.

The meeting then adjourned to Tuesday evening next. The officers of the club are: President, William A. Wall; Vice President, Peter Bray; Secretary, D. H. Lucov.

THE REGISTRY OF VOTERS.

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND REGISTERED SO FAR IN THIS CITY.

Yesterday was the third day of registration in this City. There were 42,973 persons registered, making a total for the three days of 159,971. The following table gives the registration by Assembly Districts and wards:

Assembly Districts.	Registered, Oct. 10 1876.	Registered, Oct. 18, 1876.	Registered Oct. 27, 1876.	Total for three days, 1876.	Total for three days, 1874.	Total for three days, 1872.
1	2,083	2,471	1,621	6,175	4 581	5,563
2	1,745	1,833	1,415	4,993	3,937	4 753
3	1,708	1,705	1,269	4,682	3 634	4 265
4	2 588	2 709	1,941	7,239	5,357	6,436
5	2,521	2,760	1,847	7,128	4,938	6,403
6	1,783	1,918	1,340	5 041	3,963	4 447
7	2,172	2,293	1,553	6,018	3,729	4,967
8	3,115	3,423	2,740	9,278	5,785	7,209
9	3,131	3,060	1,899	8,090	5,848	6,724
10	2,130	2,544	2,022	6,696	4,170	5,268
11	2,727	2,786	1,962	7,475	4,924	6 419
12	2,294	2,261	1,620	6,175	4,630	5 361
13	2,824	2,530	1,727	7,081	5,092	5,754
14	1,754	1,853	1,470	5,077	3,493	4,116
15	2,880	3,126	2,308	8,314	6,179	7,139
16	3,036	2,940	1,943	7,919	5,919	6 478
17	3,735	4,104	3,063	10,922	7,511	8 466
18	2,687	2,649	1,915	7,251	5,517	6,269
19	1,434	1,766	1,181	4,381	3,437	3,431
20	4,465	4,787	3,389	12,641	8,568	8 752
21	4,305	4,335	3,252	11,892	8,747	8,633
Wards.						
23	1,197	1,453	1,022	3,672	2,397	.....
24	515	872	454	1,841	1,253	.....
Totals	56,829	60,169	42,973	159,971	113,660	126,849
Increase over 1875						46,311
Increase over 1872						33,122

REGISTER TO-DAY.

This is the last day for registration in this City. Whoever fails to register to-day cannot vote at the coming election. Republicans who have not already registered should do so without fail to-day, so as to be able to cast their votes for the National and State tickets.

NOMINATIONS FOR ASSEMBLY.

Robert N. Jains has been nominated for Assembly by the Democrats of the Third District in Jersey City.

The convention of Anti-Tammany delegates from Yonkers, Westchester County (Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New York City), held at Berger's Hotel, in Fordham, yesterday, unanimously nominated Ambrose H. Purdy for Assembly, from the First District of Westchester County.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE EXPLODES IN A RAILWAY CAR.

As Conductor Head's express train, which leaves Philadelphia, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at 3:10 P. M., and arrives in Jersey City at 7 o'clock, was passing Rahway station, seven miles this side of Elizabeth, last evening, a short, sharp report resounded from the forward part of the train, and a few moments later flames were seen issuing from the baggage car, and the train came to a standstill. The passengers rushed forth pell-mell, and for a few minutes great excitement prevailed. The flames were speedily put out, and the cause of the alarm explained by Baggage-master Silpaugh. It seems, from statements made by Silpaugh and an eye-witness, that a trunk filled with inflammable materials had exploded, and its contents, which consisted of powder, hay, and straw, were scattered about the car. All immediately took fire, causing some excitement, but no damage to any one. The trunk was blown to atoms, not a piece the size of a man's hand being left. Fortunately the doors of the car were open at the time. Had they been closed the force of the concussion would undoubtedly have thrown it from the track and wrecked the whole train. After the explosion a pistol, with clock-work attached, was found in a corner of the baggage-car. The machine was so arranged that at a given hour the pistol would be exploded and the hay and straw contained in the trunk set on fire. The trunk was checked at Philadelphia for New-York, but by whom is not at the present time known, as all clews to the owner are lost through the explosion, which was undoubtedly caused by the constant jarring of the car. Conductor Heads gives it as his opinion that it was the intention of the parties concerned in the attempt to perpetrate this diabolical outrage either to wreck the train or destroy some large building by fire. William Silpaugh, the baggage-master, retains the check for the trunk, and Conductor Heads the pistol and clock-work. The train arrived at Jersey City without any further delay. Steps will be at once taken to ferret out the culprits.

PRESENTS TO THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—The various animal, vegetable, and mineral products which have been donated by foreign Commissioners at the Centennial to the National Museum at Washington are now being numbered and catalogued, this work being in the hands of three assistants appointed by Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution. Much of the display made by Mr. Krupp, the princely steel manufacturer, of Prussia, has also been presented to the Washington Museum, and arrangements for the removal and reception of all the collections are now being made.

ANOTHER FENIAN INVASION.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—The *Herald's* St. Albans special says secret preparations are being made in northern Vermont for another Fenian invasion of Canada this Fall or early in the Spring.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* says: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the week ending Oct. 21, was, by rail 124,756 tons, by canal, 30,143 tons; total, 155,169 tons, against, 158,454 tons for the same week last year; decrease, 3,285 tons. The quantity sent for the year was 3,459,784 tons, against 3,614,021 tons for the corresponding period of last year; decrease, 154,237 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was, anthracite, 593,850 tons; bituminous, 30,880 tons; total, 624,730 tons, against 592,010 tons anthracite and 59,961 tons bituminous; total, 652,871 tons for the same week last year. Increase of anthracite, 940 tons; decrease of bituminous, 9,081 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the year was, anthracite, 14,429,299 tons; bituminous, 2,903,086 tons; total, 17,332,385 tons, against 16,324,440 tons anthracite and 3,204,629 tons bituminous; total, 19,529,139 tons for the corresponding period of last year. Decrease of anthracite, 1,894,141 tons; decrease of bituminous, 301,613 tons: total decrease, 2,196,754 tons."

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE FIGHTING ON THE MORAVA.

A TURKISH OFFICIAL REPORT ISSUED FROM CONSTANTINOPLE—DESTITUTION AMONG THE SERVIANS—WOUNDING THEMSELVES TO SECURE DISCHARGE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 27.—The Porte has telegraphed to its agents abroad a summary of the recent fighting and the results. The dispatch says: "The Turks stormed a fortification on a high mountain, which is considered to be the key to the Servian position at Deligrad. They carried other intrenchments of less importance, and took Coumik, near the Deligrad bridge, where were the Servian head-quarters, occupied Djinimiul, a large village beyond Coumik on the road to Krushevats, and stormed several entrenchments. The Servians fled; their losses are enormous. On the side of Mitrovitza the Servian attack in the direction of Chatal was repulsed with heavy loss."

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The *Standard's* Belgarde despatch says intelligent witnesses just returned from Deligrad report that the Servians are enduring fearful privations. On Sunday last 600 wounded were lying at inns and cafés, which were used as hospitals. Half of these people had wounded themselves, in order to procure their discharge.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs: "It is stated that the Servian Government, in consequence of the recent defeats, has again asked for the interference of the Powers in favor of peace."

THE ARMISTICE QUESTION.

THE PROPOSITION OF EACH SIDE STILL UNACCEPTED BY THE OTHER—INDICATIONS OF A MORE PACIFIC TEMPER ON THE PART OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph Company from Paris says: According to private dispatches from Constantinople, dated yesterday, the Porte had not then accepted Gen. Ignatieff's proposal for a six weeks' armistice.

A dispatch from Berlin to the same journal says an apparently trustworthy announcement is made that Russia has intimated her willingness to accept the Porte's latest armistice proposals with certain modifications not calculated to imperil the desired result.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—It is reported in Berlin that Turkey is endeavoring to treat directly with Servia.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—All the special correspondents, although differing as to the details, confirm the reports of the pacific change in Russia's attitude toward Turkey. The *Daily News'* Vienna dispatch says the conclusion of the armistice is considered certain. It is officially denied that Servia has requested the intervention of the powers.

The *Post* publishes in an official form the following statement, explanatory of the latest phase of the negotiations: "We understand the tendency of the negotiations at Constantinople does not forbid expectation of a pacific solution. Gen. Ignatieff has intimated the willingness of Russia to assent to a six weeks' armistice with the successive prolongations proposed by the Porte. There only now remains the condition, for which the Porte stipulated, that all the powers should concur in recommending the armistice."

The Vienna dispatch of the *Times* reports that the negotiations have taken unexpectedly a favorable turn. Russia on Thursday informed the powers that she had no objection to a clause being added to the six weeks' armistice, providing that it might eventually be prolonged if required by the state of the negotiations—this clause, of course, to be only permissive and to fix no term to the prolongation; but the latest information is that Russia has all but consented to make the first prolongation one of six weeks, and obligatory. The German Government, which was first informed of Russia's concession, has already expressed its adhesion, and recommended other powers to do the same. It is thought that Russia's action will be influenced by a desire to disarm the suspicion of Europe. In Constantinople the conviction grows that Russia is not seeking a pretext for rupture, but is making a serious effort to bring about an arrangement which will allay the excitement of the Russian people, and at the same time establish Russian ascendency in Turkey on a solid and permanent footing.

POSITION OF OUTSIDE NATIONS.

MOSLEM INTOLERANCE IN MOROCCO—BRITISH TROOPS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN—OPPOSITION TO RUSSIAN CONTROL IN TURKEY.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—The *Epoca* publishes advices from Morocco which say that religious agitation has been commenced there with the object of procuring help for Turkey. The Christians apprehend a Moslem outbreak. The foreign Consuls have communicated with their governments on the subject.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* announces that the troop-ship Himalaya is preparing to take six companies of the Royal Engineers and two of the Transit Corps to join the British Mediterranean fleet. The order was given some days ago, when the aspect of affairs was more threatening than now.

The *Times* has the following special from Berlin: The Liberal newspapers here are almost unanimous in vigorous declarations against the establishment of Prussian power in the Turkish provinces. The *Volks Zeitung* urges the propriety of placing reform therein under English, instead of Russian, control.

The proposal to settle the terms of peace by a conference, at which the Porte shall not be represented, is opposed by England and Italy.

A dispatch from Rome says: "The Russian ironclad squadron will winter in Italian waters, in order to be ready to proceed to the East in case of need."

Reuter's telegram from Vienna reports that Prince Auersperg, President of the Austrian Council, replying in the Reichsrath to interpellations on the Eastern question, declared Austria's policy was above everything to maintain peace; consequently any aspiration toward the acquisition of foreign territory was out of the question. Count Andrassy could not suffer his policy to be influenced by the interests of different nationalities, but solely by those of the entire Empire. He would continue to resolutely strive for the maintenance of peace and the amelioration of the condition of the Christians in Turkey.

THE REAL RULER OF SERVIA.

ARROGANCE OF GEN. TCHERNAYEFF—RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTER OF WAR AS A CONSEQUENCE—A CRISIS THREATENED.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—There is a crisis in the Servian Ministry. The Minister of War, Nicolich, has resigned in consequence of Gen. Tchernayeff's arrogance. Prince Milan refuses to accept his resignation, but M. Nicolich persists and has the support of Prime Minister Ristics and his colleagues. There is no war news at Belgrade to-day.

BELGRADE, Oct.

THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

THE OUTLOOK IN CONNECTICUT.

THE RESULTS OF THE CHANGE IN THE STATE CONSTITUTION—AN INTERESTING CANVASS—DEMOCRATIC MANIPULATIONS—HOW REPUBLICANS ARE PREVENTED FROM VOTING—SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CANDIDATES TO BE VOTED FOR.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1876.

Connecticut, which has heretofore chosen a Governor and other State officers in the Spring, and at the same election members of Congress, by a change in the Constitution will hereafter hold her general elections on the same day in November as most of the other States. Her first election in accordance with the amended Constitution will be on the 7th day of November next, when Presidential Electors are to be chosen. The importance of the Fall election is therefore greatly increased to Connecticut people, though, of course, the rest of the country is most interested in the result of the vote on the Electoral ticket. The change in the time of the State election to the day of the Presidential election, according to past experience in Connecticut, is not likely to have much influence on the vote for President. It has been found impossible to get out a full vote in any State elections, and several thousand voters never go to the polls except when a President is to be chosen. The concentration of political interests in the election will certainly bring out a full vote, which is very much to the advantage of the Republicans. It is confidently expected that the aggregate vote will reach, at the lowest, 105,000. Last Spring it was below ninety-nine thousand.

A very interesting canvass is going on in the State. The organization is excellent, and the State Committee is laboring diligently with earnestness and zeal. The Chairman, Mr. H. T. Sperry, has been but a few weeks at the head of the committee, but he has in that time infused new life into the local committees, which are now working admirably, except perhaps in a few instances. A thorough canvass of the voters has been undertaken with good results, for it has revealed where and what kind of work is necessary. It is agreed on all hands that the Republicans have not been for many years so well organized for a political contest, and if there is anything to be regretted in this particular it is that the same completeness had not already been attained at the time Mr. Sperry was made Chairman, five or six weeks ago. The public canvass, by meetings and speeches, has been decidedly favorable to the Republicans. The speakers have almost all been Connecticut men. The list includes H. C. Robinson, the candidate for Governor, O. H. Platt, J. H. Barbour, Stephen W. Kellogg, Gov. Jewell, Gen. Hawley, Samuel Fessenden, Prof. Northrup, and John T. Wait, member of Congress. Some speakers from out the State have made, or will make, a few speeches. Among them are Senator Dawes, Gen. Banks, and Gen. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island. Mr. Blaine will speak at Bridgeport one afternoon. The Republican meetings are well attended and enthusiastic. The Democratic meetings have been small and uninteresting. This is a valuable, though not an unerring, indication of the drift of popular feeling and public opinion. The great interest taken in the election is shown by the desire of the people all over the State to hear speeches, and the readiness with which they turn out in all kinds of weather to attend the meetings.

The most apparent facts, those which lie upon the surface, and are easily observed, point to a Republican victory. I fear these facts are somewhat deceptive, otherwise it would not be necessary, as I think it is, to keep Connecticut in the list of doubtful States. What, then, are the facts which make the result in the State doubtful? In the first place, there is the majority of last Spring of 3,673, over all, against the Republican ticket. The plurality of Ingersoll over Robinson was 7,628. But the Temperance and Soft-money votes were over 1,900 each. If the Temperance votes were all conceded to the Republicans, and the Soft-money vote were evenly divided, there is still upward of 5,000 majority for the Republicans to overcome. The Temperance vote in November is likely to be very small; but whether the Greenback vote will be greater or smaller than last Spring is a matter of great doubt. Sam Cary, believed to be paid by Hewitt, has been in the State. This game of Hewitt is to have Cary preach the Greenback doctrine. No matter how much impression he makes, the Democrats who are inclined to follow him are easily restrained by pointing to Hendricks and the action of the Democratic House, and in Phelps' Congressional district, where Greenbackers mostly abound, particularly by the fact that he is a soft-money man. But Republicans who really get the soft-money disease are unable to find comfort or hope without going beyond the party lines. The Republicans will sustain the loss of nearly all the Greenback votes, and all the Temperance votes that may be cast.

The most discouraging feature of the situation to Republicans is the power the Democrats hold to manipulate the elections in large towns, particularly New-Haven. Probably if New-Haven alone could be held down to a strictly legal and honest vote, the doubt of Republican success would be removed. The Registry law, so called, has been so amended by the Democrats since they had the Legislature, that it is no protection to the ballot. Practically there is no registration at all, but the registers make up a list of all the names they can hear of, or that are handed to them. In New-Haven they already have on the lists several hundred boys not yet of age. There are likely to be several thousand fraudulent votes cast in the large towns, unless measures are more successful for prevention than there is room to hope for.

There is one other direct method of reducing the Republican vote which Democrats resort to, which may keep some hundreds—perhaps a thousand—of Republicans away from the polls. The Boards of Selectmen in the several towns are busily engaged in the work of "making electors." Young men just come of age, or men from other States who have gained a residence, appear before the board and produce the evidence of their qualifications, and when the evidence is satisfactory they are made "electors," and have the right to be registered and vote. The action of the board is final, and if they decide against the evidence, either in admitting or excluding from the right to vote, there is no appeal and no punishment. In country towns, where frauds by the board are easily known and much talked about, the action of the Selectmen is generally honorable and just; but in larger places there is much arbitrary action, and, when the boards are Democratic, men of doubtful rights are admitted if Democrats, while Republicans are excluded against the evidence.

There is one use which Democrats invariably make of this power which illustrates the innate hatred of that party to schools, intelligence, and education. A large number of Yale students desire to vote. They have gained a residence in the State, and have complied absolutely with the law. They have a most undoubted right to vote in Connecticut if they choose. In other States, under similar conditions, students of colleges always vote. But the Board of Selectmen in New-Haven will not make any student an elector. Not one of the students will be allowed to vote. Of course, they are excluded on the theory that being educated and thinking young men they would vote the Republican ticket. The same action is taken at Middletown, where no student of the university is permitted to vote, and a like policy is carried out in every town where there are students and where the boards are Democratic.

There is another element of danger in the canvass, Senator Barnum in Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. He deals largely in "mules." He has not taken an unusual number into Connecticut yet, but he has a few of his own. He knows how to obtain more from certain large corporations, and Mr. Hewitt would probably authorize him to buy as many as "seven" for this canvass. There is, indeed, little doubt that Barnum, if persuaded it is necessary, will spend several thousand dollars to maintain his supremacy, and while it is not likely he can buy any Republican votes, he can prevent his followers from deserting, which is equally important to Democratic success.

It is evident that, in spite of the excellent spirit and feeling displayed by the Republicans, they have a hard contest, and if they win it will be due in the first place to the efficiency and industry of the State Committee in organizing and inspiring the working Republicans, and not in a less degree to the solid good sense of the people, their understanding of the true issues of the canvass, and determination to have right principles triumph. To sum up the situation, I should say that, with a continued apparent drift of public opinion in favor of Hayes for the next two weeks, with increased certainty of Republican success in New-York, there is more than an even chance that Connecticut will vote for Hayes and Wheeler in the next Electoral College. If the vote were to be taken this week the chances would favor the Democrats. It is worth while to remember, in this connection, that Connecticut has not often—only twice, I think—cast her vote for a Democratic President. It cannot be left out of the account, however, that the population of the State has been very much changed by the changing condition of her industries through many years, and that the changes have been somewhat in favor of the Democrats.

The State ticket of the Republican party is headed by Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford, who was the candidate last Spring, and Prof. Francis A. Walker, of New Haven, is the candidate for Secretary of State. These are both very strong nominations, and the remainder of the ticket is also excellently composed: F. J. Kingsbury, of Waterbury, for Lieutenant Governor; Jeremiah Olney, of Thompson, for Treasurer, and Eli Curtis, of Watertown, for Controller. Not the slightest charge can be brought against the characters of either of these gentlemen.

The Democratic candidate for Governor is Richard D. Hubbard, of Hartford. He is spoken of as a man of moderate political views, and popular with voters. His reputation seems to be of rather an ornamental kind; not altogether durable, it is believed, if certain railroad and insurance transactions were examined. But there seems to be a disposition in the State to let him have all the advantage of his reputation, and not bring it into question. It is admitted that he will have all the votes of his party, and will run ahead of Tilden. There are many Democrats in the State who will not vote for Tilden. Speaking with a gentleman yesterday from an interior town, he called my attention to a tall, business-like looking man of sixty. "That man," said he "has been a Democrat all his life, but he will not vote for Tilden, and is working against him. He got acquainted with Tilden in connection with some business in New-York, and says he is a humbug and a fraud." It might be, in a very close contest, that Tilden would fall behind enough to be beaten, while Hubbard would be elected. The Republicans have a strong electoral ticket, headed by President Woolsey and Gov. Jewell, and there is no doubt that every man who votes for Robinson will vote for the Republican Electors.

The contest for Congressmen deserves special notice. It has been hoped that the Republicans would gain two members. They have now one, and the Democrats three. In the last Congress the delegation was the reverse. The fact is that two of the districts are Democratic. The Republicans carried one of these three times by nominating Mr. Kellogg, of Waterbury, who accomplished the feat of going to Congress from an opposition district. Two years ago Phelps, a Democrat, carried the district. He is a worthless stick, of no use in Congress to any party or any constituency. Kellogg is nominated against him, but under the circumstances no one can feel a strong assurance of his election. If he overcomes an adverse majority of 2,000, and secures his election, it will be to the party simply a piece of good luck, and still it may be done. John T. Waite, brother of the Chief Justice, a member of the present House, has a surety of his re-election against the Democratic candidate Waiter. The Democratic candidate, Levi Warner, in Barnum's old district, is sure of election over Robert Hubbard, the Republican, who is a most excellent and popular candidate. In the First District, Gen. Hawley is running against Landers, a member of the present Congress, and has an even chance of election. His friends, indeed, are confident. Sanders is even less of a man than Phelps. Landers sat in the House near Jere Haralson the colored member from Alabama. Landers spent most of his time joking and chaffing with Haralson, and furnished amusement for about a dozen members sitting in the vicinity, who generally thought that the colored fellow-citizen and member was more than a match for the Yankee Democrat in their amusing intellectual encounters. Hawley is popular, as shown by his running 1,200 ahead of the State ticket in his district last Spring. He ought to get the election this Fall. But his duties at the Centennial prevent him from giving much attention to his canvass personally. The Hartford *Times* is endeavoring to excite the Germans against him by representing that he has opposed opening the Exhibition to Germans and to poor laboring people on Sunday, but has not scrupled to go there himself on Sunday and to take his friends. It heads a notice of the Exhibition, "Gen. Hawley's Sunday Show." Now the truth is that Gen. Hawley has not been into the Exhibition grounds once on Sunday, nor has he given passes to his friends. There have not been so many people as reported in the buildings on Sunday, and those that have gone in were mostly officers, who were entitled to and received at the beginning the regular Commissioners' badges, which admit at any hour night or day. All the foreign Commissioners have such passes, and the President and Cabinet have them. They could not be excluded on Sunday without taking away the badges. A few persons besides were sometimes admitted Sunday by officers having the right to issue passes. The insinuation by the Hartford *Times* against Gen. Hawley is as mean and cowardly as it is unfounded. The purpose of the attack must fail.

In regard to Congressmen, then, it may be said that the Republicans will retain Mr. Waite certainly; will probably elect Gen. Hawley, and possibly Mr. Kellogg. The probable gain is one, and the possible gain two. To elect the State ticket, the Hayes and Wheeler Electoral ticket, and three, or at least two, Congressmen, is a result Connecticut Republicans are aiming at, and they have a prospect of success sufficient to urge them to untiring labor.

J. E. C.

THE PROSPECTS IN WISCONSIN.

UNUSUAL ACTIVITY OF THE REPUBLICANS AND KARNESTNESS OF THE PEOPLE—EXCELLENT NOMINATIONS — BLUNDERING AND APATHY OF THE DEMOCRATS—A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF 10,000 OR 15,000 WITH A GAIN OF CONGRESSMEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Oct. 23, 1876.

The importance of Wisconsin's ten electoral votes is now fully appreciated, and the campaign is being prosecuted with vigor. Prior to the October elections there was but little activity on either side, and as a full vote is essential to a round Republican majority, there was a danger that the State might be made uncomfortably close through apathy. The result in Indiana has been of the highest value to the Republican Party, so far as Wisconsin is concerned. Men who were so confident of a Republican victory here as to remain inactive, have now thrown themselves into the work of organization, and it may be said that the Republicans never before presented so solid a front. The enthusiasm all over the State among Republicans is beyond anything ever witnessed. Every town has its Hayes and Wheeler Club and its tri-weekly meetings. The State Committee and the Milwaukee City Committee are appealed to from every section to supply speakers. Heretofore the trouble has been to secure audiences; now the committees, although using all local and foreign material they can get, are unable to supply the demand for speakers. Last week a score of towns in which political meetings have been unknown for years turned out immense crowds to listen to Republican addresses. In the matter of campaign clubs, in almost every city, town, and village, at almost every cross-roads and country school-house, there are nightly drills of Republican Minute Men and Hayes and Wheeler Clubs, with uniforms, torches, and bands of music. Candidly, the old stagers assert that the enthusiasm surpasses anything they ever saw.

On the other hand the Democracy is not well organized. Occasional meetings are addressed by candidates for Congress in their respective districts, but no systematic campaign has been pursued. Even in Democratic Milwaukee the party is split on local nominations, and the most bitter feeling is shown among themselves, preventing anything like effective work. And the same is true of the State at large. The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee acts on his own method, and is snubbed by the other members of the committee and by local managers. As regards a majority of the Democratic nominations, the very worst element in the party controlled them. The Republicans have not made more than two nominations for offices of consequence that are not the wisest possible.

THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

In the First District the Republicans renominated Hon. Charles G. Williams, the present member. Opposed to him is H. G. Winslow, who was nominated without a hope of election. Williams' majority will not be less than usual, 3,000.

In the Second District the contest is more close. Hon. L. B. Caswell, the present member, is the Republican candidate, and opposed to him is Hon. Harlow S. Orton. Caswell's majority in this district two years ago was only 217, against Cook, a Democrat, who drew out the full party vote. The result of the present contest is doubtful, but with the probabilities in favor of Caswell. Orton has been a Circuit Judge in the district for many years, and is a somewhat erratic, but popular man. He has a tendency to greenbacks, and is especially bitter toward the recent constitutional amendments.

In the Third District the Republicans are in large majority, and G. C. Hazelton will defeat Philo A. Orton by about 4,000 majority. Mr. Hazelton is a cultivated gentleman, popular alike with both parties. Magoon, Republican, represented this district in the last House.

The Fourth District is hopelessly Democratic. It includes the Counties of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Washington, in which the Democratic majority has reached over eleven thousand. William Pitt Lynde is the present member and candidate for re-election. His majority against Ludington two years ago was only 2,501. Lynde was a member of Congress in 1848-9, and when he returned to Washington commenced again where he had left off. During the recent session he acquired some standing, having been a peculiarly malignant Copperhead during the war. There is no other reason than his sympathy with the South for his appointment on the Judiciary Committee. His standing with the Milwaukee Bar is not high, and his talents are not above second class. His connection with the Belknap impeachment trial gave him more mention than he otherwise would ever secure. His opponent is William E. Smith, formerly State Treasurer, a wholesale merchant of Milwaukee. He has frequently represented the local exchange in the National Board of Trade, and is universally regarded as exceptionally clear and able. Lynde's majority this year will not reach 4,000, under any circumstances. So far as Lynde has any views on the financial question, they are favorable to rag money.

Another certain Democratic district is the Fifth. Here the Democrats have retired Sam. Burchard, as predicted in a previous letter, and have nominated Gen. E. S. Bragg to succeed him. Bragg was a good soldier, but has become a sharp politician. As the district is always Democratic, a seat in Congress could fall to him only by his uniting with that party. His opponent is Col. George W. Carter, who left a leg in the South. From the present appearances, the usual Democratic majority of 6,000 will this year be reduced to 4,000.

The Sixth District is to be regarded as doubtful, with the probabilities in favor of the Republicans. A. M. Kimball was elected two years ago by a majority of 92. He has been renominated by the Republicans. The district is certain to give Hayes and Wheeler a majority of more than 1,000, and notwithstanding some local feeling, Kimball will probably be aided to a safe number of votes by this fact. The Democratic candidate is Col. Gabe Bouck, son of the late Gov. William Bouck, of New-York. Gabe is a Democratic Ben Butler in many respects. He is cross-eyed like Butler and has the same demagogue habit. He has cultivated the Grangers extensively from the beginning, and was Speaker of the Assembly when the Potter law in regard to railroads was passed. He is stumping his district thoroughly, and is exceedingly reckless in his statements regarding the two parties.

The Seventh District is safely Republican. The Republicans have retired Rusk, whose majority two years ago was 344, and nominated Judge Humphrey, of Hudson. He has been Judge on the circuit for some eight or ten years, and is a bright, attractive man, who will make a figure in the next Congress. He is a brilliant off-hand speaker, of wonderful mental resources, and will be prominent in debate. The Democratic candidate is M. R. Gage, who was put on the ticket by the committee after John Glover, the nominee of the convention, declined to run. Humphrey's majority may safely be estimated at 3,500.

Owing to the Democratic capacity for fraud, the Eighth District, although properly belonging to the Republicans by at least 1,000 majority, must be regarded as doubtful in this campaign. In 1872 the Republican majority was nearly 3,500. In 1874 Judge Cate was given a certificate on a majority of two votes. As a matter of fact, Dr. McDill (Rep.) had a majority of 400, but the Democratic canvassers in Wood County threw out the returns from the town of Lincoln and one ward of Grand Rapids. Their action was set aside by the Supreme Court and the canvassers punished by fine; but Dr. McDill having died, Cate took advantage of the fraud and served his term in the recent House, where he was conspicuous for his blunders. It was Cate who engineered the Mary Merritt attack on Col. Bristow, and met with failure. Cate has been renominated by the Democrats. His opponent is Hon. Thaddeus C. Pound. The leading interest in this district is lumbering, and Mr. Pound is at the head of one of the largest of the lumbering establishments. He was at one time Lieutenant Governor of the State, and has served a number of terms in the State Legislature. Cate has been on the Bench for twenty years, and is regarded by those who know him well as essentially a narrow man. Pound, on the other hand, is a clear-headed business man, familiar with legislation and with the wants of his section. The Republican majority on the national ticket, and probably for Pound, will not be less than 1,000.

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK.

One noticeable feature of election statistics in Wisconsin is the lessening of Republican majorities only with the falling off of the whole vote in the various Congressional districts. In the First District in 1872 the entire vote was more than 25,000, and the Republican majority was over 6,000; in 1875 the total vote was only 21,000 and the Republican majority but 3,000. In the Third District, in 1873, the total vote was 16,000 and the Democratic majority was 363; in 1875 the whole vote was 21,000, and the Republicans secured a majority of 1,319. And so it is in most of the districts. A light vote has come to be regarded as favorable to the Democracy and a full vote as favorable to the Republicans. This year the State will poll the largest vote since its organization, not alone because of the growth in population, but because of the unusual activity of the Republicans.

Carl Schurz delivered three speeches in the State, in German—one in Milwaukee, one in Manitowoc, and one in Fond du Lac. Gen. Schurz was formerly a resident of the State, and has a large number of friends here; consequently his reception was a grand one. Congressman Frye, of Maine, is speaking every night, and reports greater enthusiasm than he ever witnessed in New England. His meetings have been immense in every locality. Friday evening next Mr. Blaine will speak in this city. He is booked for three speeches in the State. Col. Ingersoll is promised for three speeches—at Madison, Oshkosh and Eau Claire. Fred. Hecker will make a number of speeches in German. Ex-Senator Carpenter has made three speeches, and will speak every night during next week. In addition, at least a dozen local speakers have announcements for every night between now and election. Still, the people do not seem to be in any danger of being talked to death, as they are calling for more orators.

The Democrats have no appointments made for speakers. The Congressional candidates drop down on a community in a casual way, and a meeting is held, but there is no organization. The only speaker from abroad that has been announced is George W. Julian, of Indiana, who, however, failed to keep his appointment. As a matter of fact, there is not much Democratic campaign material that can be used with success in this State. It will be remembered that in 1873 the Democrats went into the campaign on the one issue of reform. William R. Taylor was nominated and elected on the very cry now used by Gov. Tilden—reform. His Administration proved the most corrupt since the time of Barstow (Democrat.) A Committee of Investigation, appointed by the Legislature, found that not only had he distributed the contingent fund for personal and electioneering purposes, but that he had actually stolen every portable article from the executive office. The facts shown in the report of the committee are humiliating and disgraceful. As a consequence of this, a Democratic speaker who should mention reform in connection with his party, would, in this State, be laughed down even by Democrats. Recently Democratic orators have been used to stir the Granger up to fever-heat on the subject of railway sharks. This little bit of comfort is denied them, as many of the Democratic papers of the State in ante-convention days gave Mr. Tilden's record as a railroad wrecker as a reason why he should not be nominated. Of course, in common with the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and other anti-Tilden Democratic papers, they have "eaten crow;" but all the same, their earlier attacks on Tilden had effect on the Grangers. The most effective work the Democratic orators and journals are doing is in representing Gov. Tilden as a greenback man. The greenback element is an unknown quantity in Wisconsin politics. The Democrats assume that it is large, and are engaged in exhibiting to the public evidences that Tilden has bowed to the superior arguments of Hendricks on the question of currency. It will be seen that this is campaigning under difficulties, and may be a chief reason why orators from the East are not invited to stump the State for Tilden. Further, the blunder of Tilden's Literary Bureau in sending to the Waukesha *Democrat* a letter intended for some Southern paper, and in which Mr. Tilden is shown to have been an ardent sympathizer with the South in the war, has discouraged the party in this section.

Looking the whole field over, taking into consideration all the elements that would be likely to support Tilden, the impression with cool-headed Republicans is that a majority of from 10,000 to 15,000 will be given to Hayes and Wheeler, and that the Republicans will certainly elect four, probably five, and possibly six members of Congress.

THE STRUGGLE IN ILLINOIS.

TWELVE OF THE CONGRESSMEN PROMISED FOR THE REPUBLICANS—UNFORTUNATE DISSENSIONS IN THE NINTH AND FOURTH DISTRICTS—THE STATE SURE FOR HAYES AND WHEELER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1876.

During the past four months the canvass in Illinois has been secondary to the canvass in Ohio and Indiana, the ablest speakers in both parties having been sent to those States. In the meantime the candidates for State and local offices kept things moving. The hardest work on the Republican side has been done by Mr. Shelby M. Cullom, candidate for Governor, who addressed large meetings in nearly every county in the State. Mr. Cullom is a popular speaker. His opponent, Mr. "Lew" Steward, has not shown himself to the people. He is only eloquent when profane or vulgar, and the Democratic managers, remembering the doings of the bull in the china shop, have wisely kept him chained. He has offended the Independent leaders, and many Democrats, disgusted with his personal record, and recognizing his utter unfitness for the office to which he aspires, will vote for his opponent, who is a gentleman.

The First Congressional District is almost certain to elect the Republican candidate, Mr. Aldrich, a merchant of high standing in Chicago, a prompt, energetic, active man, and an earnest advocate of civil service reform. Mr. Hoxie, his opponent, is a millionaire, and trusts to his money to elect him as it nominated him. Mr. Bowen, a business man of excellent character, is the Independent candidate. He won't get many votes. He left the Republican Party on the greenback issue. In the Second District the Republicans nominated Col. Davis, a young man who is best known as Colonel of the First Regiment of Illinois State Guard. A stronger nomination could have been made, but Col. Davis stands a fair chance of winning. His opponent, Mr. Carter H. Harrison, was renominated by the Democrats. The contest in the district will be close. Mr. Lorenz Brentano, ex-Consul to Dantzig, is almost certain to be elected over Mr. Le Moyne in the Third District. He is a cultivated German, and will be voted for by his countrymen, who are very numerous in the north division of Chicago. Nothing can be said against the personal character of Mr. Le Moyne, who contested the last election with Hon. C. B. Farwell, and got the seat by a party vote, but he is not a strong candidate, especially against a man like Mr. Brentano.

The Republicans in the Fourth District are divided between Mr. Lathrop, of Rookford, and Gen. Hurlburt, of Boone County. Hurlburt claimed that Lathrop secured the nomination by fraud, so his friends got another convention together, and he is "running for revenge." Efforts have been made to close the breach, but they have been futile, and the result will be that Gen. Farnsworth, the Democratic candidate, will be elected, unless the Republicans let Mr. Hurlburt severely alone, as they seem inclined to do, and unite upon Mr. Lathrop. The latter is a lawyer of high standing at the Winnebago County Bar. Mr. Burchard will be re-elected by a large majority in the Fifth District, although he is a resumptionist. His opponent, Mr. Patterson, of Freeport, a Democratic warhorse, is sacrificing himself for the sake of the party. In the Sixth District Mr. Henderson, the present member, is certain of election over Mr. Dunham, a young man of strong parts, who was a leader among the Democrats in the Legislature of 1872-3.

The contest in the Seventh District is between Mr. Hayes, of Grundy County, and "Alec" Campbell, better known as "Old Greenbacks," of La Salle. The latter, who is running on the Democratic and Independent tickets, carried the district two years ago by a good majority. He is a financial lunatic. He will carry La Salle County in November, but Mr. Hayes should carry every other county in the district, and be elected by a handsome majority. Mr. Hayes is a young man of energy and talent. There is no doubt about the re-election of Mr. Ford, in the Eighth District. His Democratic opponent, Mr. Parker, is a weak candidate. In the Ninth District the Republican Party is torn asunder by a foolish and bitter strife between Col. Boyd, the candidate, and Mr. Whiting, the present member, who is mad because Col. Boyd beat him in the convention. Whiting has taken the stump against Boyd, and will succeed in defeating him, thereby giving a Republican District a Democratic Representative in the person of Dr. Wilson, of Peoria. Such Republicanism is unworthy of the name.

B. F. Marsh, the Republican candidate in the Tenth District, will be elected and the district redeemed from Democratic misrepresentation. The Eleventh or Quincy District is overwhelmingly Democratic, and will elect Mr. Knapp as successor of Mr. Wike, who was beaten in the convention on account of the stand he took against the repeal of the Resumption act. Mr. D. L. Phillips, of the Springfield *Journal*, is running against Hon. W. M. Springer, the present Democratic representative of the Twelfth District. Prof. Turner, of Jacksonville, who ran as an Independent the last time and elected Springer, is supporting the Republican ticket. The district is doubtful. Judge Tipton, of Bloomington, will retake the Thirteenth District from the Democrats. Mr. Stevenson, the present incumbent, is on the Democratic and Independent tickets. The chances are entirely in favor of the Republican candidate. Mr. Cannon is a candidate for re-election in the Fourteenth District. His opponent is Gen. Black, an eloquent and persuasive speaker, whom Mr. Cannon will beat.

There are three candidates in the Fifteenth District. Mr. Eden, the present member, will probably be elected over Chaffee, Republican, and Hunter, Independent. The district is in Egypt, and naturally Democratic. In the Sixteenth District, Mr. Ashcroft, Republican, will defeat Mr. Sparks, the Democratic member. Hon. W. R. Morrison, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, will be sent back by the Seventeenth District. His Republican opponent is Judge Baker, of Alton, a strong man every way, but the district is hopeless for Republicans. Hartsell, Democrat, will be re-elected in the Eighteenth District. In the Nineteenth District, the present member, Gen. Anderson, is again running as an Independent. Mr. Townsend, of Shawneetown, a protégé of ex-Congressman Sam Marshall, is the Democratic champion, and Mr. Bonham the Republican. Esther Anderson or Townsend will be elected, probably Anderson.

In 1874 the Democrats elected their candidates in the First, Second, Third, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Districts, or thirteen of the nineteen Congressmen sent from the State. Of the foregoing they will probably lose the First, Second, Third, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth, and Sixteenth Districts. The Republicans in 1874 elected members in six districts, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Fourteenth. They will lose the Ninth District. Balancing the account, the Republicans will recapture seven districts and lose one, making a net Republican gain of six, the totals being twelve Republicans to seven Democrats, instead of thirteen Democrats to six Republicans. Were it not for the Republican dissensions in the Ninth District the figures would be exactly reversed. The only question in Illinois is the amount of the Republican majority. In 1868 Gen. Grant got 51,000 majority; in 1872, 57,000. In 1874 the Democrats and Independents combined carried the State by 30,000. But while in 1872 there were 434,858 votes cast, there were only 364,474 cast in 1874, a difference of over 70,000. Of these "stay-at-homes," 50,000 it is estimated were Republicans who will vote this year. It is impossible to predict what the majority will be for Hayes and Wheeler and the State ticket. It may be anywhere between thirty and fifty thousand. The independents will vote for Cooper and Cary. How many votes they can poll remains to be seen. I imagine not one half they did two years ago. The State ticket is safe, but the Legislature is in danger. The Democrats and Independents are trying to sell out all other candidates to secure the Legislature and elect a successor to Senator Logan. Under our minority system of representation they may succeed, and it would not be surprising if there should be three parties in the Legislature, any two of which could elect a Senator.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

THE TWENTY-SECOND JOINT RULE—LETTER FROM SENATOR SHERMAN.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:

In compliance with your request for the history of the manner in which the Twenty-second Joint Rule of the two Houses of Congress regulating the mode of counting the electoral vote for President was abrogated, I have looked through the proceedings of Congress at the last session, and find the following stages of the action on this question:

On the 15th of December, 1873, Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives, in force at the close of the last session of Congress, be and the same are hereby adopted as the joint rules of the two Houses at the present session.—*Congressional Record*, p. 220.

After a statement by Mr. Edmunds that his object was to obtain a report of the Committee on Rules as to whether the joint rules of the last session were in force without any vote at the present session, the resolution was referred to that committee.

Jan. 10, 1876. the Committee on Rules, by Mr. Hamlin, reported back the resolution with an amendment, making it a concurrent resolution of the two houses instead of a mere resolution of the Senate. He also stated his view of the joint rules, that they were only operative upon the two houses by acquiescence, as each house was by the Constitution empowered to make its own rules.

Mr. Morton then moved to except the Twenty-second Joint Rule, leaving the rest in force. Thereupon the resolution and amendment went over. *Congressional Record*, page 309.

On the 28th of January, 1876, the resolution was again taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Morton excepting the Twenty-second Joint Rule was adopted. Mr. Bayard then offered a substitute, which was rejected, and the resolution in the form of a concurrent resolution was adopted by the Senate. *Congressional Record*, page 520.

The action of the Senate on this resolution could only be understood by a reference to the debate on a bill introduced by Mr. Morton at the beginning of the session to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President. This bill was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was reported back amended, and after much debate passed the Senate on the 24th of March, 1876, by a vote of 32 yeas to 25 nays. (See *Cong. Record*, pp. 1662, 1674, 1900, 1910, 1936, 1945.)

On the day of its passage Mr. Thurman, who had voted for it, moved a reconsideration. This was debated at different times, but no final action was had on the bill, and it is now pending in the Senate.

On the 14th of August, 1876, a message was announced to the Senate that the House had passed a resolution suspending the sixteenth and seventeenth joint rules for the remainder of the session. The action of the House was based upon the assumption that these rules, together with the other joint rules of previous sessions, were still in force. When this announcement was made, Mr. Hamlin said that "we have no sixteenth and seventeenth joint rules to suspend." Subsequently, on the same day, Mr. Edmunds, in response to the resolution of the House, offered the following:

Resolved, That the resolution of the House of Representatives, presented this day in the following words, to wit: '*Resolved*, by the House of Representatives, (the Senate concurring,) That the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Joint Rules be suspended for the remainder of the session,' be respectfully returned to the House of Representatives, with the statement that, as the House of Representatives has not notified the Senate of the adoption of joint rules for this present session, as proposed by the resolution of the Senate of the 20th day of January last, and transmitted to the House of Representatives on the 22d day of the same month, there are no joint rules in force.

And this resolution was unanimously adopted.

It seems that the House took no action upon the resolution of the Senate renewing the joint rules, except the Twenty-second Joint Rule, which regulates the manner of counting the electoral vote; nor did the House take action on the resolution just quoted, but assumed that the joint rules were in force; while the Senate early held that the joint rules continued only during the concurrence of the two Houses, and that no joint rules were in force.

Upon the main question, whether either House can recede from a joint rule adopted by a previous Congress, I have not the time to examine. Each House has the constitutional power to adopt its own rules of procedure. No authority can limit this power, except by a change of the Constitution. The rules of the House do not bind its successor, unless acquiesced in or adopted by it. An act of Congress approved by the President can not bind a subsequent House as to its rules and order of business. Joint rules are but mutual concurring opinions or rules of two independent bodies, and can not bind their successors or prevent either House from receding from them. They are matters of mutual amity and convenience, to continue which both parties agree to them, and to be revoked at the pleasure of either. Any other principle would destroy the independence of the respective houses. While, therefore, I am clear that the Senate had the power, and did recede from the Twenty-second Joint Rule, yet it is a matter of grave regret and solicitude that some mode of settling a disputed vote in the Electoral College has not been provided for, for it is easy to conceive a contingency when such a dispute would involve us in civil war. We can only hope that the good fortune that has attended us thus far will continue; that the very gravity of the danger will compel all parties fairly and honestly to submit to the will of the majority expressed in constitutional forms, and that the counting of the vote by the Vice President in the presence of both houses will be so impartially done as to command respect and acquiescence. It is a danger that should be guarded against by a Constitutional amendment. Though I voted for the bill pending in the Senate, I had and have doubts whether it was a sufficient security. Perhaps for the approaching count the two houses can agree upon a joint rule, free from the conceded defects and dangers of the former Twenty-second Joint Rule, though I hope that the popular choice will be so strong in favor of Gov. Hayes that there will be no manner of doubt as to the result. Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, October 23, 1876.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The following business was transacted:

No. 70.—*County of Callaway, Mo., vs. Foster.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Missouri. The question in this case is whether certain bonds issued by the county in aid of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company are valid. The validity of the bonds was sustained below, and it is here maintained that the act under which the subscription was made is invalid because repugnant to the Constitution of the State; and that as municipal corporations have no inherent power to issue bonds, they must be governed by express law in such matters, and that all must take notice of this fact, and there can be no innocent holders without notice of bonds issued without such express authority. Hence there can be no claim on the part of the holders of bonds in this case that they are without notice of the want of authority to issue them. And it is said that any subsequent act of ratification on the part of the county, such as paying interest, &c., cannot help the claim of the holder; for if there was no power to issue, it is clear there was no power to ratify. William M. Evarts for plaintiff in error; D. M. Rose for defendant.

A STAGE FALLS OVER A PRECIPICE.

A telegram from Henry's Station, N. C., to the Raleigh *News*, dated 25th inst., says: "Last evening, just after dark, the lead horses of the stage from Asheville became unmanageable on the mountain two miles from here, and jumped headlong down a precipice of fifty feet, dragging the other horses and the stage with them. Mr. Nutt and wife, Mrs. W. Parsley and daughters, Mrs. W. P. Taylor and children, and Major Englehard, all of Wilmington, and Mrs. Brosher of Tennessee, passengers, were in the stage; Mr. Nutt, Major Englehard and Misses Parsley on top. Major Englehard got the young ladies off, jumping off with one, and assisted those inside to alight just as the stage fell over the precipice; one horse holding the stage up a moment, after the other three were dangling in the air, gave the necessary time to save the lives of all."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

GOSSIP FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

AN ALARMING INCREASE OF CRIME—IGNORANCE AND INSTRUCTION—CURIOUS CONCLUSIONS—EX-PRESIDENT THIERS' RECEPTION AT MARSEILLES—A FRENCHMAN'S OPINION OF AMERICAN CITIES—THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 13, 1876.

The official report of the criminal procedure in France during the year 1874 has just appeared, and we learn from it that crime has increased in an alarming ratio. This is always the case when life is difficult and the charges upon citizens greater than they can bear. Crime diminished year after year from 1865 to 1869, as the prosperity of the country increased under the Empire, but since 1871 the number of criminals has been gradually increasing. Periods of national prosperity show comparatively few criminal condemnations. During the year 1874 the Assizes Courts pronounced 5,228 condemnations. Of these 1,939 were of men belonging to the agricultural class; 1,565 to the industrial, 712 to the commercial, 316 to what are called the liberal professions, 358 were servants, and 338 persons of no trade or profession, generally classed as vagabonds. The report makes one mistake in not distinguishing between ignorance and instruction. The peasants of France, the agricultural class, are notoriously ignorant, and this class furnishes the largest number for the Court d'Assizes. The Police Correctionelle had 168,835 affairs. In the ordinary tribunals we find 186,448 accused persons condemned: 72,832 to pay fines of various sorts; 105,552 to imprisonment from one month to one year; 8,064 to imprisonment for longer periods. In sum, 500,552 persons were condemned in the different courts during the year 1874, a large increase upon the preceding years, and a very large increase upon the last years of the Empire. Specialists are able to draw many curious conclusions from the figures here given. For example, we find that Judges pronounced condemnations nearly always, while juries acquitted thirty-e

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 28, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Life—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fawsitt. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Sardanapalus—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus. Matinée. Sunday evening—Grand Concert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Forbidden Fruit—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée.

BIJOU'S GARDEN.—Baba—Mr. W. A. Crane, Miss Elisa Weathersby, Miss E. Menzeli. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Little Nell and The Marchioness—Miss Katie Putnam. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Variety Entertainment Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—Sweet Hearts and Tom Cobb. Matinée.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Comedy and Farce—Matinée.

STEINWAY HALL.—Symphony Concert—Miss Madeline Schiller, Miss Henne, Mr. S. Werrenrath, and Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—Testimonial Concert—Mr. Arbuckle, Miss Lillian B. Norton, Gilmore's Band.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. Barnum's Museum, Circus, and Menagerie.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL—Annual Exhibition of Art, Science, and Mechanics.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces, and Negro Comicalities. Matinee.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—Minstrelsy and Comicalities.

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New-York City

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

This is the last day for registration in New-York. The citizen who has neglected this duty so far, cannot vote unless he registers to-day. No man can claim to be either a patriotic citizen or a good Republican who throws away his vote by failing to register to-day.

Mr. Halstead replies in another column to the flippant comments of the *World* upon his Cooper Union speech in regard to the Southern claims. The *World* scarcely deserves the consideration which the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* accords to it. His letter will be very useful, however, if it direct attention to the exhaustive statement of Mr. Halstead upon a subject whose importance has been underrated, and whose direct bearing upon the canvass Mr. Tilden has admitted.

It is pretty generally known that the Democratic candidate for Governor is a Trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. It has been pretty extensively rumored that the company had, at the solicitation of Mr. Smith M. Weed, agreed to contribute $25,000 to the Democratic campaign fund. On behalf of the President of that company, we are requested to say that no such intention was ever entertained, and that neither directly nor indirectly will any of the funds of the company be expended for any political purpose whatever.

To the *Nation* and other "independent" journals of the same purblind order, who wax enthusiastic over Mr. Tilden's canal "reform," we commend a perusal of our correspondent's letter from Oswego. Instead of "haling Canal 'bosses' off to prison," Mr. Tilden has been holding conferences with them with reference to his Presidential prospects. The "Canal Ring" have been offered full reinstatement in the party, with all the spoils and patronage thereto appertaining, provided they bring forth fruits meet for repentance in the shape of votes for Tilden. As all the other Rings in the State, from Brooklyn to Elmira, are supporting the sham "Reformer," the adhesion of the Canal Ring is only needed to make the combination perfectly symmetrical.

The editor of the *World* had better stick to his cooking utensils and his *Debrett*. If he must amuse himself by writing and publishing letters to himself, let him confine them to a judicious treatment of the pains and pleasures of "high life below stairs." The Times is quite able to deal with Mr. Julian Hawthorne without any suggestions from the sympathetic souls of the *World* office, and we imagine that the daily revolution of the *Sun* will not be seriously affected by the carping of the editor who writes under the signature of "F." what he has not courage enough to print even in the kitchen column. We beg that the editor of the *World* will not worry himself over the cry of "stop thief." No personal reference is intended. The pursuit is after the bigger rascals at present. The pickers up of unconsidered trifles can pursue their trade in peace.

The British expedition to the North Pole, commanded by Capt. Nares, has returned without bringing any reports of notable achievements. The Winter quarters of the leading vessel of the little fleet were at 82° 27′ north latitude, and a sledge-party reached 83° 20′. Capt. Hall, on his last voyage, reached 82° 16′ by sledges. The route followed by Capt. Nares was that which has been made so familiar by Kane, Hayes, Hall, and the numerous voyagers who have have searched for the remains of Franklin's expedition. This latest exploration ended in a field of compact ice which bounds the continent to the northward, so far as observations can determine. Capt. Nares must have been within a few hundred miles of the North Pole, but his painful experience does not encourage further ventures in that direction. This expedition sailed from England in the Spring of 1875, and has been absent but one Winter. The sledge equipments, from which much was expected, were constructed under the superintendence of Sir Leopold McClintock, and the vessels were fitted with every appliance which science and experience have found desirable.

NEW LIGHT ON MR. TILDEN'S CASE.

We publish to-day three documents which have a direct bearing on Mr. Tilden's fitness to be President of the United States, and which have a special reference to the charges of perjury and tax-grabbing which have been preferred against him. The first is a letter from Mr. Abram S. Hewitt in reply to a request for information "as to the truth or falsity of the charges which have been made regarding the payment of the legal and proper income tax by Gov. Tilden." Mr. Hewitt's answer is briefly that he believes Mr. Tilden's sworn returns for 1862 and 1863 to be correct, because Mr. Tilden said so; that in failing to make returns for subsequent years, Mr. Tilden did all that the law required of him; that Mr. Tilden was ready to supply the Assessor with all the information necessary to enable him to reach the proper result; and that in Mr. Tilden's own opinion he was assessed for a larger amount in the years when he made no returns than he ought legally to have paid.

The first statement is, of course, worthless. It is the veracity of Mr. Tilden which is the subject of controversy, and when proofs to the contrary are forthcoming, it is no answer to say that they are valueless because Mr. Tilden could not tell a lie. He has made one sworn affidavit which is totally inconsistent with another, and even Mr. Hewitt ought to see that the sophistical refinements of Mr. Sinnott have not shown how both can be true. The statement that Mr. Tilden did all that the law required of him in failing to make returns of his income is not true. The law affixed a penalty for the neglect of the plain duty of making a detailed statement of income, and the payment of the fine is the proof that he broke the law, not that he obeyed it. It is equally absurd to talk of Mr. Tilden supplying the Assessor with all the information required for arriving at a correct estimate of his income. The charge is that he purposely misled the Assessors by understatements of his income in 1862 and 1863, and that he concealed from the Government during the following years all evidence of the enormous gains on which he ought to have paid income tax. As we shall show, he is pursuing the same policy of suppression, and giving the same proofs of conscious guilt, now that the Government is attempting to get at that information which Mr. Hewitt says he was so ready to furnish. The statement that Mr. Tilden paid tax on a larger net income than he earned between 1863 and 1872 is grossly and palpably false.

This is a matter about which we need not bandy epithets with Mr. Hewitt. It is a simple issue of fact, which we challenge him to take up, promising that if we cannot convict Mr. Tilden of perjury and fraud, we shall make any amends to him which Mr. Hewitt may prescribe. Take his income for the year 1863 as a test of the credibility of Mr. Tilden's sworn affidavit, and his income for the year 1869 as a test of the accuracy of his statement that he paid more than his legal quota of tax during the years in which he made no returns. The Times has already published in detail the income-tax schedule filled out by Mr. Tilden in 1863. It shows a *gross* professional income of $8,350, and a *gross* income, from interest on investments, &c., of $11,795, on the larger portion of which three per cent. tax was paid by the corporations from which the dividends, &c., were received. There can be here no possible dispute touching the enormous interval that might exist between gross and net, *i. e.*, taxable, income. Against the gross amount of Mr. Tilden's income, as stated by himself, we place the following items, whose accuracy we offer to prove to Mr. Hewitt's entire satisfaction, and which form but a small portion of Mr. Tilden's actual income for that year:

I.—PROFESSIONAL INCOME.	
Fees from Chicago and North-western Railroad	$10,000
Fees paid on Feb. 4, 1864, but "earned" in 1863, from Peninsula Railroad Company	5,000
Fees for services in connection with consolidation of Rookford and Kenosha Railroad with Chicago and North-western	5,000
Part of professional income for 1863	$20,000
II.—INCOME FROM SPECULATION.	
Profit on sale of Dayton and Union bonds	$30,000
Profit on Rookford and Kenosha bonds	3,000
Approximate total of *gross* earnings	$53,000
Sworn statement of gross earnings	$8,350

We are perfectly content to rest our case on these few items of Mr. Tilden's income for 1863. His income from interest, dividends, &c., is supplementary to these, as also the earnings from a large proportion of his legal and speculative business of which we have taken no account. Every dollar of the amount we have stated was "earned" in 1863, and at least all the income from speculation was received in cash for bonds which came into Mr. Tilden's possession in that year and were sold before its close. We have heard enough about the value of Mr. Tilden's "sacred honor;" let us have a distinct issue made on a year about whose "gross" and "net" income there is no chance to quibble. We have simply to add in regard to the year 1869, when Mr. Tilden paid tax on a net income of $17,000, that an inspection of the books of the undermentioned companies will show the receipts of the following amounts, which were duly earned in that year:

PROFESSIONAL INCOME.	
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad	$50,000
Union Pacific Railroad	16,000
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	10,000
Part of income for 1869	$76,000

To which ought to be added Mr. Tilden's profits on speculation in Pittsburg and Fort Wayne stock, bought at 105 to 110 and sold at 160, the lowest estimate of which is $500,000. It will be observed that we publish to-day a copy of Mr. Tilden's account with the Union Pacific Railroad, and we offer to turn to the account and page of the books of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company, on which the above payment appears, should the books be opened for that purpose.

That they will not be opened unless at the mandate of the courts is abundantly clear from the letter of District Attorney Bliss to Commissioner Raum, which will be found on our first page. We shall not attempt to summarize the points of that very terse and vigorous production. It states a portion of the case against Mr. Tilden with admirable clearness and precision, and its statements afford an excellent commentary on the honesty of the motives and the methods of the man whose friends are so much shocked to have accused of perjury and fraud. The detailed memorandum of Mr. Tilden's services to the Union Pacific Railroad will serve to illustrate the strictures of Mr. Bliss' letter, besides showing the kind of company kept by the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, when assenting to cover up the frauds of the Credit Mobilier of America. The memorandum is Mr. Tilden's own, and shows the somewhat irregular fashion in which Mr. Sinnott and he were accustomed to prepare the items of a bill for legal services. If, as we maintain, the entire exhibit of facts and documents which is made in our columns to-day admits of no reply, there can be but one opinion about the entire truthfulness of the worst of our charges against Mr. Tilden. The reply must be forthcoming as promptly as the letter about rebel claims, if it is to modify the verdict which will be passed by all unprejudiced persons upon the man who added the crime of false swearing to his swindling of the Government in the hour of its greatest need.

THE PRISON AMENDMENT.

One important matter will come before the people at the election on the 7th of November, which has thus far received but little attention from the public. It is the amendment to the State Constitution designed to reform the management of prisons. The prisons of this State, as is well known, have never been creditable in their management to the intelligence of the people. They fell too easily into the hands of petty politicians, and became prizes for the office-hunters in each political party. Of all places in the world, the prison is one where party management and partisan principles should not penetrate. It is, under the best of circumstances, a very delicate and difficult office to take charge of the criminals of a community. The duty is in part of a medical and curative character; it is ministering to minds diseased. The criminals of so large a State as New-York are a great multitude, and among them are many with both brains and moral organization in a disordered and unhealthy condition, whom a proper care would cure and restore sound to society. Many are young and heedless, or have yielded to quick temptations of anger or passion. All demand strict punishment, but a penalty softened by wise humanity and careful principles of reform. It is very much for the interests of society that such convicts should not leave their prisons worse than they entered.

This office demands a very high administrative ability. A large body of men and women are to be supported by the State, and necessarily at a very considerable expense. They can be made to pay the largest share of the cost of their maintenance, and thus relieve our burdened tax-payers, while improving themselves, or they can draw from the hard-pressed property-holders of the State the means of their support, and pass their time, partly in idleness, or in useless labor. Now, to manage a prison remuneratively, requires as much ability as to "run" a factory profitably. The Superintendent must buy his material in the cheapest manner, and at the best time; he must manufacture what is in demand, and with such labor as he has can prepare; he must be able to keep his men up to constant and willing work, for labor which is entirely involuntary is not of much value; he must cut down every expense, and be able to organize a great number of new and awkward hands. At the same time he is bound to have a broad view of his duties, and not introduce branches of manufacture which will compete too closely with hard-pressed industries outside.

Our readers know only too well how such a difficult and responsible place as this has been filled in past times. The posts of prison-keepers in this State, and the other places connected with them, have been the petty or profitable prizes for pot-house politicians to distribute among needy followers. Liquor-sellers, needy partisans, men without respectability or character, have been put in these delicate positions. A man was thought worthy to manage five hundred desperate or difficult prisoners, who could not take care of his own family or conduct any business of his own. The prison officials of the State, with a few exceptions, were notoriously incompetent men, and often of bad character. The result was that the prisons of New-York became a crying disgrace to the State. Reformers protested against them; the press was crowded with horrible incidents in their management; foreign visitors could not speak of them with any patience. As compared with our schools and churches, the prisons seemed to belong to another stage of civilization. They cost also immensely, and last year they drew from the pockets of our needy tax-payers nearly half a million of dollars over their earnings. Only one has ever been self-supporting, and that has been "kept out of politics," and has been left to the remarkable executive management of one man—we mean the Albany County Penitentiary, under Mr. Pillsbury.

An amendment has passed two consecutive sessions of the Legislature, has been approved by the conventions of both political parties and their leaders, designed in part to remedy this great evil in New-York. It is intended to remove the management of prisons from party politics, and to place them all under one non-political Superintendent, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate. To our mind this does not meet the full difficulties of the case. Such an official will still control all the subordinate positions; he will make all the appointments in the prisons. If he is appointed by a Governor and Senate who are of one political party, there will unquestionably be an understanding with him as to his patronage. The old evils may come back, of party appointments to the State prisons. On the other hand, it may reasonably be urged that the "one-man" responsibility is likely to produce a higher class of officials, that the appointments of the Senate and Governor have generally been the best in the State administration, and that this was all that could be got through. The true form of the amendment, we believe, should have been the creation of a small board, say of three members, appointed by the highest State courts, and thus entirely independent of parties. Still, this amendment is much better than none, and will be the beginning of great reforms. We earnestly invite all interested in the public welfare to vote for this amendment on the day of election.

A REFORMED SLANDERER.

We are confident that all good men will rejoice to learn that the *Tribune* has forsworn slander and resolved to live virtuously. It was high time. We do not now recall more flagrant instances of the violation of the amenities of private life than those which this same sanctimonious sheet has committed. It has seemed to fancy that the shortest way to annihilate a man was to attack his private character or that of his family. Even the children were not spared. The number of personal and social grudges which "the young editor" has gratified in the columns of the *Tribune* is as extensive as his animosities, which is saying a great deal. But now, at the eleventh hour, when peculiar circumstances make iniquity in certain directions especially uncomfortable, the *Tribune* draws a long face and protests with a great deal of pretty language against personalities in politics. It is horrified that a candidate's "private character and personal integrity" should be assailed with what it calls "the most unscrupulous energy and malicious vindictiveness of purpose." It sweetly says that it had hoped that the opponents of Gov. Tilden would have refrained from saying anything unpleasant about him. It was really too bad to call things by their right names. People do not stop, says the *Tribune*, to inquire into the details of the private life of a candidate. Then, why has this suddenly-reformed rake been the loudest and shrillest of all journalistic scandal-mongers?

It would be tedious to quote the flagrant examples of personal abuse which this lately-virtuous newspaper has given its readers. The personal and private character of the President of the United States, whether he was or was not a candidate, has always been a fair mark for the billingsgate of the *Tribune*. Even his thoughtless children have been pursued and made the object of the mud-throwing which this pink of perfection now protests against with such charming candor. The decent readers of that newspaper have not forgotten the scavenger-like industry with which it followed a United States Senator, and printed the disgusting details of a private social scandal which it professed to have unearthed somewhere. And now, rolling up the whites of his eyes, the reformed slanderer simpers that he "had hoped" that there would be no more "petty meannesses, scurrility and blackguardism, gross personalities, coarseness, malignity, and brutality" between the wind and his nobility. What a pity it is that these superfine sentiments had not been kept in view while the *Tribune* was abusing every candidate to which it was opposed, and conducting a private and exclusive investigation into the personal character of every object of its petty spite.

Perhaps this virtue may be carried to an excess. People whose closet has a private skeleton are apt to be over-forward in prescribing a policy of silence. Nevertheless, we do say that it is going just a little too far to speak, as the *Tribune* did, of D. C. Calvin's award in the Starin case as "an unfortunate decision." And Mr. Calvin himself, considering the unpleasant treatment which he has received from his own party, must have been surprised when the *Tribune* referred to him as one who is "the object of malicious attack from spiteful little people whose private schemes he has not furthered." But we respectfully submit that this is due to the zeal of a late convert. In its new-born respect for the private character of candidates, this unsavory nominee of John Kelly is given a clean bill of health, with the remark that those who say aught against him are "spiteful little people." This is a dreadful thing to say, because it comes so near being what our sweet-tempered contemporary calls "the rapid exchange of sour epithets."

It is a brand new doctrine, however, that the personal life and character of a candidate are nothing whatever to the voting public. Of course, it proves nothing to say that the Democrats have overhauled Gov. Hayes stable, kitchen-garden, and butter-tubs. But it does matter something to the average voter whether a candidate is an honest man or not. The motive of inquiry in such case, however, is a very different one from that which has usually prompted the abuse of this new apostle of high morals in politics. To send detectives on the track of a political opponent, and to degrade a newspaper by printing unwholesome details of private life, is all right, it appears, if the journalistic Miss Nancy has a private grudge to feed. But to inquire whether a candidate for office is what he professes to be is very naughty indeed. The reformed scold lets fly a ball of mud at somebody, and while he is picking it out of his ear, cries, "Be good, my little dears! Look at me, and see how virtuous and how happy I am!" There may be a horrible suspicion that the hands concealed under this spotless sheet are soiled with the filth of many missiles. Merchants, politicians, office-holders, and public men innumerable, have been the objects, before now, of this mud-throwing. They will be glad to learn that the dirtiest mud-thrower of all has resolved to live cleanly.

A MODEL CITY.

Dr. Richardson is an English Scientific Person who has invented a new style of scientific city, which is shortly to be built upon land already secured for the purpose. All that remains to be done is for Dr. Richardson to discover the money wherewith to build his city, and to invent a population willing to live in it. It is to be hoped that he will succeed in both these endeavors, for the plan of his new city, as set forth by him in an elaborate pamphlet, is extremely ingenious and attractive.

Hygeia, as the model city will be called, is to be built on the slope of a hill, so as to afford ample facilities for draining, and for sliding in icy weather. It is to be laid out in rectangular form, and the streets are to be paved with wood set in asphalt. There will be no street railways, but underneath each of the principal avenues will be underground railroads. The houses, of which there are to be exactly twenty thousand, will be built of brick, and placed on vaulted foundations, without cellars. Each house is to be nicely surrounded with trees, and in addition to hot and cold water and gas, will be supplied with ozone from a central ozone manufactory. The sewage is to be used for farming purposes, and the corpses of dead inhabitants will be buried in wicker baskets, wherever they will do the most good, instead of being wasted in cemeteries. None of the residents will be allowed to drink wine or use tobacco, and even the chimneys will be forbidden to smoke. It is Dr. Richardson's opinion that with the aid of an able municipal medical staff, the death-rate in Hygeia will be reduced to 8 in every 1,000. As the death-rate in New-York is 28 per 1,000, there is no doubt that the Hygeians will be, in comparison, an exceptionally healthy people. But how the Doctor's municipal medical men are to amuse themselves in such an exasperatingly healthy city he might find some difficulty in explaining.

In spite of the manifest advantages which the new city will possess, it is possible that Dr. Richardson will be disappointed in the actual working of certain details of his plan. For example, he has decided that the population will be "100,000, living in 20,000 houses, built on 4,000 acres of land," and he dwells with much emphasis on the fact that the health of his city will depend to a great extent upon this "equal distribution of the inhabitants." Now, at first he may find no difficulty in obtaining his 100,000 inhabitants and in distributing them in families of five each. The trouble is, that after he has thus nicely sorted and arranged his citizens, they will immediately proceed to uproot his "equal distribution." What will the Doctor do when a scientific family of five persons is suddenly increased by the addition of a scientific baby? Then will there be six persons in that disordered household, and the "equal distribution" of the inhabitants of his city will be compromised. He cannot build a new house to meet the contingency, for he has strictly limited the city to 20,000 houses—and even if a new house could be built and inhabited exclusively by the intruding infant, his scheme of equal distribution would be spoiled. Unless every inhabitant of the new city is compelled to sign a lease containing a covenant against the introduction of infants, there will be no such thing as the permanent equal distribution of 100,000 people in 20,000 houses. Doubtless Dr. Richardson has entirely overlooked this weak spot in his calculations, but he will have it fixed upon his attention to a maddening extent before the end of the first year of his city's existence.

Again, the plan of building houses without cellars, and placing the kitchen on the upper floor of each house, is at first glance unobjectionable, but a little scrutiny will show that it has its faults. Where will Dr. Richardson's people keep their old bottles, and where will the family cat be placed at night? Natural philosophy teaches that the smell of heated dinners ascend. How then can the careful housewife, living in a city where all the kitchens are on the top floors, ascertain what the neighbors intend to have for dinner? Very probably Dr. Richardson imagines that in a purely scientific city there will be no crime or disorder, and no use for policemen. He must admit, however, that it is possible for scientific citizens to quarrel, and even to steal fossils, and valuable bugs. In such an event, the Police, instead of darting out of the area gate and capturing the offender, would have to descend from lofty kitchens, where their soup would grow cold before they could carry their prisoners to the station-house and return to the cook's fireside. It must also be remarked that in this ingenious city there is not the slightest provision for a single clothes-line. It may be that the inventor looks upon clothes as unscientic and objectionable, for he remarks that "from the sleeping apartments old clothes, &c., are to be rigorously excluded." If a man cannot have his clothes in his bedroom, on going to bed, what is he to do with them? Is there to be a vast undressing room in the centre of the city where every one is to deposit his clothes at night, or is the population to dispense with clothing altogether? This is a question which Dr. Richardson cannot ignore, and which must be answered before he can induce respectable people to live in his city.

However satisfactory the plea of a Hygeian house may be to the enthusiastic sanitarian, it cannot be denied that it will seem dreary and ugly to most other people. Neither carpets, paint, plaster, nor wall paper will be used in any of Dr. Richardson's buildings. The floors will be of wood and the walls will be of glazed brick. A wall into which a picture-nail cannot be driven, or the pin of an impaled butterfly be thrust, or upon which a match cannot be scratched will be a cold and glittering mockery. Let Dr. Richardson try to live in one of his model rooms himself and find how he likes to get up in the middle of a Winter's night to turn on the ozone, or to write a note informing the people next door that if the baby which he has reason to believe they have surreptitiously introduced, is not equally distributed all over the city with the aid of nitro-glycerine, their lease will be instantly canceled. After he has pierced his bare feet with a few splinters from the floor and exhausted his whole stock of matches by vainly scratching them upon the glazed surface of the wall, perhaps he will find that carpets have their uses, and that glazed walls do not alone constitute a paradise. Indeed, he would do well to try the experiment of distributing himself equally in every one of his houses before he urges other people to live in them. It is quite possible that he may find room to alter his plans, at least so far as to provide the city with a good comfortable lunatic asylum, containing a separate room for the inventor and builder of Hygeia.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Democratic party presents as its candidate for the office of President of the nation a man who has been unable to answer the charge that he committed perjury and fraud to evade the payment of taxes.

The present Democratic candidate for the Presidency refused to take part in the great Union meeting in 1861, because he could not see which side was coming out the victor. So he refused, ten years later, to attend the great reform meeting at Cooper Institute, because Tweed was still all-powerful. Now, when the Union is secured, and Tweed has worn a felon's garb, Mr. Tilden declares he was always loyal, and trades on his public service in giving the Tammany chief an additional kick toward the Penitentiary.

Mr. Belmont says the country will be a gainer by "the great financial wisdom of Mr. Tilden." Mr. Tilden applied this mental quality, some years ago, to the affairs of the Chicago and Galena Railroad, and the result was a "consolidation" of that well-managed and dividend-paying road with another and hopelessly bankrupt concern. Mr. Tilden and his friends filled their pockets by this operation, and hundreds of farmers who lived along the line of the Galena road and had invested their earnings in it, were utterly ruined.

There were Democrats of prominence in Ohio in the beginning of the canvass who openly charged that Tilden had secured the support of the Southern delegates to the St. Louis Convention by the corrupt use of money. It would be truly a symmetrical state of affairs if the candidate who holds himself up as the champion reformer of America should have bought the nomination for the Presidency and paid for the votes of the solid South with money dishonestly withheld from the Collector of income taxes.

Every Democrat who opposes my claims, cries the great reformer, is a canal robber or the associate of thieving contractors. Every Republican who opposes me is a corruptionist and a plunderer of the National Treasury. Mr. Tilden was a member of the Legislature when the "thieving contractors'" bills were passed, and the official record shows no neither spoke nor voted against one of them. When the National Government was in most urgent need of every dollar which could be raised, Mr. Tilden was cheating it by swearing to false income tax returns.

Ex-Canal Reform Commissioner Magone, who is known throughout the interior of the State as "Dan" Magone, is an excellent example of Gov. Tilden's administrative reform, this gentleman having divided his time equally between investigating the canal management and the running of the District Conventions. There is scarcely a single district in the State in which Dan was not around drumming up Tilden delegates, "dictating nominations and governing the caucuses," when he was supposed to be serving on the "non-partisan commission."

The prospect of President Tilden applying his "great financial wisdom" to the Southern war claims is rather alarming in these hard times. Judged by the methods in which he exercised his wisdom on railroads, he would secure the "consolidation" of the claims with the national debt, issue the additional bonds made necessary by this to his friends and followers, "appropriate" a large portion of these himself, make out false statements of the transaction and take oath that they were true; and finally, be out of the country when called upon to explain.

The President of the United States is bound by his solemn oath of office to faithfully observe the laws and cause them to be obeyed. Mr. Tilden, who aspires to this high office, is the man to whom the nation is principally indebted for the disgrace of the Credit Mobilier scandals. He it was who drew up the scheme which made them possible. Read the evidence given before the Investigating Committee, showing how the clique of speculators who wished to defraud the Government, sought assistance of the present Democratic candidate for the Presidency; how he showed them the way to do it; and the fees he received for his services.

The Democracy are playing the same game in the Presidential contest this year they have been playing for thirty years. The game is to secure the vote of the Southern States as a unit, and then add enough Northern States to turn the scale. In 1844 Polk declared for the annexation of Texas to secure a solid South; in 1852 Pierce was nominated in the interests of slavery, and secured a solid South, and in 1856 Buchanan was elected and Fremont defeated by a solid South. In 1860, because the solid South was outwitted at a popular election it made a solid onslaught on the Union, to retain by force possession of the Government which it could not retain by law. This old sectional game is being played again, but will not win, unless New-York falls in her duty in the hour of supreme peril to the nation.

Correspondents speak of the extremely favorable impression that the beautiful wife of Gov. Hayes is making at the receptions in Philadelphia. Since we have learned from sad and satisfactory experience the importance of having a true lady in the Nation's Executive Mansion, perhaps a word about Mrs. Gov. Hayes may be pardoned at this time. This accomplished woman, like her husband, is of patriotic revolutionary stock. She was liberally educated in one of the best collegiate institutions in Ohio, having completed the regular college course of study. During the war, her ceaseless devotion to the interests and wants of the Union Soldiers and their families made her name loved and revered by them. When her husband was dangerously wounded she sought him literally on the field of battle, and, while nursing and dressing herself his wounds, lived in camp on the hard fare of the common soldier. In the work of enlarging the public charities of the State, and in all benevolent and humane undertakings, the Governor of Ohio found the power that prevailed in his own household. This best type of womanhood unites the highest of the home virtues with all the accomplishments that society asks or can ever find in those favored few who fill the proudest positions of influence and power in the land.

It is most fortunate that the relative experience in the public service of the rival candidates for the Presidency should come up at this time for general discussion. The simple statistical fact is that Gov. Hayes has had more than four times—almost five times—the experience in public office that Tilden has had. Here are the specifications: Hayes served three years as City Solicitor of Cincinnati. This experience made him familiar with the subject of taxation, municipal law, the best methods of meeting assaults on the public purse, and with the municipal affairs generally of a great city. He had five years' experience as an officer in the Army. This made him every way stronger, more robust and manly, developed executive faculties, made purer his patriotism and nobler his character, made him acquainted with the military art and military affairs, and made him also a judge of men. Hayes had three years' experience in Congress, having resigned when made a candidate for Governor one year before the expiration of his second Congressional term. This made him familiar with the forms, rules, and methods of doing the business of the law-making branch of the Government. Being Chairman of a committee, he understands the controlling power of committee-work in legislation, and being overwhelmed with soldiers' petitions before the departments, he was made familiar with the modes of transacting the business of the executive branch. And lastly, his five years of executive experience as the Governor of a State growing into greatness under his wise rule, has peculiarly fitted him for the discharge of those higher executive duties which are similar in kind. To offset these sixteen years of public service, Mr. Tilden can only offer one year and three-quarters of executive experience, about a year in a State Legislature, and a few months in a constitutional convention—in all, say, three years of civil service. With these facts of record before him, will not the common-sense voter pronounce Tilden's talk about Mr. Hayes lacking "experience" the solid brass of presumption and cheek?

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Brooks Adams, of Massachusetts, who, being suddenly taken ill, was unable to fill his appointments to speak for Tilden in this State, addressed a Democratic meeting in Exeter, N. H., last Monday night.

Congressman Ben Hill, of Georgia, is said to have written to a friend in Washington that he will be unmuzzled when Congress again convenes. That will be "after the election," and he will not be able to hurt Tilden.

The Republicans of Utica propose to hold a mass meeting on Thursday, Nov. 2, day and evening. It is intended to make it a great demonstration, and the Republican clubs of all the central counties are invited to participate.

The Hempstead (Long Island) *Inquirer* says that the nomination of Mr. George Bulmer for Assembly by the Democrats in that (the Second Queens) district meets with the unanimous disapproval of the Democratic and Independent press of the district.

The Republican State Committee of Maryland has decided that Mr. W. Elwell Goldsborough is the regular candidate for Congress in the Third District of that State. This rules out Mr. Alexander H. Hobbs. Mr. Goldsborough was first nominated by the Reformers.

Congressman William Mutchler, although claiming to be regularly nominated for re-election by the Democrats of the Tenth District of Pennsylvania, and to be the choice of two-thirds of the party, has withdrawn, in compliance with the mandate of Mr. Hewitt, leaving the field to the rival Democratic candidate, Samuel A. Bridges.

A local report of a Democratic meeting in Delaware County contains this statement: "At the conclusion, W. M. Murray, Esq., announced that on Wednesday evening the Democracy would be addressed by Col. Fellows, a real, live rebel Colonel. At this the audience rose to their feet, waved their hats, cheered, &c., and it was several minutes before quiet could be restored. This is the feeling of the Democracy here."

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* thus expresses itself in behalf of the Southern Tildenites: "We have never received a benefit from the Republicans; all their acts have been those of oppression. We have done all that our honor would allow us to do to gain their favor, but only to find that we were to be the victims of their hatred. The Democratic Party has stood by us. All the rights and privileges we have they gained for us."

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY—CHIEF OF THE SECRET SERVICE—APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Mr. E. L. Stanton, son of the late Secretary Stanton, and who has occupied the position of Attorney for the District of Columbia since the formation of the present District Government, has tendered his resignation to take effect on the 31st inst., and it has been accepted by the District Commissioners.

The Controller of the Treasury has this day declared a dividend of sixty per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Watkins (N. Y.) National Bank.

The Treasury to-day received $813,117 in national bank notes for redemption. The total disbursements of silver thus far made by the Treasury amount to $21,000,000. One hundred thousand dollars in five and six per cent. bonds, held by the Treasury to secure national bank circulation, were withdrawn to-day, and four and a half per cents substituted. The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $405,395 09, and from Customs $613,012 35.

The Secretary of War has directed that the officers in charge of the section of the War Department display at the International Exhibition shall make out and forward to Major Lyford, the representative of the War Department, by Nov. 6, lists of the property in their possession purchased from Exhibition appropriations that it may desirable to retain by their several bureaus at the close of the Exhibition.

James J. Brooks, of Philadelphia, for a long time employed in the Government secret service, has been appointed to succeed Elmer Washburne as chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury, and to-day entered upon his new official duties.

Postmaster General Tyner returned to the city to-day, and resumed his duties at the Department, after attending the Cabinet meeting.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $12,624,707; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $40,105,000; coin—including $33,772,700 in coin certificates—$74,741,271; out-standing legal tenders, $346,494,760.

The following appointments of Internal Revenue Gangers have been made: Frank H. Rice, First District of Wisconsin; Michael Mallon, Twenty First District of New-York; John Howard, W. L. Foulk, D. Wilson, and H. C. McArthur, Fourth District of Missouri; S. S. Waterman, Isaac W. McCaskey, Samuel M. Dickson, Charles H. Lathrop, and Charles H. Noyes, First District of Illinois. The following Storekeepers have been appointed: Charles F. Dodge, E. S. Hulburd and Parsons Cook, First District of Illinois; Henry Koehler, First District of Wisconsin. A. D. Holden was appointed Inspector of Tobacco for the Sixth District of Kentucky.

In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day the following judgments were announced for the loss of personal effects and wages by the destruction of various vessels: No. 1,567, Huribia Pina, Administrator, New-Bedford, Mass., $365; No. 1,568, Jose D. Andra, New-Bedford, Mass., $412; No. 1596, Thomas Collins, $450; No. 1,599, Manual De F. Estais, Boston, Mass., $270; No. 1,604, Peter Antoine, Boston, Mass., $220; No. 1,603, Francisco L. De Fraga, Boston, Mass., dismissed; No. 1,611, William A. Frader, Yolo County, Cal., $613 34; No. 1,653, Gustav White, New-York City, $450; No. 1,666, Patrick J. Byrns, Chicago, Ill., $750; No. 1,667, James Mackey, New-York City, $600; No. 1,668, Joseph Tratton, Administrator, Machiasport, Me., $700; No. 1,672, Peter Leary, New-York City, dismissed; No. 1,576, Jose F. Pereira, New-Bedford, Mass., for loss of wages, $190; No. 1,687, Catharine Yoekel, New-Orleans, for loss of merchandise by the destruction of the Electric Spark by the Florida, on July 10, 1864

THE SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS

MR. HALSTEAD'S REPLY TO "THE WORLD."

THE ONLY POINT IN TILDEN'S LETTER WHICH REQUIRES ANALYSIS REVIEWED—THE SUPREME COURT AND THE CLAIMS—THE DEMOCRATIC WAY TO MAKE TIMES GOOD AND MONEY PLENTY.

To the Editor of the World:

In the leading article of this morning's issue of your journal, I am called upon as an "expert" in Southern claims, and asked what I have to say in reply to your remarks on my Cooper Union address. I venture to assume that you want to hear from me, and avail myself with much pleasure of the opportunity that your call affords, to notice certain lines of commentary upon that address, that have a tendency to misdirect the attention of the public. The feeling that I experience of obligation to you for this call, is akin to the sense of grateful appreciation that I enjoyed of the timeliness of Gov. Tilden's letter, in which, on the morning of my deliverance on Southern claims, he kindly testified that the subject to which I was about addressing myself was the business and burning question of the day.

I do not claim to be an "expert" in Southern claims, but my attention has been for some time directed to them; and I have been deeply impressed by their magnitude and by the threatening force that is behind them, while I have been surprised by the lack of general understanding of the extent and imminence of the danger, that appears in the levity or indifference with which the matter has until now been treated in this part of the country. Gov. Tilden is not a man who lacks capacity in affairs, and his letter of the 24th shows that while his courage may be shaken he has not lost the clearness of his faculty of apprehension or the cunning of his right hand. In the contingency of Democratic success, if there is anything in the performance of the promises that letter contains, that proves his announcement of the "futility" of the "self-imposed restraints" of candidates to have been an error in his case—it there happens to be any thing within his capacity that hinders the solid South in its movement to "get even" in money with the North for the war—I promise to take the sincerest satisfaction in recognizing it, and to give him all the help I can command; for I am sure in that case he will stand in great need of friends not of his party.

There are half a dozen lines only in Gov. Tilden's letter that seem to require analysis. The quotations from the Constitution and his Message are irrelevant, but he says:

"No claim for any loss or damage incurred *by disloyal* persons arising from the late war, whether covered by the fourteenth amendment or not, will be recognized or paid. The cotton tax will not be refunded. I shall deem it my duty to veto every bill providing for the assumption or payment of *any such debts, losses, damages*, claims, or for the refunding of any such tax."

Gov. Tilden has neglected to notice that the advocacy of the war claims in the South is based upon the theory that "we are all loyal now;" and he has only to accept this favorite Southern doctrine of the day, and the declaration by Mr. Cabell, of Virginia, in his report from the Committee on War Claims that the loyalty that results from official pardon is retroactive, to justify himself in not vetoing any of the acts of legislation that he specifies.

I quoted in the Cooper Union address the report on the 30th of June, 1876, from the House Committee on War Claims that accompanied the bill for the relief of Pickrell and Brooks. Mr. Cabell said in it that when a claimant had a special pardon, and was within the provisions of the several proclamations and general pardon of amnesties, the proof of such pardon was "equivalent to *affirmative proof* under the statute of captured and abandoned property, *that the party never gave aid and comfort to the rebellion.*" Therefore any claim preferred by a pardoned rebel would be a loyalist's claim under the law, and Gov. Tilden's promise to veto the claims of disloyal peraons would not have effect in their cases; and there are very few rebels now of any other sort.

Mr. Cabell also stated that the United States Government stood for "property taken" in the position of trustee for the owners. The *World* quotes a decision by Chief Justice Waite, and contends that he holds precisely the doctrine announced by Mr. Cabell. If this were so, it would justly increase the public disquietude about Southern claims, for it would appear that the highest judicial tribunal in the country had opened wide the gate for the Confederate advance upon the Treasury; and this would be quick and thorough corroboration of my guarded expression of a fear that the Supreme Court was not to be relied upon as an invulnerable barrier. I thought the process of reorganization would be required, before the court could reach the point that, according to the *World*, it has already passed.

With respectful deference, however, to the legal talent of the *World*, I submit that Waite's decision, that the Government stands in the position of trustee for persons who under a special act of Congress were entitled to the proceeds of captured and abandoned property, "and for those whom it [the Government] should thereafter recognize as entitled" —words the *World* is at pains to print in *italics*—is far from being as comprehensive as Mr. Cabell's report that the Government was the trustee for the owners of all "property taken" for the use of the Army, and that a rebel with Andrew Johnson's pardon was in possession of "affirmative proof" that he "never gave aid and comfort to the rebellion." I do not care to waste a word in discussing with anybody the political character of the Supreme Court. I am only concerned to show the people that if they place the Democratic Party in power there are no sufficient restraints to prevent the "solid South" from making a raid on the Treasury of the United States; and I thank the *World* for the assistance it has unwittingly given in making conspicuous this important fact, and throwing under a strong light Mr. Cabell's very significant report.

Reference is made to the "contrivances of Congress" in 1863 touching "Captured and Abandoned Property," but I am not in the least degree anxious to show that when the Republicans were in power in Congress they made a perfect record. I am aware of the misconduct of Republicans in and out of Congress, and have spent a good deal of time and labor in attempting to persuade them of the errors of their ways. The "contrivances" that are of interest at this time are those of the Confederates to obtain out of the people at large compensation for their private losses during the war.

In 1872 (April 13) Mr. Ritchie, of Maryland, denounced the act of July 4, 1864, that restricted payments for "property taken" to loyal claimants, because there were strict requirements that proof should be had not only of actual taking, but of loyalty, and because provision was not made to pay for property damaged and destroyed. Mr. Willshire, of Arkansas, in House resolution (last session) No. 553, desires to "facilitate the adjustment and settlement" of claims, and proposes the abolishment of the Claims Commission, and that the juries of the vicinage shall be called to levy damages. Mr. Riddle, of Tennessee, has introduced a bill directing "compensation for the use and occupation" of property "to ALL citizens," and to facilitate getting at the public money one witness is declared enough to "effectually establish the fact" of the appropriation of property. These are among the contrivances to turn over the property of the people of the United States to Southern rebels as "indemnity" for the "aggressive war" made upon them by the Nation.

Mr. Riddle, of the Fourth Tennessee District, the author of the bill to expedite the payment of the claims of Confederates, has been made so popular by his urgency in their behalf that his competitor has withdrawn from the canvass, and the legislation that Mr. Riddle proposes is regarded as the way to "make times good and money plenty." Now, Mr. Riddle and Gov. Tilden would not be troubled to reach an understanding and co-operate in the interests of "reform and economy." Mr. Riddle would not pay the claims of disloyalists. He, too, would veto such things. He stands upon a broad principle. He discounts Mr. Cabell's report that a pardoned rebel has affirmative proof that he was always loyal. He says "all Southern people are loyal now," and always were so in the eye of the law. Can a decision by Chief Justice Waite be found covering this ground also? Accept it, and Tilden's promises pass away, and the Solid South comes to the front for its indemnity.

You tell us, "The great majority of the South does not seek any payment of Southern claims." You are mistaken. There are tens of thousands of war claims carefully prepared in the South, awaiting, with the Willshire resolution and the Riddle bill, to accept, according to Mr. Cabell, from their "Trustee" pecuniary redress for all grievances. Douglas Jerrold said of the soil of Australia, that if you tickled it with a hoe it would laugh with a harvest. It is the peculiarity of the Southern soil that wherever it was tickled by a United States bayonet there is an eruption of Confederate claims; and the solid South, if the Democratic Party obtains possession of the Government, will speedily disentangle the "futile" technicalities of Gov. Tilden's letter, interposed in the newspapers between them and the Treasury when the South was utterly committed to him, and the Presidential election was plainly to be decided by New-York

You speak of the already heavy taxation of the South, and that the people of that section would not tax themselves to pay their own claims. The plea of the South is poverty. But the plan is to establish equality in money matters with the North. Three-fourths of the revenue out of which the claims would be paid must come from the citizens that adhered to the Union in the war.

And do you forget that a vast majority of the Western Democrats are fully persuaded that the way to make the people happy and wealthy, to make "times good and money plenty," is to print "more greenbacks?" They desire to "make the amount of currency equal to the wants of trade." They would have war times in Wall street in time of peace. Gov. Tilden yielded the point that the date fixed for resumption should be repealed; and some knowledge of Western Democrats leads me to believe that if he keeps their favor, he has but taken the first step in a long walk of concessions on the currency question, in which he will have to unlearn the teachings of his forty years of public discussion of that range of subjects.

In the event of a Democratic Administration the Solid South and the Solid Mississippi Valley would be united on the basis of "more greenbacks" to pay Southern claims and carry out the rebel and inflation programme; and the fact that the inevitable end must be general repudiation would not deter but rather inspire them; for in the abyss of bankruptcy there would be the Equalization of the finances of the Southern Confederacy with the United States. I doubt whether Gov. Tilden's bosom would fortify the country like a wall of adamant against the allied powers of the solid South as a claimant and the Rag Baby as the Master of the mysteries of "wise finance."

M. HALSTEAD.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 27, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

The Aquarium is open to the public morning, afternoon, and evening, daily.

"Baba" will be played afternoon and evening, to-day, at Niblo's Theatre.

Mr. Thomas' first symphony concert occurs at Steinway Hall, this evening.

A matinée performance of "Sardanpalus" occurs at Booth's Theatre, to-day.

Mr. Studley acts in "Buffalo Bill" at Wood's Museum, this afternoon and this evening.

"Life" is offered as the attraction for to-day's matinée, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

A harp matinée, by Mr. Aptommas, will be given at Gibbons' Art Gallery, in Fifth avenue, to-day.

An afternoon performance of "Forbidden Fruit" may be attended at Wallack's Theatre, to-day.

"Tom Cobb" and "Sweethearts" will be acted at to-day's matinée representation at the Park Theatre.

Mr. Barnum's "Great Show" is now in the third week of its prosperous sojourn at Gilmore's Garden.

The San Francisco Minstrels and Kelly & Leon's Minstrel Troupe offer matinée entertainments to-day.

The Theatre Comique, the Eagle Theatre, and the Olympic Theatre all announce matinée representations for to-day.

"The Two Orphans" continues its successful career at the Union Square Theatre, and will be performed there to-day, afternoon and evening.

Mr. M. Arbuckle is to benefit by a concert which will take place at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory this evening, and in which Gilmore's band, Miss Norton, and several soloists are to be concerned.

The second public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society took place at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon. The first act of "Die Walküre" was once more interpreted. The concert will be given to-night week.

ILLNESS OF GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

Mr. George William Curtis, who has been speaking continuously for some weeks, has unfortunately taken a cold, which so affects his voice that he has been obliged, to his very great regret, to cancel some of his engagements.

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ALEXANDER R. HOTELER, Secretary.
—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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MARRIED.

ALLING—COLTON.—At Newark, N. J., Oct. 26, by Rev. J. Few-Smith, D.D., assisted by Rev. E. R. Craven, D.D., FRED A. ALLING, to ANNA H., eldest daughter of Daniel J. Colton, all of Newark.

BANGS—EDWARDS.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, D.D., Dr. L. B. BANGS, to Miss FANNIE A. EDWARDS, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Edwards.

BOGART—BOGART.—In New-York, Oct. 12, 1876, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Halsey M. Moore, Mr. ARRIS J. BOGART to Miss MARY ADELIA BOGART.

CORNISH—RAYNOR.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, by John Hall, D.D., Mr. CHARLES L. CORNISH to Mrs. SARAH E. RAYNOR, all of this City. No cards.

HEALD—GARDNER.—In New-Haven, Conn., Oct. 26, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Francis Lobdell, Mr. JOHN O. HEALD, of Orange, N. J., to Miss GERTRUDE A. GARDNER, of New-Haven.

HILLIARD—FROST.—In this City, Oct. 26, by Rev. F. Brown, Mr. GEORGE HILLIARD to Miss KATE J. FROST.

HURLBURT—MAXWELL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Curtiss T. Woodruff, FLORENCE daughter of Alexander Maxwell, Esq., to EDWARD N. HURLBURT, all of this City.

LUQUER—ORR.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, at the Collegiate Church, 48th st. and 5th av., by Rev. James M. Ludlow, D.D., ROBERT S. LUQUER, JR., to MARY E., daughter of David Orr, Esq.; all of this City.

MORRISON—MAXWELL.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Joseph R. Berry, Mr. ALEXANDER H. MORRISON to Miss HELEN MAXWELL, niece of John Aitken, Esq.

SCHWAB—WHEELER.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 25, 1876, at St. James Church, Fordham, New-York City, by right Rev. R. H. Clarkson, Bishop of Nebraska, assisted by Rev. J. H. Richard, Rector, GUSTAV H. SCHWAB to CAROLINE E. WHEELER, both of New-York.

SHEPARD—SANFORD.—At Trinity Church, Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1876, by Rev. Sylvester Clark, LOCKE W. SHEPARD, of Newark, N. J., to ROSELLE F., daughter of Frederick S. Sanford, Esq., of Bridgeport, Conn.

NEGLEY—TODD.—At Westfield, Mass., by Rev. A. J. Titsworth, Rev. THEODORE SHIELDS NEGLEY, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Indian Brady, Penn., to Miss SUSAN CLARK TODD, of Westfield.

SILLCOCKS—MANY.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, 1876, by Rev. Mr. Michael, JAMES H. SILLCOCKS to EMMA C. MANY, all of this City.

SKINNER—PENNIMAN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., Dr. THOMAS H. SKINNER, formerly of Raleigh, N. C., to GERTRUDE L., daughter of the late Edward L. Penniman, of New-York.

VALENTINE—SCHOONMAKER.—In St. John's Memorial Church, Ellenville, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 26, by Rev. Alexander Caprou, Dean of Western Convocation, assisted by Rev. Charles F. Canedy, Rector of Trinity Church, New-Roxeville, Rev. OBADIAH VALENTINE, Rector of St. John's Memorial Church, Ellenville, to MARY, daughter of the late John Vouchmann Schoonmaker, Esq., Ellenville.

WHEELER—OSBORNE.—Oct. 25, at home, by Rev. Dr. J. F. Stearns, assisted by Rev. E. A. Osborne, grandfather of the bride, FRANKLIN D. WHEELER, to FLORENCE, daughter of C. S. Osborne, Esq., all of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

BARKLEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, 1876, JAMES BARKLEY, aged 67 years.

Funeral services Sunday, 29th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 255 2d st., New-York. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Remains will be taken to Somerville, N.J., for interment, on Monday.

BROWER.—At Chatham, N. J., Oct. 26, SIDNEY G. BROWER, aged 38.

Funeral Monday, 30th, at 1:30 P. M. Morris and Essex Railroad train leaves New-York at 11:20 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited.

DE LANOY.—On Tuesday, 24th inst., CHARLES E. DE LANOY, aged 35 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

☞ Sing Sing papers please copy.

DORION.—On Friday, Oct. 27, HELEN M. BARNUM, wife of William Dorion.

Remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

FLEMING.—At Scarsdale, N. Y., on the 26th inst., EMMA ATKINSON, relict of the late Alexander Fleming, of Bellows Falls, Vt., in the 82d year of her age.

Funeral on Sunday, 29th inst., from Church of St. James the Less at 4 P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 2:30 P. M., and return 4:50 and 6:47 P. M.

HOLMESS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 25. Funeral Saturday, 2 P. M., at the residence of his CHARLES C. HOLMESS, aged 44 years.

Interred in Bay View Cemetery, Williamsburgh, L. I.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 109 West 23d st., on Sunday, 29th, at 12:30 P. M. By order

CYRUS H. LOUTREL, Colonel Commanding.
CHAS. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1876.

The officers and members of this regiment are invited to attend, in citizens' dress, the funeral of ex-Capt. GEORGE WILLIAM SMITH, at No. 109 West 23d st., on Sunday, Oct. 29, at 12:30 P. M. By order of

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Col. EMMONS CLARK.
BEVET Lieutenant Colonel and Adjutant.

COMPANY B, SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1876.

COMPANY ORDERS No. 6.—1. This company will assemble in citizens' dress at the Armory, on Sunday, Oct. 29, at 11:45 A. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late commandant, Capt. GEORGE WILLIAM SMITH.

2. At a meeting of the company held this evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his Divine Wisdom to remove from our midst our late and beloved commandant, George William Smith, who but recently severed his connection with this company after a period of service in this regiment extending over forty years; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is with feelings of the most profound sorrow that we learn of the death of one who had endeared himself to us, not only by long association, but by his sterling qualities as a soldier, unselfishly devoted to the interests of his command, and as a warm and true-hearted friend.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, coupled with the assurance that we feel with them that his presence will be sadly missed in civil as well as military life.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this company, and a copy of the same be engrossed and transmitted to the family.

That we attend the funeral in a body, and that the usual badge of mourning be worn, and the company room draped for the usual period.

By order of Capt. JAMES L. PRICE.
JOHN LE BOUTILLIER, Acting First Sergeant.

SMITH.—On Friday, Oct. 27, URIAH J. SMITH, in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 38 East 14th st., on Monday, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M.

T. OMAR.—At Scotch Plains, N. J., on Thursday, 26th inst., DR FOREST H. THOMAS, son of the late George F. Thomas, in the 34th year of his age.

Funeral from the Baptist Church, Scotch Plains, on Sunday, 29th, at 2 o'clock, relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

VAN WINKLE.—At Bergen Heights, Jersey City, Oct. 27, HENRIETTA M., eldest daughter of the late Henry E. Van Winkle.

Funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, Emery st., Monday morning, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock. Take Monticello av. cars.

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—Mr. Walter Thornbury has rewritten and greatly enlarged his *Life and Correspondence of J. M. W. Turner.*

—"The Vivisection Act" is the Right Hon. Robert Lowe's contribution to the October *Contemporary Review.*

—Rev. Stopford A. Brooke's *Theology of the English Poets*, republished by D. Appleton & Co., has reached a third edition in England.

—The new illustrated edition of *Bryant's Poems*, which D. Appleton & Co. have just brought out, is every way worthy of the poems and the publishers.

—The *Cornell Review*, a monthly magazine conducted by the students of Cornell University, contains an excellent article on Walter Savage Landor, by Mr. Spencer H. Coon.

—*My Godmother, and Tales about Many Lands*, by Mrs. T. K. Hervey, author of *Rock Light, Children of the Pear-tree*, &c., will be published by R. Washburne, London, in November.

—The *American Catalogue of Books* in print up to July, 1876, is in a forward state of publication. The editors are now revising copy, preparatory to alphabetizing and arranging for the printer, and the work will be issued in a few months.

—Mr. Prentice Mulford, whose brilliant sketches of life in California were so characteristic a feature of the *Overland Monthly*, now the Centennial correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, intends to make this city his future home, when the Exposition is over.

—Harper & Brothers announce *A Visit to China*, in some respects the complement of Mr. Eugene Schuyler's *Turkistan*, by Fred. Barnaby. It is a record of travels and adventures in Central Asia, and contains numerous maps, and a series of March Routes compiled from a Russian work.

—The Longmans have published in book form the happy sketches of "German Home Life," which have appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*. The chapters are packed with useful information, evidently the fruit of careful observation, and are written by a lady who has made Germany almost her second home.

—Hurd & Houghton will issue in December an *Index* of the first thirty-eight volumes of the *Atlantic Monthly*, from its beginning in 1857 to the close of the current volume. It has been prepared by that most illustrious *littérateur*, Mr. Horace E. Scudder, and will contain a list of all the contributions, with the names of contributors annexed.

—Mr. Edward A. Freeman is the author of the article in the *British Quarterly* on "The Turks in Europe," and also of the paper upon "The Eastern Question" in the October *Fortnightly*. Mr. Horace White, of Chicago, has an essay in the latter journal on "The American Centenary," and Sir D. Wedderburn follows with a contribution on "Mormonism from a Mormon Point of View."

—The *Metric Bulletin*, an official journal of the American Metric Bureau, which has reached its second number, is published at No. 13 Tremont street, Boston, and is intended to advocate the early use of the metric system for weights and measures. It is an effort on the part of teachers and others to spread their information, which may hasten the introduction of this new order, and is a handsomely-published pamphlet.

—G. W. Carleton & Co. publish at once *Watchman, What of the Night?* a new volume by Dr. John Cumming, which has awakened much interest in the religious circles of London, and shows the prophetic Doctor still wedded to his great idea; also *Home Harmonies*, a new volume of tender and touching Saturday night reflections, by Mark M. ("Brick") Pomeroy. Their latest new novel is *Kate Danton*, by May Agnes Fleming.

—The second volume of the *Life of the Prince Consort* has just been issued in England and will probably be republished by D. Appleton & Co., at an early day. It is illustrated with a portrait of the Queen, with the Princess Helena, after Thornburn, and a portrait of Leopold I., the late King of the Belgians, after Winterhalter. The author, Mr. Theodore Martin, states in his preface that he hopes to complete the work in another volume.

—William F. Gill & Co. have *Impressions and Reminiscences of George Sand*—a slight attempt at the story of her inner life—almost ready for publication. While it fails to tell all one would like to know about this gifted writer, its revelations of the clear depths of her more thoughtful experiences are very delightful and instructive reading. These occur amid much abstract speculation and many mental vagaries, but they are choice bits which are well worth tasting.

—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, has just published Volume I. of a *Commentary on the Old Testament*, in crown 8vo, intended as a companion to the *Commentary on the New Testament*, which was published three years ago, and has already run through many editions. The prefaces and notes are furnished by some of the best English Biblical scholars, and the work is intended to meet the wants of plain people who desire to know the results and not the processes of the best criticism.

—It is welcome news that the literary remains of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, in prose and verse, are soon to be published. With all her tumultuous energy and capricious spirit, she touched nothing, upon which she did not leave the mark of genius and her earlier poems (1826-1833) not included in the collected editions, and her numerous letters partly published in the *Contemporary Review* and now edited by Richard Hengist Horne, the author of "Orion," are soon to be published by James Miller.

—Mr. T. Whittaker has nearly ready *The King's Terry-boat and other Addresses*, by John N. Norton, D. D.; *Asleep—Words of Comfort for the Bereaved*, by Mr. F. Burge Smith, and *Scripture's Proverbs Annotated and Applied*, by Francis Jacox. He is also the publisher of three pamphlets of religious satire—*The Peace Parliament, or the Reconstructed Creed of Christendom*; *Who Believes in Foreign Missions*, and *How About the Mystery.* The author signs himself "Quilibet;" and is said to be a prominent clergyman. They are brightly and cleverly written, and are admirable take-offs of religious pretensions.

—Rev. Dr. Asa Bullard's *Fifty Years with the Sabbath-Schools*, full of interesting information concerning their early beginning in this country, will be published by Lookwood, Brooks & Co., Nov. 1. Their *Sermons on the International Lessons for 1877*, contributed by the Monday Club, makes a volume of 450 pages, and will appear at the same time. The previous volume of this series had the praise of the whole evangelical press of the country. Another book, which appears at the same time, is *Student Life at Harvard.* It is a novel by a recent graduate, 500 pages long, in which student life is the leading feature, and is said to be a work of unusual interest.

—English musical science has met with a great loss in the recent death of Dr. Rimbault. He was formally the organist of the church where Rev. F. D. Maurice was the incumbent, and had the reputation of being more thoroughly acquainted with the history and antiquarian lore of music than any other man of his time. As a composer he did but little except hymn tunes and chants, but was very successful in the arrangements of the works of the best writers for the piano-forte, organ and harmonium. In the history of English music and musicians there were few points on which he could not throw light.

—*Sermons on Subjects of the Day* is the title which Bentley & Sons give to a two-volume edition of the unpublished discourses of Walter Farquhar Hook, late Dean of Chichester. Dr. Hook is chiefly known in literature by his *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*, the twelfth volume of which is just announced by the same publishers. He was a leading High Churchman in his day, and his sermons were often controversial. The present publication deals largely with the questions between the English and Roman Catholic Churches, and leads off with a sermon on "The Peculiar Character of the Church of England Independently of its Connection with the State."

—E. P. Dutton & Co. will issue early next month Dr. Farrar's *Marlborough Sermons.* The sale of Dr. Mosley's *University Sermons*, of which this firm are the American publishers, has been unexpectedly large. So notable a divine as E. H. Chapin, D. D., pronounces it one of the most remarkable volumes of sermons which has been published during the century. The same house, in conjunction with John Murray in London, will soon publish the Bramston Lectures for 1876, by Dr. Alexander, Bishop of Derry, and one of the best preachers and strongest writers in the English Church. The subject is *The Witness of the Psalms to Christ and Christianity.* The lectures excited unusual attention during their delivery last Winter at Oxford, and will probably rank as one of the most valuable theological books of the day.

—Dr. George B. Loring's *Farmyard Club of Jotham* will be profusely illustrated by Champney, Lathrop, Barry, Rose Hawthorne, Lathrop, Edwin Forbes, and others, and will make an octavo book of 600 pages. This house has just issued two books by Rev. M. J. Savage, who won some reputation from his book, *Christianity the Science of Manhood*, and is now the Pastor of the Church of the Unity in Boston. One is *The Religion of Evolution*, containing a series of lectures in which he seeks, himself an evolutionist, to show the plausibility of the new doctrine. It cannot be said that he has added anything to the proof of the theory of evolution, though the book is a fair exposition of the doctrine. The other volume is *Light on the Cloud.* It contains hints of comfort for hours of sorrow, and shows Mr. Savage more at home; there is much tender and sympathetic writing in it, and some good original poetry; but it has the singular characteristic of attempting to comfort those who sorrow by teachings which would have sounded well from the pen of Plato, Socrates, or Seneca, but which ignore the central truths of Christianity and do not seem quite enough for a Christian minister to say.

—Roberts Brothers have made a brilliant success with *Mercy Philbrick's Choice.* It is severely criticised in the November *Literary World*, and also by Dr. Littledale in the *Academy*, and yet is allowed by both critics to have remarkable merit. Three editions have already been sold. The next volume of the "No Name Series" will be an epic poem by an Irish gentleman of Boston and a graduate of Dublin University, Dr. Joyce, (for some unwitting friend has let out the secret—not the publishers,) with the title *Deirdrè.* It is founded on an old Irish story of the heroic and romantic age of Ireland, 2,000 years ago. The author has obeyed the precept of Horace in keeping his manuscript in his desk for some years, and polishing it to a close approach to perfection, and critics who have read the advance sheets are enthusiastic in its praise. Some go so far as to pronounce it equal to Tennyson's "Idyls," and it is truth to say that it is a poem whose exquisite finish as a work of art is only surpassed by its absorbing interest as a story. Mrs. Jackson's ("H. H.") *Bits of Talk for Young Folks* is just ready, and shows that H. H. is as charming a writer for children as for grown people. The book is to be illustrated with four or five plates, and will be a square 32mo. of nearly two hundred and fifty pages. Mr. P. G. Hamerton's *Wenderholme* is an unconventional story of Lancashire and Yorkshire, as he explains in a pleasant preface for the American edition, and also a truthful transcript of life in that section of England. The second volume of Landor's *Imaginary Conversations* contains his dialogues of sovereigns and statesmen. Both these books will be out early next month.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Eclectic Engineering Magazine.* New-York: D. Van Nostrand.

—*History of Germany.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*English Etymology.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.* New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company.

—*Eclectic Magazine.* New-York: E. R. Pelton.

—*Uncle Joe's Thanksgiving.* New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*The Home at Graylock.* New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*Mountain Adventures.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*Water Lilies.* New-York: National Temperance Society.

—*A Visit to the Cabinet of the United States Mint.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*English History in Short Stories.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

—*Noblesse Oblige.* New-York: H. Holt & Co.

—*The Fallen and Other Poems.* Utica: Curtiss & Childs.

—*United States Official Postal Guide.* Boston: H. O. Houghton & Co.

—*The Broken Mallet.* New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*Sermons for the New Life.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*Amongst Machines.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*One Hundred Years of American Independence.* New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

—*Boys of Other Countries.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*Captain Sam.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

The unfortunate division among the Republicans of the Thirty-first Congressional District of this State, growing out of the rival claims of counties for the candidate, threatened disaster for awhile, but late reports are of an encouraging character. They are well set forth by the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, which says: "Private advices from the best sources of information in Niagara County lead us to the conclusion that Mr. Hoskins will be re-elected to Congress in the Thirty-first District, by a satisfactory majority, notwithstanding the bolting movement in behalf of Mr. Flagler, of Lockport, as a third or 'people's candidate.' Outside of that county the bolt has had no practical importance from the start, and now the stench (if somewhat disappointed) Republicans of Niagara are coming to their senses, and preparing to give a cordial and vigorous support to the regular candidate, as we have never doubted they would. The only sort of encouragement the bolt has had from the Republican press of the district was found in the consent of the Lockport *Journal* to put up Mr. Flagler's name, headed 'people's candidate.' No other paper of the district, in or out of Niagara County, has done even that much, or refused to put up the name of Mr. Hoskins. But now we find that name in its proper place along with the rest of the Republican ticket at the head of the *Journal's* columns. This has been done, no doubt, because the Lockport *Journal* has at length discovered, as it says, that 'there is apparent on the increasing desire on the part of Republican electors to defeat the Democratic candidate and to elect a Republican if possible'; and because, as another influential Republican paper in Niagara County—the Niagara Falls *Gazette*—pointedly observes, 'every Republican vote given to Flagler aids and comforts the Democratic candidate, for every one knows that the contest is between Mr. Hoskins, the regular Republican candidate, and Benedict, Democratic.' This is true, and it puts the only effect of this bolting business in a nut-shell. There is, in truth, for the disaffected Republicans in the Thirty-first District but one straight and safe way out of this difficulty, and that is to vote the regular ticket, and thus assure Mr. Hoskins the handsome majority to which he is entitled. In this imminent crisis all personal revenges, no less than all personal ambitions, should be subordinated to the patriotic object of protecting the Union against the deadly peril which confronts it, in the possibility of ex-rebel legislation and administration for the Federal Government. But if local considerations, such as rotation and geographical divisions, must be taken into account in the Thirty-first District, then we should like to know what credit or advantage the Republicans of Niagara County can win, by so voting as to secure the election of a Wyoming County Democrat instead of a Wyoming County Republican, especially when the former is a man utterly unused to public life, and the latter is already one of the most experienced and influential Representatives in Congress?"

PRESIDENT GRANT TO VOTE IN GALENA.

The Washington *Chronicle* says: "At the last Presidential election Gen. Grant was practically disfranchised. He could not consistently vote for his opponent, and etiquette demanded that he should not cast a ballot for his own re election. This year things are changed. A candidate has been nominated by the Republican Party for whom he feels inclined to do a citizen's duty, and accordingly he will leave this city some time next week for Galena, Ill., where he will deposit a vote for the electors of Hayes and Wheeler."

THE HURRICANE IN SANTA CROIX.

Following is an extract from a letter, dated Sept. 20, from a resident of the Danish West India Island of Santa Croix, to a gentleman in Baltimore:

"Long before this reaches you you will have heard of the hurricane of the 12th and 13th inst. May I never again have a similar experience of Almighty power. Who can describe a hurricane? My pen is inadequate to it. You know the exposed situation of our house, and for six hours we remained in Mrs. ——'s room, listening to the tremendous howling of the wind, the roar of the sea, the pelting of the torrents of rain, the crash of falling limbs of trees, the uprooting of trees, the tearing off of galvanized iron from the roofs of adjacent buildings, the ruin of beams and fences, thunder, lightning, and two distinct shocks of earthquake, through all which we were most providentially preserved. Eighty houses are prostrated in our little town. Who will, who can rebuild shelters for the poor in this impoverished colony? The fort and other public buildings are materially injured, and many of the planters have suffered severely. Sugar works are destroyed, negro villages prostrated or unroofed, dwelling-houses injured, cattle killed, &c. I have heard of only five lives being lost, but of several narrow escapes from painful death."

THE ROSS CASE.

HEARING OF SUPPOSED IMPLICATED PARTIES IN PHILADELPHIA—SOME INTERESTING LETTERS.

Samuel A. Benners, who was arrested in Harrisburg for alleged implication in the Ross abduction case, was arraigned before Magistrate Collins, in Philadelphia, on Thursday, as were also James Pickett and Sarah Brown, alias "Dutch Sal." Mr. C. K. Ross first testified to the abduction of his son Charley on July 1, 1874, and detailed features of the search for him. Walter Ross stated that himself and brother were stolen by two men on the date named. He afterward went to New-York and saw the dead bodies of the same men whose wagon they had been taken away in. They were Mosher and Douglass, who had been shot at Bay Ridge.

Lieut. Givin, of the First Police District, swore that on Sept. 2 a colored man named Nelson Parker had given information of a band of thieves who were operating in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and who had formerly been associated with Mosher and Douglass. One of these men was said to be Benners, alias Babb, alias Shaw, alias Draper, under which name Parker had known him. Mrs. Brown was said to keep a house in State street, Harrisburg, where Pickett and Benners sometimes stopped, and which was known as a thieves' resort. On Sept. 29 Lieut Givin, one of his officers, and Parker proceeded to Harrisburg, surrounded the house and captured Benners, Pickett, and the woman, the former being charged with a felony committed in Camden. The three prisoners were then brought to Philadelphia.

Parker, the principal witness, was then sworn. He stated he had known Benners under the names of George Yonslin, Shaw, Babb, and De Hart; Pickett he knew as "Doc" Bell, who was a peddler of patent medicines, together with one Randolph and a George Wright; Benners forged two notes while in Harrisburg, which witness indorsed and got the money upon; witness was afterward arrested for the forgery and sentenced to three years in the Eastern Penitentiary, which time he served out; while in jail several letters were received addressed to him under the alias of Williams, all written by Benners.

These letters were read in evidence, and shown to Parker to identify Benner's handwriting. In one of these letters he promised to get Parker released, having, as he said, got a jewel worth $5,000, and the owner would have to come up to recover it. Further letters followed, saying that Mosher and Douglass were running a powder-wagon; that Parker's house had been sold, but another would be procured for him.

Other letters referred to "Sal's" arrest and the movements of parties known to Parker and the writer, giving an account of their whereabouts and how they were doing; also stating that he had made several "taps," (robberies,) and had netted considerable cash. He also promised to take good care of Parker, (or Williams, as he was then known,) and had sent him boxes containing different articles. Similar attention had been shown witness by Benners' friends while Benners was out of town. Other letters received from time to time kept Parker posted as to Benners' movements in the jail, and where he intended to go. The "jewel" is frequently alluded to in the epistles, and witness had no doubt that the word thus used meant Charley Ross.

In other letters which Parker received the death of Mosher is alluded to, and to his telling all he could. The "Jewel, C. R.," was said to be safe, but Parker was not to write until Benners could be again heard from. He did not want the reward; he could do better by waiting. If he should be killed or captured Parker could make $50,000 easily, as he stood next to Benners. The letter was signed "Yonslin," but the name used most by the writer was "Babb."

Another letter, dated Oct. 18, 1876, to Parker, said that his life was in danger, and he had better sweat he had made a mistake relative to "George." If the latter went up, Parker would suffer. This letter was signed "Kand," for Randolph.

Parker further testified that Yonslin told him in a letter that Sarah and her folks had clothing of the "B." This was dated Reading, May 10, 1874, and received by Parker while in prison. It also relates to the arrest of one of the "band."

The following letter was directed to Sarah Brown, under cover of an envelope to her daughter, on Lombard street, above Seventh:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26, 1876.

SADIE: Go home and burn and destroy every one of those clothes. Randolph is caught and may squeal on all. Get his hair from under the hearth floor. Go home at once. Good God, I am nervous, and no wonder.

In the letter was the picture of a colored man, and on the back were the names of Parker, Yonslin, Mosher, and Douglass.

A fragment of a letter picked up in the same house tells how Westervelt got ten years, but that he would die before he would squeal, and that the "bird" was well and was a nice jewel. The remainder of

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$13,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	115½	200 North-western	38
5,000 T. & W. C. C. 45	100	100 Cent. of N. J.	35½
9,000 Chic. & Ohio 1st, C. on	29	500 do.	35¾
5,000 Ill. Cen. 8s	84½	100 do.	35¾
500 Del. & Had.	71¼	100 do.	35½
1,000 Western Union	73⅞	100 do.	35⅝
1,000 Pacific Mail	24⅞	1800 do.	35⅝
100 do.	25	400 do.	35⅞
500 North-western	39	200 do.	36
500 Erie Railway	10⅞	200 do.	36⅛
1000 Lake Shore	61	800 do.	36⅛
800 do.	61⅛	100 do.	36⅜
1500 do.	61¼	100 Han. & St. Jo.	14¾
2900 do.	61⅜	100 Cen. of N. J.	35⅝
500 do.	61½	200 St. Paul	57⅜
200 do.	61⅜	300 do.	57½
100 do.	61⅝	100 do.	57¾
100 do.	61⅝	600 do.	57⅞
1000 do.	61¾	200 do.	58
1100 do.	61⅞	500 do.	57¾
1200 do.	61⅞	2200 do.	58
500 do.	61⅞	1300 do.	57⅞
100 do.	61⅞	1300 do.	57⅝
300 do.	61⅞	200 do.	57⅞
400 do.	61¾	300 do.	57⅞
200 do.	61¾	100 do.	57⅝
200 do.	61¾	700 do.	57⅞
2,000 C. P. 1st, San	100	C., M. & St. P.	27¼
J. Branch	61⅞	200 do.	27⅜
10,000 do.	61¾	100 do.	27¼
1,000 C. Pac. 1st	105	300 do.	27¾
10,000 do.	106⅛	C., M. & St. P. Pf.	57⅝
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.	109½	800 do.	57½
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st, 65	100	do.	57⅝
5,000 T. & W. C. C. 45	100	do.	57½
1,000 Gt. West. 2d	65	300 do.	58
1,000 A. & Susq. 2d	102	200 Cen. of N. J.	36⅛
1,500 B. & Statel. 7s	105	100 do.	36⅜
10,000 Continental 1st	83¾	100 do.	36⅝
10 Cen. N. Y. Bank	101½	100 do.	36¾
10 Del. & H. Can.	72¼	200 do.	36⅞
50 do.	71⅞	100 do.	36¾
200 do.	72	100 do.	36⅞
400 W. N. Y. Tel.	74⅛	932 do.	36
100 do.	73⅞	200 do.	36¼
100 do.	73⅞	100 do.	36⅜
200 do.	74	200 do.	36⅝
200 do.	74	100 do.	36⅞
100 do.	74	100 do.	37
100 do.	74	100 do.	36⅞
100 do.	74	100 do.	36⅝
100 Cen. of N. J.	36⅝	600 do.	36⅞
100 do.	35½	100 St. L., I. M. & S.	13
200 do.	35⅜	90 Mor. & Es.	93⅞
200 do.	35⅜		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$7,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	115⅝	600 St. Paul, Pf.	57
5,000 U. S. 5s, 81	114⅝	1200 do.	57¼
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old	45¼	400 North-west. Pf.	61½
5,000 Han. & St. J. 8s, Conv.	83	200 do.	61⅝
600 West. Un.	74⅜	1100 do.	61⅜
50 do.	74⅜	200 Lake Shore	61⅜
1700 do.	74⅜	100 do.	61⅜
400 do.	74¼	100 do.	61⅜
100 do.	74⅜	600 do.	61⅜
700 do.	74⅜	100 Cen. of N. J.	35⅞
1500 do.	74⅜	100 Cen. of N. J.	35⅞
1000 do.	74	12 do.	36¼
1000 do.	74⅜	100 do.	35¾
200 do.	74⅜	700 Chi. & Alton	27½
300 do.	74⅛	100 St. L. & K. C. Pf.	27¾
900 do.	74⅜	200 Del., Lack. & W.	74¼
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	85½	100 do.	74⅜
100 Pacific Mail	25⅜	200 do.	74⅜
100 do.	25⅜	200 do.	74⅜
100 Mich. Central	51	200 do.	74⅜
1000 St. Paul	27	200 do.	74¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	117⅝	$25,0000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	112⅛
10,000 do.	117½	170,00 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	116
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	113¼		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$16,000 La. 7s, C.	60⅞	50 Ill. Cen.	84
1,000 Mo. 6s, R. R.	107½	200 do.	84¼
10,000 D. of C. 3.65s.	69	300 Lake Shore	61¼
10,000 do.	69⅛	100 do.	61⅜
5,000 do.	69¼	200 do.	61⅜
1,000 L. & W. B. C.	69½	400 do.	61⅜
3,000 M. & St. P. C. S.	88	400 do.	61⅜
11,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83	104⅞	100 do.	61⅜
500 N. Y. C. 6s, '83	104⅝	2100 do.	61⅜
9,000 do.	104⅝	1125 do.	61⅜
5,000 W. Pac. Bds.	102¼	300 do.	61⅜
3,000 St. L., I. M. 1st	103¾	600 do.	61⅜
1,000 L. & N. C. '98	92¼	700 do.	61¼
2,000 C. P. 1st, San J. Branch	100	C., M. & St. P.	27¼
10,000 do.	100	200 do.	27⅜
1,000 C. Pac. 1st	105	300 do.	27¾
10,000 do.	106⅛	C., M. & St. P. Pf.	57⅝
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.	109½	800 do.	57½
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st, 65	100	do.	57⅝
5,000 T. & W. C. C. 45	100	T., W. & W.	5⅝
1,000 Gt. West. 2d	65	300 do.	58
1,000 A. & Susq. 2d	102	200 Cen. of N. J.	36⅛
1,500 B. & Statel. 7s	105	100 do.	36⅜
10,000 Continental 1st	83¾	100 do.	36⅝
10 Cen. N. Y. Bank	101½	100 do.	36¾
10 Del. & H. Can.	72¼	200 do.	36⅞
50 do.	71⅞	100 do.	36¾
200 do.	72	100 do.	36⅞
400 W. N. Y. Tel.	74⅛	932 do.	36
100 do.	73⅞	200 do.	36¼
100 do.	73⅞	100 do.	36⅜
200 do.	74	200 do.	36⅝
200 do.	74	100 do.	36⅞
100 do.	74	100 do.	37
100 do.	74	100 do.	36⅞
100 do.	74	100 do.	36⅝
100 Cen. of N. J.	36⅝	600 do.	36⅞
100 do.	35½	100 St. L., I. M. & S.	13
200 do.	35⅜	90 Mor. & Es.	93⅞
200 do.	35⅜		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 Dis. of C. 3.65s.	69	900 L. S. & M. S.	61⅜
13,000 do.	69	300 do.	61⅜
2,000 C. & O. 1st, c. on.	29¼	600 do.	61½
2,000 do.	29⅜	100 do.	61⅜
10,000 do.	29	300 do.	61⅜
7,000 N. J. C. 1st, G.	87½	1000 do.	61⅝
3,000 Am. B. & I. Co. 7s	77	600 do.	61⅝
10,000 Erie 2d	100	100 do.	61⅜
12,000 Mich. So. 8s	105	400 do.	61⅜
500 L. S. Div. bds.	104¼	500 do.	61⅜
2,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	89¼	400 do.	61½
10,000 Cin. Pa. 7s, L. G.	100⅜	200 Panama	125
3,000 do.	100⅜	200 Mich. Cen.	51⅜
5,000 P. of Mo. 1st	94¾	300 do.	51⅜
5,000 P. of Mo. 2d	84½	200 do.	51¼
2,000 Gt. West 2d	66	100 Ill. Cen.	83¼
4,000 Chic. & Alton Gtd.	99	100 do.	84
4,000 S., R. & Sp. 8s	110⅝	100 Tol., W. & W.	8
12,000 Han. & St. J. 8s, Conv.	83	200 C. & R. L. & P.	83⅛
100 Del. & Had.	71¼	200 do.	83½
100 do.	72	200 C., M. & St. P.	57⅝
100 Mar. L. & M.	6⅜	100 do.	57¾
$500 W. Un. T.	74	300 do.	57⅝
500 do.	74⅛	200 do.	57⅞
500 do.	74⅛	200 do.	57
500 do.	74⅛	300 C., M. & St. P.	57⅞
100 do.	74	100 do.	57⅝
100 do.	74	100 do.	57⅜

LAW REPORTS.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE UNINED STATES LIFE ENSURANCE COMPANY ATTACKED —A TEMPORARY INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN THE DIRECTORS FROM ILLEGALLY DISPOSING OF THE RESERVE FUND.

On Friday, Oct. 13, a suit was begun in the Supreme Court, Kings County, before Judge Gilbert, by Francis B. O'Connor, an insurance agent, residing at No. 255 Clinton street, Brooklyn, against the United States Life Insurance Company, of New-York, James Buell, and John E. De Witt. The plaintiff is a stockholder in the company, and the suit is brought to test the legality of certain acts of the defendants. The complaint sets forth that the United States Life Insurance Company was incorporated April 10, 1849, with a capital stock of $250,000, of which the plaintiff holds nine shares of $50 each. The affairs of the company are managed by a board of thirty Directors, of which the defendants, Buell and DeWitt, are members, Buell being also President of the company. The complaint further says that since the organization of the Company it has done a large and profitable business in this and most of the other States of the Union, and has established a reputation for solvency, solidity, and good management. Within a short time, however, rumor has been busy with the company, and the facts to be set forth have transpired. On Jan. 1, 1876, the company had 10,692 outstanding policy-holders, insured for $22,848,081. Its income during 1875 from premiums on its running policies alone amounted to $939,304 02, and its income from its investments was $275,883 04, making a total income for 1875 of $1,205,187 06. In the same year it paid in dividends to its policy-holders $102,532 40. In compliance with the law, and in accordance with the rule of insurance, an insurance company must keep invested what is known as the reserve, and this is a trust fund held by the company in trust for the policyholders and each of them. The reserve fund is not a distinct fund of a particular amount for each policy-holder, but each policy-holder has an interest in the whole. On Jan. 1, 1876, the reserve fund of the United States Life Insurance Company held and required to be held by it in trust against the claims of its policy holders when they shall mature, amounted, according to the *American Experience Table of Mortality*, with 4½ ₱ cent. interest, to $3,714,463, which the company held invested under the laws of this State. At the same time, in addition to this reserve fund, the company held undivided profits amounting to $545,039, eighty ₱ cent. of which is divisable among the stockholders, and the total assets of the company were on Jan. 1, 1876, $4,617,982 97. Plaintiff is informed and believes that all these sums have increasid since the date named, and that the total assets now are over five million dollars.

The complaint alleges that John E. DeWitt and James Buell, with other persons unknown to the plaintiff, have entered into an illegal and corrupt combination and conspiracy to divest, take away, and transfer to some other company the reserve fund held by the United States Life Insurance Company, for their own profit, benefit, and advantage. To carry out this scheme, it is alleged, Buell and De Witt have purchased, or caused to be purchased, a majority of the capital stock in the company, and the Directors having objected to the transfer of the reserve fund and the business to any other corporation, Buell and De Witt have, by means of the ownership of the stock, caused during the present year the resignation or withdrawal of divers Directors, and have secured the election in their places of other persons who, from complicity or ignorance, are willing to do the bidding of Buell and DeWitt, so that they now possess complete control over a majority of the Board of Directors, and can command from them such votes, action, and resolutions as they may see fit. The complaint further alleges that during the present year DeWitt has resigned his Presidency of the United States Life Insurance Company, and that Buell has been chosen President in his stead. Buell, it is alleged, is wholly and totally unfit for the position, knows nothing of the business of life insurance, and is now the President of the Importers' and Traders' Bank of the City of New-York, which requires of him the most attention. His election to the Presidency of the United States Life Insurance Company, it is alleged, was brought about, not in good faith and for the purpose of continuing the business of the corporation, but in bad faith, and in pursuance of the conspiracy and scheme to destroy the business of the company. After DeWitt's resignation, a resolution of the Board of Directors, or of some committee, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, was passed, continuing his salary at the rate of $15,000 a year, which has been paid in pursuance of the conspiracy to DeWitt ever since he left the position of President, and while he has been acting as President of another institution. Previous to his resignation, DeWitt caused himself to be elected President of the Union Life Insurance Company of Maine, the business of which is managed by one of whose head office is in Boston, where DeWitt has been for several months past, only coming to New-York occasionally. In furtherance of the conspiracy and scheme, plaintiff is informed and believes an arrangement has been made by DeWitt and Buell with the Union Life Insurance Company or some other corporation, for the transfer to it of the business, assets, and property of the United States Life Insurance Company, contrary to the laws of the State and to the rights of ten thousand policy holders, and of all the stockholders other than those engaged in the conspiracy.

In pursuance of this conspiracy, the plaintiff is informed and believes, within a short time past, the conspirators have obtained the resignation of three more of the Directors, with the view to obtain complete and entire control of the corporation, which control they now have, so that no vote, resolution, or contract can be passed, except with the consent of Buell and DeWitt; this control being acquired solely for the purpose of the conspiracy referred to. In consequence of the secrecy with which the conspiracy has been conducted, plaintiff does not wish to set forth more minutely the manner in which the transfer of the assets, property, and business of the United States Life Insurance Company is to be effected, until it has an opportunity by discovery to set forth the facts on an amended complaint, which discovery forms a part of the relief prayed for. The plaintiff alleges that if the schemes of Buell and DeWitt are carried into effect by the court the result will be disastrous to all interested in the company, except the conspirators. It is part of the plan for transferring the business and assets of the United States Life Insurance Company to some other corporation, to cause distrust of the solvency and solidity of the company to be disseminated, so that the policy-holders might be induced to surrender their policies for an insignificant part of their value or to transfer their policies to some other corporation. If the business be so transferred, the stock of the defendant corporation will become worthless, to the great damage of all interested therein, except the conspirators. The plaintiff is advised by his counsel, K. Sewell, Esq., that the transfer is *ultra vires*, and that the directors have no power whatever to destroy the value of the stock or diminish the company's resources by the transfer of its business. Such action will be taken by the directors solely for their own personal profit and to obtain enormously enhanced prices for their stock from such corporation as may agree to take the transfer.

The plaintiff asks for judgment that the defendants, their agents, &c., be restrained; that Buell and DeWitt, and such other defendants as may be made parties to the suit, may be removed from their offices as Directors of the United States Life Insurance Company, and that a new election be ordered to fill their places; that a Receiver may be appointed; that the United States Life Insurance Company be forever restrained from paying to John E. DeWitt the sum of $15,000 a year, or any other sum, for any so-called services, or pretended services, as a Consulting Director, or otherwise; that a temporary injunction be granted; that the plaintiff may have discovery of all the facts connected with the conspiracy, so as to enable him to serve an amended complaint; and that he may have such other relief as shall seem meet.

The complaint is signed by J. Douglas Brown, plaintiff's attorney, and is duly sworn to. It is supplemented by an affidavit of the plaintiff, in which, after setting forth the substance of the complaint, he states that the amalgamation of the United States Life Insurance Company with some other company has been publicly spoken of, and that within the past year the following directors of the Company have resigned: Washington R. Vermilye, William M. Halstead, Frederick Sheldon, Apollos R. Wetmore, William W. Phelps, William B. Ogden, J. Hurson Rhodes, and others whose names are not known. The persons chosen to fill the vacancies are friends of Buell, among them E. R. Perkins, Jr., cashier of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, of which Buell is President. Within a short time, deponent is informed and believes Wilson G. Hunt, Daniel H. Arnold, and James M. Morrison, Directors in the company, have sold their stock to Buell and withdrawn, as they did not wish to be parties to the transfer of the business.

Justice Gilbert has granted a temporary injunction, and also an order for the examination of Buell and DeWitt before trial by a Referee.

The counsel for the company says that the plaintiff is a discharged employe of the company, who has been suing them for his services for years. There is no intention, counsel says, of transferring the assets and business of the company to any other corporation.

A SUIT FOR BROKERAGE.

Shipman & Mersereau, brokers, effected the sale of a mortgage for $20,000 on the Excelsior Iron Works for William Hastings, on an agreement that they should have all beyond $16,200 that they could get, as their brokerage. The mortgage was sold for $17,500 but the sale fell through, owing to facts which left Shipman & Mersereau a claim for their brokerage against Hastings. They brought suit to recover it, and the case was yesterday brought to trial before Judge Joseph F. Daly in the Court of Common Pleas, when it appeared that before making the agreement with Hastings, Shipman & Mersereau had already secured the sale of the mortgage keeping him in ignorance of the fact. The court held that they were not acting honestly as brokers, but for their own interest, and that a broker must act solely for the interest of his employer. A verdict was therefore directed for the defendant.

MR. EDWARD MATTHEW.' ESTATE.

THE GREAT REAL ESTATE OWNER IN DIFFICULTIES—HIS CREDITORS SEEK TO THROW HIM INTO BANKRUPTCY—HE IS CHARGED WITH FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY.

The case of Barber H. Jones and others, creditors of Mr. Edward Matthews, will be called in the United States District Court to-day before Judge Blatchford, the proceeding being an attempt to throw Mr. Matthews into bankruptcy. Messrs. Kneeland and Carter are the attorneys for the creditors, and Mr. Carter gives the story of the case substantially as follows: Mr. Matthews is one of the largest owners of real estate in this City. His income from real estate alone, in ten years, beginning with 1863, amounted to over $8,000,000. He owned buildings in the heart of the business portion of the City, renting hundreds of offices and stores in Broadway, Broad street, Wall street, and Exchange place, all of which commanded high rentals, because of the desirability of their location. Among his property were the stores destroyed in the great Broadway fire of last Winter, numbering from 444 to 452 Broadway and from 10 to 13 Crosby street. During the period from 1863 to 1873 the aggregate of incumbrances upon his property amounted to only $750,000. The returns from his real estate were more than enough to pay his living expenses. He lived without embarrassment until he took to railroad speculation, which has ruined him. To get possession of a Southern road 180 miles long he bought the bonds at a low price, and having secured the ownership of the road, he put the bonds upon the market with the expectation of realizing a handsome profit. He was caught in the panic of 1873 with these bonds in his possession, and found them absolutely unsaleable. He was obliged to take the proceeds of his real estate to support his railroad, and this tax, coupled with the heavy decline in the value of real estate and in real estate rentals, was the cause of his failure. He was obliged to raise money on notes of his brother Nathan Matthews, of Boston, indorsed by himself, amounting to $1,300,000. These notes have been under protest for over six months. Mr. Matthews claims that the holders of the notes have no legal claim on him, for the reason that he has received no valid consideration for them. After the Broadway fire of last Winter Mr. Matthews contracted with Jones & Co. to rebuild his stores, the agreement between him and the contractors being that the work should be paid for in notes signed by Mr. Matthews. The notes were accepted and paid out by the contractors to meet their obligations. These notes have been under protest for about sixty days. This is the ground on which the proceedings in bankruptcy have been commenced. Another cause might also be assigned, [namely, a mortgage made to one Watson Matthews, Trustee, for Mrs. Edward Matthews, of $360,000. It covers almost the entire real estate owned by Mr. Matthews. It was given in April, 1876, in consideration of money borrowed from Mrs. Matthews in September, 1875. After making this mortgage Mr. Matthews refused to pay the rent on leasehold property covered by the mortgage, the fee of which is held by Lorillard Spencer and Catharine Spencer. The property is located at Nos. 446 and 450 Broadway. A suit was entered in behalf of the Spencers by Messrs. Mann & Parsons, and judgment was ordered. The execution against the property was returned unsatisfied. An order was obtained early in October for the examination of Mr. Matthews under supplementary proceedings. During the examination, lasting from Oct. 1 to 20, Mr. Matthews was enjoined from selling any of his property. Upon the 18th of October he swore that he was still owner of all his real estate. Upon the 19th of October Mr. Matthews was released from injunction upon condition that he should deed to a Receiver, to be appointed by Judge Barrett, all his right, title, and interest in his real estate. Mr. Mann, one of the plaintiff's attorneys, was the next day appointed Receiver. Prior to this release an injunction was served upon Mr. Matthews from the United States District Court in Bankruptcy, forbidding him to dispose of any of his property. Upon the 20th of October a deed was recorded by Mr. Matthews conveying, from himself and wife, to his son, J. Brandee Matthews, all of his real estate, worth, at present prices, $3,000,000, for the sum of $50,000. This deed was made while the injunction obtained by the Spencers was pending. The property described in this deed embraces: Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway and 19 New street, known as the Globe building; Nos. 17, 19, and 21 Broad street and 55 and 57 Exchange place; Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway and 5 and 7 New street; Nos. 69, 71, and 73 Broadway and 85 and 87 New Church street, known as the Empire building; No. 377 Broadway, as the National building; Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Broadway and 49 and 53 New street; Nos. 38 Broad and 34 and 36 New streets; Nos. 39 Broadway and 116 New Church street, No. 34 Howard street and No. 29 Howard st.

As the case stands now, Mr. Mann, the Receiver appointed on application of the Spencers, is said to have received nothing in satisfaction of the claim presented by his firm, and in reply to Messrs. Kneeland and Carter, who are acting for Mr. Barber N. Jones and others, Mr. Matthews alleges that he owns no property at all, having conveyed it out of his hands by the deed mentioned by Mr. Carter. Messrs. Kneeland and Carter say that they will show that the deed of Mr. Matthews to his son was not a bona fide transfer of property. They claim that Mr. Matthews has plenty of property to satisfy the claims of his creditors, and that his conveyances have all been made to defraud his creditors out of their just claims. The question to be considered in court today is whether or not the petitioners represented by Messrs. Kneeland and Carter comprise the requisite number of creditors representing the required amount of claims. The petitioners claim that they can satisfy the court on this point. They have already claims amounting to $200,000, and are constantly receiving additional claims.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—On motion of R. T. Merrick, Isaac Lawson, of Albany, N. Y., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 9.—*Original ex parte Robert L. Cutting, Jr., et al., petitioners.*—On motion of H. Crawford, alternative writ of mandamus on the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Missouri was granted, returnable on the 20th day of November next.

No. 70.—*The County of Callaway, Mo., plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas J. Foster.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. J. D. Stevenson, of counsel for the defendant in error, and concluded by William M. Evarts, for plaintiff in error.

No. 37.—*Assigned—The Home Insurance Company of New-York, plaintiff in error, vs. The City Council of Augusta, Ga.*—This cause was argued by Mr. Salem Dutcher and Mr. William M. Evarts, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and by Mr. William Brown for the defendant in error.

No. 63.—*Assigned—John S. Shaw, Appellant, vs. The United States.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Joseph Casey, of counsel for the appellants. The court then adjourned until Monday.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

In the General Term of the Supreme Court, before Judges Davis, Brady, and Daniels, yesterday, an appeal was argued in an action arising from the emigration of the Russian Menonites to this country. The Burlington and Missouri Railroad Company in Nebraska entered into a contract with Michael L. Hiller, guaranteeing him a certain rate of commissions on all sales of lands belonging to the company made through his influence to Menonite emigrants. After the lapse of little more than a year the company declared the contract broken, and refused to pay the commissions and expenses incurred by Hiller, and for this breach of the contract Hiller brought an action and laid his damages at $114,000. A Director of the defendant was served with process in this State, whereupon a motion was made on behalf of the company, it being a foreign corporation, to set aside the service of the summons as contrary to law. The motion was granted by Judge Donohue on the ground that the defendant was a foreign corporation, having no property within the State, and that the cause of action did not arise therein. An appeal was taken by the plaintiff from such order, which was argued at length yesterday, Mr. Joseph H. Choate appearing for the defendant, and Mr. Clarence Lexow for the plaintiff. The court took the papers and reserved decision.

THE PARK BANK DEFALCATION.

Suit has been commenced in the Supreme Court by the National Park Bank against H. B. Lord and L. S. Lenheim, the bondsmen of Thomas Ellis, the defaulting teller of the above-named bank. The bond of the defendant is for $10,000, and the complaint which has been filed in the action charges that on Sept. 25 and 26 Ellis stole from the plaintiff, while acting in the capacity of note-teller, two sums of $5,000 each. It is further alleged that on Oct. 21 he stole $69,500. The President of the bank stated yesterday that there was absolutely nothing new in regard to the defalcation, but expressed his determination of vigorously pursuing the thief.

THE VAN AKEN DIVORCE SUITS.

Argument was heard yesterday before the General Term of the Supreme Court in the suit for divorce brought by Catharine A. Van Aken against William P. Van Aken. The parties were married at Kingston, N. Y., on Oct. 11, 1850, and lived at that place until about three years ago. Twelve years ago the plaintiff in this action owned property in Kingston valued at about $1,500, on which she made a mortgage for $1,000 in order to procure sufficient money that her husband might go into the business of bridge-building, which he did soon after. In this business he was very successful, and became as is asserted by his wife, worth about $250,000. In 1873, they removed to New-Jersey, and subsequently the wife returned to this city, and now claims that he drove her away, and brings suit against him for divorce, alleging that he refuses to support her, and is living in open adultery with Minerva Phillips, sometimes called La Vella. On the other hand, the husband brought suit in the courts of New-Jersey for divorce, alleging as a cause of action, desertion on the part of his wife. Both suits are pending, and in the former Judge Lawrence gave Mrs. Van Aken $12 50 a week allmony and $350 counsel fee. From this the husband appeals, claiming that as he resides in New-Jersey she cannot bring an action against him in any other State. He asserts that she left him, and is receiving the rents of the property in Kingston, which is valued at about $20,000, while the property owned by him in New-Jersey is unproductive. The Court reserved decision.

THE BECKWITH FORGERY CASE.

CLOSE OF THE PROSECUTION—TESTIMONY REGARDING THE PRISONER'S GOOD CHARACTER.

The trial of Charles R. Beckwith, confidential clerk and cashier of Benjamin T. Babbitt, the wealthy soap manufacturer, was continued before Judge Sutherland yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Beckwith is charged with embezzling sums aggregating $225,000 in all, but the specific offense for which he has been put on trial is for forging a receipt of John H. Poole & Co. for $608 05—the amount of a bill for tallow purporting to have been supplied to Mr. Babbitt. The prosecution is conducted by Assistant District Attorney Bell, with whom is associated A. Oakey Hall, representing Mr. Babbit, and the prisoner is defended by ex-Judge Fullerton and Frank J. Dupignac. Augustus B. Ely, receiving clerk, and Henry Herman, foreman, in Mr. Babbitt's establishment, were examined by Mr. Bell, and proved that no tallow had been received from Poole & Co. on Aug. 4, the day on which Beckwith pretended to have paid out $608 05, and that the bill filed was an old one of 1870, which had been altered to suit the dates and prices of 1871. This closed the case for the prosecution. Judge Fullerton, in opening for the defense, said he would show that from his earliest youth up to the date of his arrest Beckwith had borne a spotless character, and his business capacity was such that immediately on entering Mr. Babbitt's service he was placed in the position of confidential clerk, Cashier, and General Superintendent of the vast business. His duties were so onerous that his health broke down, and he was compelled to leave Mr. Babbitt's services. He received the highest recommendations from Mr. Babbitt on leaving, and was not discharged, as had been asserted. The defense would show that, owing to the heavy duties imposed upon him, it was physically impossible that he could attend to all its duties, and if frauds had been committed they must have been perpetrated by some other person. Judge Fullerton then called Smith H. Thompson, an insurance agent, of Utica, N. Y., from whose employment Beckwith graduated to that of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, and thence to that of Benjamin T. Babbitt. Mr. Thompson gave Beckwith an excellent character. Andrew H. Smith, President of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, also gave Beckwith a very high character, and said that he had been employed by the company for years, and could enter their employment again. He had never heard that Beckwith had been discharged by Babbitt. Elbridge G. Nye, of the Queen Insurance Company, also testified to Beckwith's good character.

COURT NOTES.

The case of Henry P. Antes, charged with embezzling $266 while employed as clerk in the Erie Railroad Freight Depot, was continued before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions.

In the County Clerk's Office yesterday, the following-named persons made assignments for the benefit of their creditors: Bergheim J. Bernhart to Reiss M. Oberteufer; Joseph W. Collins & Edwin A. Oliver to Samuel Sterling, and Salomon Wry to Simon Feldman.

In the suit of Martha Bumstead, Assignee and widow of D. Bumstead, of Jersey City, against William H. Hoadley, in which the plaintiff sought the recovery of $21,000 damages, as heretofore published in THE TIMES, the jury yesterday rendered a verdict for $6,863 25.

Frederick Henkel, of No. 190 Chatham square, who on the 16th inst. stole a watch and a quantity of clothing from John Mans, of No. 105 East Fiftieth street, pleaded guilty yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Sutherland sentenced Henkel to two years in the State Prison.

In the suit of Adolph Rolla against Henry Goldfinger, the facts of which were printed in THE TIMES of yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant, who sought his release from further imprisonment in Ludlow Street Jail. The plaintiff claimed that Goldfinger had embezzled $1,200 from him.

The jury in the case of Joseph and Jacob Steuber, against Rubsam & Harmon, which has been on trial for several days before Judge Sanford, holding Part I. of the Superior Court, in which the plaintiff sued for the recovery of $1,750 due on a contract for the manufacture of a certain class of lager beer, a verdict was yesterday rendered for the plaintiff for $1,975.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, before Judges Davis, Brady, and Daniels, a motion was made to disbar George P. Webster, an attorney, who, together with his partner, Otis T. Hall, since deceased, is accused of having, while the charge of professional duties, during the year 1875, endeavored to ruin the *Saturday Review*, a newspaper published in this City. The court reserved decision.

THE WASTE OF CROTON WATER.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions came into court yesterday and presented the following to Judge Sutherland, who thereupon discharged that body, there being no further business before them:

The attention of the Grand Inquest in and for the City and County of New-York having been called to the matter of the low head of water in the Croton Reservoir, and having considered the testimony taken by it, submit the following:

Whereas, In consequence of the low head of water in the several reservoirs of the Croton aqueduct, the continuance of the present drought, and the great length of time that must elapse before the reservoirs can be filled, even under a prevalence of continued rain, it is

Resolved, That we urge upon the authorities to whom the distribution of the water is confided that they use energetic and summary measures to restrict the waste and use, even to the watering of the streets and its obnoxious flow in basins; also, that we call upon our fellow-citizens of all classes, in their own defense, to arrest all unnecessary use of water, for in the event of a fire occurring in a combustible quarter their interests, in common with all, would be jeopardized.

CHARLES H. HAMMEL, Foreman.

THE GARBAGE WAR.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Barrett heard a motion on behalf of the defendants in the suit of The Mayor, &c., of this City, against Winchester Britton, Cornelius Ferguson, the Shore Inspector, and other, which action was brought to restrain the District Attorney of Kings County from prosecuting, and the Shore Inspector and others from interferring with the garbage boats of the Bureau of Street Cleaning of the Police Department of this City. The motion was for an order changing the place of trial from this to Kings County. Mr. Brittou claiming that under the code an action brought against an officer for any act of his committed within it should be tried in the County of which he is an official. This was opposed by Mr. C. F. McLean, Counsel of the Police Board, on the ground that the acts charged against the defendants were committed not in Kings County but on the high seas, and he also claimed that an impartial trial of the case could not be had in Kings County because of the prejudice there existing against the New-York officials. Decision was reserved.

ALLEGED BURGLARS ON TRIAL.

William Smith, residing at No. 555 West Forty-eighth street, was yesterday arraigned in the Fifty-seventh street Police Court, charged with breaking into the premises of William F. May, No. 323 West Forty-eight street, on the night of Oct. 11, and stealing therefrom $150 worth of neckwear. Edward McNabe, of No. 349 West Fifty-second street, and Frederick Kesser, of No. 636 West Forty-sixth street, were also arrested as accomplices in the burglary. The evidence was so conclusive as to the guilt of Smith, that Justice Wandell held him in $2,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions. Kesser was discharged, as the evidence was not sufficient to hold him. McNabe was remanded for further examination.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

James McKernan, Robert L. Daly, and John C. Robbins, three ferry-masters, employed at the Jersey City ferry, were arrested on requisitions in Jersey City on Thursday evening, by Detectives Walling and Mulvey, of the Central Office, for conspiracy to defraud the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The accused were brought to this City yesterday, and arraigned in the Court of General Sessions, where Judge Sutherland fixed bail in each case at $2,000. Edward T. McLaughlin, of No. 8 Desbrosses street, became bondsman for each of the prisoners, and they were thereupon discharged.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of Luckmeyer & Co.—The court should appoint the Referee, as the question involved is partly the allowance, if any, to be granted to the respective parties. Let a fresh order be prepared.

Wilson vs. Simpson.—Motion granted.

Court Confirmed.—In the matter of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company, acquiring real estate belonging to Annie D. Squire.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Spencer vs. Van Dorsen et al.—Findings signed.

Meyer vs. Schiffer et al.—Decree signed.

Watts et al. vs. Duncan et al.—Motion granted; order to be resettled accordingly.

By Judge Larremore.

Tredwell vs. Pomeroy.—Findings settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Judge Curtis.

Silva vs. Metropolitan Drug Co.—Case settled as altered by the Court, and order to be filed.

Bush et al vs. Curran.—Motion denied without costs.

Same as. Same.—Reference ordered.

Archer vs. Clarke et al.—Supplementary proceedings dismissed.

Cole et al vs. Malone.—Injunction made absolute.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Chief Justice Shea.

Orders Granted.—Thacher vs. Hall. Isaacs vs. Goodman, Clayton vs. Oakes, Fox vs. Beck, London vs. Neiderhaur, Kellam vs. Pine, Cannon vs Greig, Schlee vs. Schiller Lodge, Blum vs. Helme, Kerr vs. Close, O'Neil vs. Pentz, Kelly vs. Holt, Hennessy vs. The Pape Carriage Manufacturing Company.

Chapman vs. Nulty.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, and case set down for Nov. 9, 1876, Part 3.

Motions Denied.—Du Vivier vs. Hagan, Wilkins vs. Conner.

McCarrin vs. Carlin.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff.

Copeland vs. Crofut.—Motion granted on condition of securing claim; otherwise denied with $10 costs.

De Wolf vs. Offinger.—Motion granted; $10 costs to defendant, to abide event.

Pforzheimer vs. Tucker.—Motion granted.

Brown vs. McNally.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Solomon vs. Perry.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Bird vs. Papke.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Scarff vs. Conger.—Orders setting aside judgment, &c.

BOOTH AND MORTON.

RESPONSES TO A SERENADE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Senator Newton Booth was given a brilliant reception by the people of San Francisco on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 19. In acknowledgement he said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have addressed large meetings in various places, but it was never my fortune before to endeavor to speak to seven stories of people. [Laughter and applause.] If my voice were as strong as my spirit, I would make you all hear and feel as I feel; but while the spirit is willing, the flesh is very weak. I am not vain enough to appropriate this as a personal compliment. Standing in the presence of this concourse, I am not filled with pride, but awed into a sense of my own personal insignificance. I feel your ten thousand hearts beating against mine and I rely upon your for strength. [Applause.] In no place would an assemblage like this represent such varied interests, and reach out so far into other lands. You are all Americans by birth or adoption—Californians from choice—freemen by the grace of the ever-living God. [Loud applause.] But through the heart of each of you some chord goes out to your old birth-place—to the dear hearthstones—and the hand that could touch these chords might feel a responsive thrill from every land where the light of civilization shines. In San Francisco the pulse of life keeps time with the great heart of humanity. [Applause.] Standing in this presence, I am here to say that in taking my place in the ranks of the Republican Party, I sacrifice no principle that a freeman ought to hold dear! [Applause.] To the great cardinal principle of my life, that no individual is so high as to be above the law, and none is so poor as to be beneath it, I pledge a new fealty, a fealty to which I am ready to consecrate the best purpose of my life. [Cheers.] To every attempt on the part of a corporate power, or of individual greed, to make a municipal, State, or national government its vassal, I stand unalterably opposed. [Loud applause.] And I regard all that as the legitimate outcome of the great fundamental doctrine of equal rights to which the Republican Party owes its moral force and has in the great tide of human affairs. We stand, my fellow-citizens, upon the eve of a political conflict as important as any that a free people were ever called upon to decide. If the Democratic Party shall succeed to power in this canvass, it will be placing the destiny of this Republic in the hands of a political organization that for years sought to destroy it. [Applause.] Why, what do you see in a solid South, made solid as it was in 1861, by social ostracism, by intimidation, by personal violence; led now as it was led then, by the Hotspur, South Carolina. What support has that party in the North? It has the support of every man who gave aid and comfort to the rebellion. [Applause.] It has the support of every man in the North who allied himself with a traitorous organization. Has the time come when we can afford to surrender the fruits of that blood-bought victory? [Cries of "No! no!] Why, my friends, we have lived through a grand era—as heroic an age as ever the sun shone on. What grand opportunities have public men had? What grand opportunities have political organizations had; and how grandly, how supremely grand, has the Republican organization arisen to the height of every opportunity! What has it done? It has suppressed our rebellion, which would have destroyed any other nation that ever existed on the earth. It has improved the divine opportunity to emancipate four millions of slaves. [Loud applause and cheers.] For the first time in history it has launched upon the great tide of destiny the first free Republic, where every man has a right to the equal of every other man, and in whose free air no slave lives. [Loud applause.] It has opened a new chapter in the book of destiny! The world is brighter; the path before us is starlit, because the Republican Party has had charge of this country in the most perilous times that any country ever passed through. [Applause.] It has made danger its great opportunity. It has snatched victory from the very jaws of defeat and stamped an indissoluble Union with the seal of universal freedom. What part has the Democracy in this great triumphal march? What great principle has it avowed? What step in human progress has it not steadily opposed? Has it not been ever with its face to the darkness, and not to the light, cherishing evil because it was evil? What part has it had, I say, in this great triumphal march of humanity? It has had the part of a captive who walks by the triumphal chariot. Ah! my friends, we say freely, that it may ride in this chariot, sharing in the glories of the triumph of right; but is it not a little too soon to give it the seat of the driver, and the reins of the empire? [Applause and cries of "Yes!" "No!"] My friends, let me say that when I don't have to speak at so great a disadvantage, I shall be most happy to speak to you. I need not tell you how grateful I am for all your kindness to me, beggar that I am; aye, even poor in thanks. Remember what your liberties have cost! Remember what hecatombs of lives have been offered up to make this the grand, free Republic of all history. [Loud applause.] Consecrate yourselves, heart and soul, to the work of keeping that record bright and pure, and let the new century upon which the nation enters make all the past dim in comparison with its sunlight glories. [Loud cheers.]

After Senator Booth retired from the platform the court rang with continued calls for Senator Morton. At last the Senator and war Governor of Indiana made his appearance. Cheers and applause greeted the introduction. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you most sincerely for the compliment of this call. I have not appeared for the purpose of attempting to make a speech. I have listened with great pleasure to the remarks of your distinguished Senator, and will only supplement what he has said to-night by a single observation. The great question before the American people to be determined in the approaching election is this: What shall be the policy of this nation for the next four years—and perhaps for many years to come? And into whose hands shall the destiny of the country be committed? [A voice—"Hayes and Wheeler."] Shall it be committed into the hands of those men who have struggled for it, and many of whom have fought for it? Or shall it pass into the hands of a party the majority of which but a few years ago were in arms fighting for its destruction? [Voices, "No, no!"] That is the great question to be determined, and I hope that California will make the proper response—that the vote of this great and growing State will be given in favor of the Union, in favor of the Constitution, in favor of the establishment of universal equal suffrage and political rights. As I said before, I had intended to make a speech. I thank you again for the compliment of this call, and will conclude by hoping that California will give a large majority for Hayes and Wheeler in the approaching election. [Loud applause and cheers.]

THE OUTLOOK IN INDIANA.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Thursday says: "It is far from our purpose to generate in the minds of Republicans any false hopes relative to the result of the November election in this State, but we can assure them that the skies are brightening every day. We are in receipt of advices from different parts of the State of the most cheering character. The steady tide of popular sentiment which was setting so strongly in favor of the Republican Party before the election was but temporarily arrested by that event, and is still rolling forward. We say to our Republican friends throughout the State that the elements are favorable for a triumphant reversal of the October verdict in November. Everything depends on getting out a full Republican vote. That done, we may confidently look for sufficient increase from other quarters to carry the State for Hayes and Wheeler."

A QUEER SUIT.

The Syracuse *Standard* says: "At the time of the sham battle in Rome Capt. Paul Birchmeyer, of this city, bestrode a venerable plug belonging to one Israel White, of Taberg. A few days ago the Rome veterans were notified that Mr. White's pegasus was as deaf as an adder, all in consequence, it was claimed, of the artillery discharges. The amount of damages has been fixed at the singularly modest sum of $100, for which White proposes to sue. Capt. Paul thought at the time he rode the horse that it was unaccountably stupid, but finally attributed it to its having been brought up in a country somewhat barren of schoolhouses."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

THE CANVASS IN NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kiodly allow an old reader to make through your columns a few suggestions pertinent to the present canvass, and particularly as regards the canvass in this State? I have been surprised, in the course of conversation with friends who have had a Tildenite leaning, to see how easily I have been able, after the failure of all other arguments, to induce them to support Hayes and Wheeler by showing to them that there can be no permanent revival of business until all business transactions can be transacted on a gold basis.

The great Democratic tidal wave of 1874 was mainly the result of the hard times, for which the Republican Party are in nowise responsible, and the insidious plea of Mr. Tilden and his supporters for a change of Administration, and promising a revival of business as the result of a change, had the effect of inducing many honest, but unthinking Republicans, as well as Democrats, to support the Democratic ticket. This erroneous desire for a change is the only hold Mr. Tilden has for the support of a very large number of voters in New-York and its adjoining States, who in all other respects are in accord with the Republican Party and its principles. It is the principle of self-interest which controls their political action. Fortunately it can be clearly proved that even upon this ground of business interest it is far preferable to support the Republican Party, which has ever been the champion of honest money. It is very easy to show Mr. Tilden's weak position financially, as evinced by his late pitiful surrender to Mr. Hendricks and the inflation element of his party; and also, the dishonesty of the party itself as shown by their cowardly repealing the date clause of the Resumption act, thus practically annulling the good effect of the entire act. Can any thinking man doubt the mischevious results to all business interest that will follow the elevation to power of a party holding such views? Every business man, every mechanic, and every working man that votes for Tilden simply votes for a continuance, and probable aggregate of four years more of the present hard times.

The time has now come for active personal effort as well as active stumping. While our valuable corps of speakers should take great care to rightly inform the people on this great and, I think, now leading question, so as to make new converts or to reclaiming backsliders is concerned, let every Republican second the good work by using all his persuasion and argument to influence his doubtful or Democratic friends to support the party of honest money. Let us imitate the example of Gov. Hayes, who fought his great fight and won his great victory last Fall in Ohio on the leading question of honest money.

Particular attention should also be taken to keep before the people the fact that in every Presidential election the State has always gone largely Republican except in 1868, when by the grossest frauds, which can never again be repeated, the electoral vote was given to Mr. Seymour. Mr. Tilden has instructed his friends to assert that he will carry New-York State by 75,000 majority—why not as well say 750,000. This, with the generally settled conviction that the vote of New-York will determine the result, will have the effect, if not counteracted, to bring over to him the many doubtful voters who are always ready to go over to the winning side. Let it be plainly told that the Republicans of New-York cheerfully accept their State as the decisive battle ground, feeling fully confident that on the 7th of November we shall come up such a decisive majority as will send Mr. Tilden to join the company of McClellan, Seymour, and other illustrious Democrats who have already "gone before."

CITIZEN.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1876.

THE TENNESSEE DEMOCRACY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have frequently referred to the spirit manifested in the Democratic Party in regard to public obligations. That spirit is perhaps nowhere so strongly manifested as in this State. The Democratic Party in Tennessee have had absolute control of the State Government in all its departments for the past seven years. The State debt is about twenty-three million dollars; the taxable property of the State is about three hundred million dollars, and this upon a valuation of one-half, according to the last report of the Controller. There are also other sources of revenue, such as the poll-tax, the privilege tax, &c. The State tax in Tennessee is forty cents on the hundred dollars. To-day the bonds of the State are selling at between forty and fifty cents, the interest is unpaid, and, worse than all this, there is a strong feeling of repudiation spreading through the State. One action of the Democratic Party—viz., that represented by the regular nominee for Governor—in their State Convention, last Summer, passed some high-sounding resolutions about sustaining the State credit, and denouncing repudiation, but positively refused to recommend an increase of taxation, if necessary, to pay the interest on the bonds. This is virtual repudiation, and repudiation in its meanest form,

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown and the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 28, 1:30 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 8:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock Pier No. 52 North R. er.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. C. DELAFIELD, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCYTHIA.....WED., Nov. 1 SCOTHIA.....WED., Nov. 15
ALGERIA.....WED., Nov. 8 ABYSSINIA.....WED., Nov. 22

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Prepaid and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43, North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Oct. 28, at 2 P. M.
ST. GERMAIN, Recmoux..Saturday, Nov. 4, at 7:30 A. M.
*FRERES, Dance.....Saturday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE (GOLD), (including wine), first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation: Second cabin, $75; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $21, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils, without extra charge. Steamers marked thus* do not carry steerage passengers.

The passengers of the FRANCE are requested to be on board on SATURDAY, Oct. 28, at 1 P. M.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN Agent, 55 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
NEVADA.....Oct. 31, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Nov. 7, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....Nov. 28, at 2:30 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS:
Steerage, $28; intermediate, $40 and $45; $50 and $60, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class mail-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
ATLAS.....Nov. 1
CLARIBEL.....About Nov. 20
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ANDES.....Nov. 4
ALPS.....Nov. 20

Superior inducements to intending passengers.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CLEOPATRA.....TUESDAY.....Oct. 24
CHAMPION.....THURSDAY.....Oct. 26
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 28

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued at the General Agent's office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & Co., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 8 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY & HASSELL, General Agents,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
California, Oct. 28, 1 P. M. | Victoria, Nov. 11, 1 P. M.
Ethiopia....Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Bolivia....Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Australia, Oct. 28, noon. | Angola Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
Alsyia, Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Utopia, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 20th st., Hoboken.
MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 28 | RHEIN.....Sat., Nov. 11
WESER.....Sat., Nov. 4 | ODER.....Sat., Nov. 18
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.
FOR LONDON.
Canada.....Saturday, Oct. 28 at 2 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Italy.....Oct. 28, 2 P. M. | England...Nov. 11, 1 P. M.
Spain.....Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Egypt.....Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
Cabin passage, $65, $80, or $70, currency. Return tickets, $100, $110, or $120, currency. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates.
Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday Oct. 28, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 4, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 11, at 7 A. M.
From Pier 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, Currency. Drafts issued at lowest rates.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
No. 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, TUESDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
No. 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Nov. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North river.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, Oct. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA,
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Nov. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Nov. 8
For freight or passage apply to
WM. F. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BOLLAT, Superintendent No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Oct. 28
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Nov. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Nov. 15
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, Nov. 4
For freight or passage apply to
E. LANDERO & SON, No. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 12 and Dec. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE,
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 11
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 8 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LOLING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, carrying the United States Mail.
GELLERT.....Nov. 6 | SUEVIA.....Nov. 16
POMERANIA.....Nov. 9 | BLESSING.....Nov. 23
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BROS,
General Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 26
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 2
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Nov. 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Nov. 16

and every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $75, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
Between Philad'a & Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Thursdays from Philad'a, Wednesdays from Liverpool.
Steamers to sail from Philadelphia as follows:
*Lord Clive.....Oct. 26 | City of New-York.Nov. 16
Ohio.....Nov. 2 | Indiana.....Nov. 23
Pennsylvania.....Nov. 9 | Illinois.....Nov. 30

Price of passage in currency:
Cabin, $75 to $100. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $28.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, Philad'a.
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RED STAR STEAM-SHIP LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail
TO ANTWERP:
From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND.....Nov. 11 SWITZERLAND....Nov. 23
NEDERLAND.....Dec. 5 KENILWORTH.....Dec. 16

Rates of passage in currency:
First Cabin, $90: Second Cabin, $60: Steerage, $26.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philad'a.
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River, as follows:
NAVARINO.....Oct. 28 | OTHELLO.....Nov. 18
COLOMBO.....Nov. 4 | HINDOO.....Dec. 2

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45. Circulars, excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

BIBLE CLASS for young men only, Sunday, 5 o'clock. Y. YUNG MEN'S MEETING, Sunday, 6:30 o'clock. THURSDAY EVENING MEETINGS for men, 8 o'clock. SATURDAY EVENING MEETING for young men, 8 o'clock. DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING at 4 o'clock, (3:30 o'clock after Nov. 1,) in the parlors, for all classes.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, SUNDAY, Oct. 29.—Fifth of the series, Tompkins Ha l, 3:30 P. M. (Free to all.) Excellent Organ, voluntary; singing by the choir. Lecture on Alcohol, its effects upon the human organs, illustrated by models, &c., by T. S. Lambert, M. D., LL. D., of this City. Address by Rev. Stephen Merritt. Subject—"Make a Chain."

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, the Pastor, Rev. William Lloyd, will preach. Morning subject: "The Sympathy of Christ;" evening subject: Fourth Scene in the Prodigal's Career. Young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M. A cordial invitation extended to all.

AT CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, cor. 9th av. and 28th st., on Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock service, Rt. Rev. I. P. Spalding, D.D., Bishop of Colorado, will preach before the Young People's Missionary Association. A full Anthem Service will be rendered by the choir.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH AV., CORner 18th st.—To-morrow, Rev. Samuel Colcord, 10:45, "Profit and Loss." Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., of Chicago, 3:30. Singing morning and afternoon by Theodore L. Tomlins and the large choir. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

A SPECIAL THANKSGIVING AND ANNIVERsary service will be held by the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society on Sunday evening, Oct. 29, in St. Thomas' Church, at 8 o'clock. Short address by Rev. Drs. Peters and Washburn, and Rev. Messrs Brooks and Courtney.

AT 61ST ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs., preaching at 10:30 A. M., by the Pastor, Dr. Crook. Subject: "How to Use the Bible." At 7:30 P. M., by Rev. William McNicholl. Subject; "The Love of Christ." Prayer-meeting at 7 P. M. Seats free.

ASBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, on Washington square, East, formerly of Greene st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. A. Edmonds, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st.—Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of Chicago, will occupy the pulpit on Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. All welcome. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

AT THE FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st., preaching on Sunday by Rev. Dr. Osborn at 10:30 A. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. At 7:30 P. M. a general Sunday-school meeting, with interesting exercises. All are invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
48th st., west of 6th av.,
Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.
Services on Sunday at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

ARMITY BAPTIST CHAPEL, WEST 54TH st., near 8th av., Rev. Dr. W. R. Williams, Pastor—Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30; Sunday-school at 2:30.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. Johnson, at 10:30 A. M., Rev. L. Ho; 7:30 P. M., First John, 1-7. Seats free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER of 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach morning at 10:30 and at 7:45 in the evening. Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M.

BISHOP SNOW WILL PREACH IN THE Medical College, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., on Sunday at 3 P. M. subject, "The Approaching Crash of the Kingdoms and Nations." Strangers cordially invited to hear the truth.

BRICK CHURCH.—REV. J. O. MURRAY, D. D., will preach in the Brick Church, corner of 5th av. and 37th st., on Sunday, Oct. 29, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR,
(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th st., near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 11.
Evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5TH AV., ABOVE 45TH ST.
Service 11 A. M.; 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT (PRESBYTERian) corner Park av. and 35th st. Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D.D., Pastor, will preach unday morning; services at 11 o'clock. At 4 P.M., worship and Bible service conducted by the Pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M., Lecture, Wednesday, 7:45 P. M.

CAVALRY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23D St., between 5th and 6th avs.; preaching Sunday morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MacArthur, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sabbath-school at 2:30.

CHRIST CHURCH,
5th av. and 35th st.,
JOHN FULTON, D. D., Rector.
Morning service, 10:30 A. M. Evening service, 7:30 P. M.

GRACE CHAPEL,
East 14th st.,
Rev. WILLIAM T. EGGERT, Pastor.
Services, 11 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. S. Harrower, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Subject for the evening—"Man and Religion." All are welcome.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th st., near Broadway. Rev. J. D. Wilson, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 76th st., east of 5th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Seats all free.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON Av., and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.; divine services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; the Rector will officiate.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 42D St., Rev. J. D. Herr, Pastor.—Preaching morning and evening. Ushers at the door. Strangers welcome.

DIVINE SERVICE AT THE CHURCH OF the Incarnation, corner of Madison av. and 35th st., Sunday the 29th, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.

E. F. WILSON SPEAKS AND GIVES readings of character for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at their Hall No. 55 West 33d st. Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M. Festival day.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 8th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. S. Ratfield, morning and evening. Morning subject—Paul's Great Purpose; Evening—To Young Men, on Wrong Opinions and their Influence.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Children's service at 3:30 P. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., the Rector will preach. The sermon in the morning will be commemorative of the late Bishop Cummins.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., William C. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by the children on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Public invited. Second-hand clothing and shoes urgently solicited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av., corner 11th st., William M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SIDE OF THE OLD Brewery, No. 61 Park st.—Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school 2:30 P. M. Strangers always welcome. C. S. Brown, Superintendent.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th st.—Rev. G. F. Moore, of Columbus, Ohio, will preach Oct. 29 at 11 A. M.; afternoon service at 4 P. M. Strangers welcomed.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.—M. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"The Spirit in Man."

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th st., near Lexington av.—Services on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. George S. Chambers.

MADISON SQUARE CHURCH.—THE MADIson square Church will hold an evening service at 7:30 o'clock. The Pastor, Dr. Tucker, will preach.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. M. Murphy, and at 3 P. M., at No. 278 Water st., by Assistant Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIA-TION.—Primary, this day, 2:30, Y. M. C. Association, Mrs. Clark, teacher; Superintendents', Tuesday, 4 o'clock, Fulton Street Chapel, Rev. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, conductor; Normal, Friday, 7:45, Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel, Mr. Ralph Wells, conductor.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30. Subject, "Abraham Believed God."

OLD JOHN STREET METHODIST CHURCH. —Anniversary of the Dedication of the First Methodist Church in America, on the old ground, Sunday, Oct. 29. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. John M. Reid, D. D., and at 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. M. L. Scudder, D. D. All old members, friends, and strangers too, are invited. Seats free.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sabbath-school, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting, 6:45. Seats free.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., C. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M.; Mission School at 2:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES MEMORIAL OF the late Bishop E. S. Janes, D. D., at the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., LL.D., and others will take part in the services. Friends cordially invited.

REV. GARDINER SPRING PLUMLEY, Pastor, preaches at the
NORTH DUTCH CHURCH,
Fulton st.—entrance No. 103 Fulton and No. 58 Ann sts.—Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In this church the Fulton st. daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF Allen Street M. E. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., will preach morning and evening. Sermon to young men. Subject—"Force and Fortune." Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR of Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., PAS-tor, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, 29th inst. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M.

REV. J. G. HODGE, D. D., WILL PREACH IN the Baptist Mariners' Temple, Oliver st., corner of Henry st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Prayer-meeting every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. JOSEPH P. KIDER, FOURTH PRESBYterian Church, 34th st., near Broadway.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening subject—"Evil Communications."

REV. H. W. KNAPP, D. D., WILL PREACH in the First Mission Baptist Church, corner Laight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism after evening service.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. F. HAMLIN (A FORMER PASTOR) will preach at June Street Methodist Episcopal Church to-morrow morning and evening.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.)—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Children's Missionary Society at 3:30 P. M. Rev. C. E. Hale, of Buffalo, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., of Grace Church, New-York, in the evening.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, Wm. Hayne Leavell, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Subject: "Duties of Church Members." At 7:30 P. M., subject: "The Supreme Question." Services of song in connection with every evening sermon. Strangers invited.

SEVENTH AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 12th and 13th sts., Rev. R. W. Kidd, Pastor.—Preaching Sabbath morning and afternoon at 10:30 and 3:30 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

SIMPSON M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN, REV. Charles N. Sims, D. D., Pastor, corner Clermont and Willoughby avs., twenty-five minutes from Fulton Ferry by Myrtle av. cars.—Preaching to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. & 10TH ST.
Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector.
Services, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BE-tween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector, officiating.—Communion, 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; Litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11; evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

STUYVESANT SQUARE, (NO. 333 EAST 17TH ST.)—Flats with all the improvements; rents, $35 to $55. To be completed Nov. 1.
L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

ST. JAMES' M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Madison av. and 126th st.—Preaching to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. B. Davis.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST ST., NEAR 8th av., Rev. W. P. Abbott, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All are invited.

"THE REFORMATION OF THE 16TH CENTURY."

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
of the
HOLY TRINITY,
21st st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor,
will preach on above subject at 10:30 A. M. Evening service 7:30 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. E. J. GOODSPEED, D. D.
Morning:
"The Better Trust."
Evening:
A Practical Address to Young Men.
Seats free.
All cordially invited.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY of the Youths' Missionary Society, at Spring st. Presbyterian Church, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at 7:30. Addresses by Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler, Editor *Christian Advocate*, and Rev. W. D. Nicholas; singing by the school; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Alfred H. Moment, at 10:30; subject, "Lot's Wife."

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE IN THE CHURCH of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st.—Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach morning and evening.

TO RENT.—A DESIRABLE PEW IN ST. BARtholomew's Church, No. 76. Apply at Windsor Hotel, Room No. 320.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET PRESBY-terian Church, Rev. Erskine N. White, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIA-TION LECTURE COURSE.
See amusements to-day.

DRY GOODS.

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PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school-house on the south side of West 58th st., 100 feet east of 10th av.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the superintendent of school Buildings, No. 140 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work" "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JOEL W. MASON,
JAMES R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
JOHN MORGAN,
Board of School Trustees of Twenty-second Ward.
Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 9th day of November, 1876, at 4 P. M., for supplying for the use of the schools under the jurisdiction of said board, books, stationery, and other articles required, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1877. City and country publishers of books, and dealers in the various articles required, are notified that preference will be given to the inde "Proposals, for computer" being desirous that commissions, if any, shall be deducted from the price of the articles bid for.

A sample of each article must accompany the bid. A list of articles required, for which the conditions upon which bids will be received, may be obtained on application to the clerk of the board. Each proposal must be addressed to the Committee on Supplies, and indorsed "Proposals, for computer" The committee reserve the right to reject any bid, if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1876.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
CHARLES PLACE,
HENRY P. WEST,
Committee on Supplies.

BOARDING AND LODGING

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PRIVATE FAMILY OF TWO, WISH-ing to reduce their expenses, will accommodate one gentleman most delightfully for a moderate price; sunny room; open fire; house in good location; references must be of the very best. Address REPINEMENT, Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SUNNY SECOND-FLOOR SUITE, FRONT; superior board or private table; terms moderate; unbounded references exchanged. Address ENGLAND, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Entire second floor, in suite or single, with or without private table; also, extra-large hall rooms, with fires; location, house, and table first-class; moderate terms.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, hand-somely furnished rooms, large and small, suited for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house have a second floor, also other rooms, en suite or separately, with excellent board; references.

NO. 13 PARK AV., NEAR 35TH ST.—A handsomely-furnished floor, en suite or separately, with board; private table and grate fires if desired; references.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 53 EAST.—Elegant rooms with private family on the third and fourth floors, with or without breakfast: references exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—EN-Suite second floor; also third floor room, with the best of board for parties desiring a refined and permanent home.

N. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite; rooms for gentlemen; private table or table d'hôte; house and appointments thoroughly first class: reference.

BOARD—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, single, double, or en suite, and elegant general parlor. No. 13 West 29th st., second door from Gilsey House.

NO. 33 WEST 24TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front sunny room, with small room attached, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without board.

NO. 513 WEST 23D ST.—A HANDSOME PARlor bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room, on

REGISTRATION FRAUDS.

NEW METHOD FOR THEIR DETECTION.

LETTER-CARRIERS AS AIDS IN VERIFYING THE LISTS OF VOTERS—REVERIFICATION OF THE REGISTRY IN SOME OF THE DISTRICTS—THE WORK OF NATURALIZATION—A CASE OF ALLEGED FRAUD BEFORE COMMISSIONER DAVENPORT.

The Post Office Department in this City promises to be an efficient factor in the work of detecting and preventing ballot-box frauds. The discovery that the mails would be of use in bringing to light instances of false registration was made in a rather singular manner. The Superintendents of the various Post Office stations through the City have noticed since Tuesday that a large number of postal cards have been accumulating in their offices. These cards contained printed invitations to political meetings, and were addressed to different persons throughout the City whose names and addresses were obtained from the registration lists. This, which was evidently intended as a shrewd method of advertising among the only class desirable to be reached, happened to be serviceable in another direction. As soon as large numbers of the postal cards began to be returned to the stations it became evident that the men addressed did not reside at the places from which they appeared to have registered. The returning of the postal cards by the letter-carriers then began to be of use in aiding the work of verifying the registry. The whereabouts of persons can be very often better reached by the letter-carriers than by United States Deputy Marshals, since the latter, by stating their authority are apt to put designing persons on their guard, which the former are not so likely to do. Of course, the method does not furnish an infallible means of detecting all cases of fraudulent registration, since there are instances, in tenement and lodging houses, where those designing to perpetrate a fraud have arranged matters with the landlords so that the latter are willing to and do state in response to inquiries that the persons in question reside in the houses to which the postal cards have been sent. In spite of this, it has proved and will continue to be a valuable aid. Several hundred of the postal cards have been returned, as those to whom they were addressed had either never resided at the places indicated or had moved thence months previously. The Superintendent of Station B brought about seventy-five of such cards to the main Post Office on Thursday, and Mr. Taylor, the General Superintendent, gave orders to the different Station Superintendents not to retain the cards at their respective stations, but to send them down immediately to the main office. Many hundred of such returned cards, it is expected, will be sent in this morning. A few specimen cases are given of persons to whom the cards already sent in were sent. The first is Martin Latty, of No. 154 Monroe street, first floor. The place mentioned is a stable, in which no person resides or sleeps. James Short, No. 158½ Monroe street, first floor, was also addressed. This place is also used as a stable. The same is true of No. 158 Monroe street, first floor, where a man named David Manning was supposed to reside. Daniel Mangam had a card addressed to him at No. 94 Montgomery street. It appears that a person of that name formerly resided at No. 94 Montgomery street, but moved away about two months ago. Bernard Borzone was addressed as at No. 170 Elm street. Inquiry showed that he had moved first to No. 91 Henry street and afterward to some other location unknown. Isaac Green, of No. 78 Essex street, was pathetically invited to raise his voice in favor of reform. The only obstacle to his doing so was discovered by the letter-carrier, who found out that Green did not reside at the place, but had moved to No. 87 Essex street, and had, three months ago, again changed his location. A certain August Bahls, of No. 139 Stanton street, was cordially asked to attend a meeting of his fellow-citizens. His name appears on the registration lists and in the Directory as residing at the place indicated. He was not found there, however, when the carrier came to make his rounds. The same is also true of Lud. Fendtner, who was popularly supposed to reside at No. 159 Orchard street. He, it appears, had moved, no one knew whither.

Supervisor Davenport held a consultation yesterday with Supervisors John J. Allen, of Brooklyn, and William Muirhead, of New-Jersey, as to the best methods of preventing election frauds, and suggestions were made having this end in view. The verification of the registry was continued yesterday by Mr. Davenport and his assistants. The results obtained were in their general character similar to those already published in THE TIMES. A second verification was made of the registry in the Eighth Assembly District, and of portions of the Second, Third, and other districts. The returns from the Marshal engaged in this work of re-verification were made yesterday, and the additional facts discovered were put in the hands of clerks, who are to combine them with the results obtained in the first verification. The details, however, are not yet sufficiently well arranged and classified to exhibit any glaring instances of attempted fraud.

Yesterday being the last day of naturalization prior to the election, the Judges of the Superior Court, of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the United States Courts were kept quite busy all day in signing papers for applicants for citizenship. Now that the work of the season is over, it will be possible to sum up the entire results, which will be done within a short time. From the data thus far obtained it seems that over ten thousand persons have been naturalized since Sept. 1 in this City. Of these, the Superior Court has admitted to citizenship about thirty-seven hundred, while the Court of Common Pleas has naturalized about five thousand. One instance of alleged fraud in the procurement of naturalization papers was discovered by Deputy United States Marshal David H. Crowley yesterday, and it may lead to the detection and punishment of the offenders in numerous similar cases. It occurred in regard to the naturalization of one John Samsel, a Fulton street barber, in the Superior Court, yesterday. Samsel, it appears, came to the court to get his second papers. With him came one George W. Jones, who acted as the applicant's witness. Jones swore that he had known Samsel for five years. Samsel obtained his certificate of citizenship, and was leaving the court-room with his witness, when both were arrested by the Deputy Marshal, who had been watching the pair for some time. They were brought before Commissioner Davenport, who examined them. Samsel made affidavit that he is a native of Bavaria, and came to this country in 1866. He has lived in the City continuously for seven years. He averred that he had declared his intention to become a citizen in 1873, but did not remember in which Court he had done this. "I got my full certificate," he continued, "at the Superior Court today, about 4 o'clock. George Jones was my witness. He was there when I went there. I took no witness with me, because I thought I should find some one of my acquaintance, which is very large, about the Court room. I had no previous acquaintance with Jones. I had seen him before frequently about the Bowery. He was standing by the door. I asked him where to go to get my papers. I had no ticket. He told me, and went with me. I told him I would have to go for a witness. He said he would be my witness. I was not posted as to what he had to swear to. He took an oath, and so did I, and I got my papers. I paid him fifty cents. I got my first papers in 1873, about September or October."

The witness George W. Jones, who is known, at the Howe Lodging House in Chatham street where he resides, as George A. Scott, was then examined by the Commissioner. He persisted in saying that he had known Samsel for five years, in spite of the latter's assertion to the contrary. Commissioner Davenport held Jones, in default of $5,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury, and Samsel was held, in default of $2,000 bail, for the same purpose. It is believed that Jones was hired to do the work of acting as a witness to applicants for citizenship and that he has been at it for some time.

GUARD AGAINST PERSONATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The commendable efforts now being made by the United States Marshals and by the Republican Committee to put a stop to the contemplated frauds upon the ballot-box, are worthy of all praise; but I fear that all the devices of the reformers are not guarded against. We all remember how, a few years ago, these bogus reformers personated honest citizens and voted in their names. The utmost vigilance should be observed to prevent the repetition of such a fraud. It happens that many honest voters in every precinct are unknown to any member of the Registry Board; hence the liability to such a deception. Every Republican voter should be at the polls at the opening, and remain until his vote is taken. The name of every voter, when his vote is offered, should be announced in a tone sufficiently loud to be heard by persons at the door, and some good Republican should there be stationed to repeat the name, and thus give notice to all persons in waiting.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN BROOKLYN.

THE LIST OF ILLEGAL REGISTRATIONS STILL INCREASING — EFFECTUAL WORK BY THE CHIEF SUPERVISOR TO DETECT AND PUNISH THOSE GUILTY OF FALSE REGISTRATION.

Yesterdays' work added largely to the long list of fraudulent registrations discovered by Chief Supervisor Allen and the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican General Committee. It has been ascertained that sixteen inmates of the City Hospital have registered in the district in which the hospital is located. All these men have residences in other places, and none of them will be permitted to vote on election day. An important arrest was made yesterday, which illustrates the wholesale nature of the frauds contemplated by the Democrats. The person arrested is a man named Philip Murphy, and the charge preferred against him by United States Deputy Marshal Beggart, is that he gave false information concerning his residence in the Seventh Ward. The section of the United States law under which the arrest was made, is as as follows:

SECTION 5,523. Every person who, during the progress of any verification of any list of the persons who may have registered or voted, which is had or made under any of the provisions of the title, "The Elective Franchise," refuses to answer, or refrains from answering, or answering, knowingly gives false information in respect to any inquiry lawfully made, shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by both, and shall pay the costs of the prosecution.

Murphy was a resident of the Twelfth Ward up to the 28th of September last, when he moved to No. 98 Hall street, which is in the Seventh Ward. When asked how long he had resided in the district he at first refused to answer, and then, it was alleged, gave false information. The prisoner was taken before Supervisor Allen and held in $3,000 bail for examination to-day. Murphy said that he had opened a boarding-house at No. 98 Hall street, and that eleven of his boarders who had been with him in the Twelfth Ward had followed him to Hall street. It is stated that twenty-six men have registered from Murphy's house. The building is a small frame dwelling, and could not accommodate more than five or six persons. Evidence is now in the hands of those engaged in detecting election frauds, which will warrant the making of a large number of arrests in a few days.

PARADE OF THE COACHING CLUB.

THE FIRST FALL TURNOUT OF THE CLUB—TWELVE COACHES TO BE IN LINE THIS AFTERNOON—THE ROUTE.

The Coaching Club of this City will make their first parade since the opening of the Fall season this afternoon, and in accordance with orders the members will rendezvous at their usual starting point, on the east side of Madison square, at 2:30 P. M. Four-in-Hand Day in Hyde Park, London, attracts thousands of spectators, that flock from every direction to witness the handsomely-equipped coaches. The crowd is often so great that it is generally difficult to keep a clear lane for the coaches. This afternoon, judging from the thousands who were present at the last meet of the club, there will be an immense crowd in Madison square, and it will be well for people in carriages to recollect that when they start the coaches will go through Twenty-sixth street to Fifth avenue, and thence to the Park. The drivers of private carriages and hacks should show the same courtesy to the amateur coachman that is always extended to them by the Fifth avenue stage-drivers, and give them plenty of room. In view of an expected crush of carriages in the Park to-day, Mr. William R. Martin, President of the Park Commission, has addressed the following letter to Mr. William Jay, President of the Coaching Club, making some timely and appropriate suggestions, which it is to be hoped will be adopted:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
No. 36 UNION SQUARE, (East.)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1876.

William Jay, Esq., President of the Coaching Club:

MY DEAR SIR: In the parade of the Coaching Club, on Saturday afternoon, I wish to secure three results: room and convenience for the coaches; order in the crowd of vehicles you attract to the Central Park; an opportunity for the people who drive there to see the parade. And in this view I beg leave to make these suggestions: That after you enter Central Park and reach the Marble Bridge, you take the West Drive and return from the northern end of the Park by the East Drive. This will give you a continuous course, which will avoid a return by the same drive. It will enable our Police force to keep better order in the crowd than if they go up and return on the same drive. We can permit a line of carriages to stand on one side of the whole length of the Drive, and thus the occupants can comfortably see the whole parade without crowding in between the coaches. Will you please consider this, and see if we cannot agree on a route that will serve your purposes and our own? I intended to call on you, but have not found time any morning. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM R. MARTIN.

The above suggestions, if strictly followed out, will avoid any chance of a block, and, as Mr. Martin writes, will also afford the public an excellent opportunity to witness the largest turnout of four-in-hand coaches ever made in this City. It must be remembered, however, that the success of the parade depends to a great extent upon a uniform attention to Mr. Martin's suggestions, which, though addressed to the President of the Coaching Club, really apply to every person driving in the Park this afternoon. Coaching, like other manly sports that have been lately introduced into this country, has become immensely popular, and gives promise of being very soon one of our most favorite outdoor amusements. The success that attended the recent experiment of Mr. Delancey Kane with the Pelham Coach has given an impetus to coaching, and affords a strong proof of the tastes of the people, as during his entire season it was almost impossible to get a seat without securing it nearly a month in advance. The Coaching Club was organized last January with only half a dozen names, and there are now twelve subscribers to its rolls, it having doubled its membership in less than twelve months. No more satisfactory evidence of the growing interest in the sport could be produced. The present list of members comprises the following gentlemen: Mr. William Jay, President; Mr. J. G. Bennett, Vice President; Mr. W. E. Dodge, Jr., Treasurer; Mr. Nicholas Kane, Mr. Delancey Kane, Mr. Rice, Mr. F. Brunson, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Fairman Rogers, Mr. Leonard Jerome, and Mr. Newbold. As the coaches are to draw up in line on the east side of Madison square, and as in all probability the club will be represented by a dozen four-in-hands, there will not be much room in that quarter for private carriages; and it will be entirely unnecessary to crowd them, as everybody can obtain a good view on the avenue or in the Park.

CONFERENCES OF RAILROAD MANAGERS.

A conference is now in progress in this City between representatives of the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Canada Southern, Michigan Central, and Lake Shore Railroads, on matters of common interest. Mr. J. Hickson represents the Grand Trunk; W. F. Broughton the Great Western; W. L. Scott the Canada Southern; Samuel Sloan and Superintendent Ledyard the Michigan Central, and John Newall the Lake Shore. The chief point under discussion is an advance in rates for eastern-bound freight. There is unanimity in the opinion that the present rates are too low and that they must be substantially increased as soon as possible. The managers of the several trunk lines—the Erie, New-York Central, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads—have been notified of the feeling prevailing in the conference, and it is proposed to call a meeting of the managers of these lines to take decisive action. The meeting will be held at the earliest practicable time, and Mr. Sloan is authority for the statement that without doubt the rates will be raised.

A conference of railroad managers was held yesterday at the Grand Central Depot. There were present at the session Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and Messrs. Bliss, of the Boston and Albany, Hickson, of the Grand Trunk, and Newell, of the Lake Shore, all representatives of connections of the New-York Central Road. The meeting was strictly private, but Mr. Vanderbilt, when questioned by a TIMES representative, declared that the discussion was in relation to a readjustment of certain differences between the roads represented in the conference.

WOMANS' TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Womans' National Christian Temperance Union, which has been in session at Newark, N. J., yesterday afternoon elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, of Pennsylvania; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Frances E. Willard, of Illinois; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton, of Ohio; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mary C. Johnson, of New-York; Assistant Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mary F. Burt, of New-York; Treasurer, Mrs. S. K. Leavitt, of Ohio, and one Vice President from each State and Territory. The elections were unanimous. Addresses were delivered by several temperance workers, and this evening a large mass-meeting was held at the Second Presbyterian Church, after which the convention adjourned to meet the third Wednesday in October, 1877, probably at Chicago.

THE BALTIMORE RACES.

THREE TOLERABLE CONTESTS OF SPEED.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD DASH WON BY BOMBAST — GALWAY SUCCESSFUL IN THE SELLING RACE—A FINE RUN OF FOUR MILES AND REPEAT—THE BAY COLT ADD THE WINNER.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—At Pimlico to-day the weather was fine, the track good, and the attendance large. The first race was for a purse of $350. The start was good, with Bombast, the favorite, leading, Hibernia second, Sally McCrea third, and Princeton fourth. At the quarter Sally McCrea ran to the second place, and held it up the backstretch and around the lower turn. Coming into the homestretch Hibernia went to the second position, and the finish was made with Bombast leading Hibernia one length, Sally McCrea a good third, and Princeton a bad fourth.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—One mile for two-year olds; purse, $350, of which $50 to second horse. Winner of Central Stakes, 5 pounds extra.

P. Lorillard's b. g. Bombast, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Benicia, 97 pounds..... 1
August Belmont's b. f. Hibernia, by Lexington, dam Henrietta Welch, 97 pounds..... 2
Owner's Sallie McCrea, 97 pounds..... 3
D. McDaniel's b. c. Princeton, by Oakland, dam imp. Wombat, 100 pounds..... 4
Time—1:47¾.

In the second race Galway got away first, with Bill Bruce second, Courier third, and the others running together. There was no change in the lower turn nor at the first quarter, but at the judge's stand Courier was in front, with Warlock second, Paladin third, Bill Bruce fourth, Galway fifth, Kenny sixth and Lady Mac, Tom O'Neil and Modoc bringing up the rear. At the quarter Galway went up second, with Warlock in the lead, and ran around to the lower turn without change. On the homestretch Bill Bruce went to front and came to the finish an easy winner by two lengths, with Galway second, Courier third, Tom O'Neill fourth and the others far in the rear.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Selling race, for all ages; one and a half miles; horses entered to be sold at auction immediately after the race; for $1,500, full weight; for $1,000, allowed 5 pounds; for $750, allowed 10 pounds; for $500, allowed 14 pounds; if not to be sold at all, 7 pounds extra; purse, $350 for the first horse, $100 for the second.

S. J. Salyer's br. c. Bill Bruce, 4 years old, by Enquirer, dam Aurora Raby, 98 pounds..... 1
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. h. Galway, 6 years old, by Concord, dam Mandina, 104 pounds..... 2
P. M. West's b. c. Courier, 3 years old, by Star Davis, dam by Leamington, 90 pounds..... 3
Wilson's Tom O'Neil, 104 pounds..... 0
Brown's Paladin, 104 pounds..... 0
Owner's Lady Mack, 101 pounds..... 0
G. Lorillard's Warlock, 102 pounds..... 0
Davis' Capt. Kenny, 85 pounds..... 0
Owner's Modoc, 98 pounds..... 0
Time—2:43¾.

The third race was the Bowie Stake, of four mile heats. In the first heat Big Sandy led off with Add second, Piccolo third, and Heretog fourth. On the upper turn Add went to the front, with Big Sanny second, and Piccolo third, until the end of the first mile, then Heretog went up and held it to the end of the second mile, when he took the second place. The race was then between Add and Heretog, Big Sandy and Piccolo being so far behind as to leave no hope of saving their distance. The third and fourth miles were finished with Add eight lengths ahead of Heretog, and Big Sandy and Piccolo distanced.

For the second heat Add was the favorite at large odds, and he led off in the start. He ran the four miles under a pull, and came to the finish eight lengths ahead, winning the heat and the race.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Bowie Stakes, four-mile heats; for all ages; $100 entrance, half forfeit; five or more subscribers to fill, and three or more horses to start; the Club to add $2,000 for the first horse, and $200 for the second, who is to receive the Stakes to the amount of $300. Maidens allowed, if 3 years old, 3 lbs.; if 4 years old, 7 lbs.; and if 5 years old, and upwards, 25 lbs.

D. J. Crouse's b. c. Add, 4 years old, by Revolver, dam Skylight, 108 pounds..... 1 1
B. G. Thomas' b. c. Heretog, 5 years old, by Australian, dam Dixie, 95 pounds..... 2 2
E. A. Clabaugh's br. h. Piccolo, 5 years old, by Concord, dam Mandina, 114 pounds..... dis.
D. McDaniel's ch. h. Big Sandy, 4 years old, by Australian, dam Geneva, 108 pounds..... dis.
Time—7:35¼, 7:42¾.

TROTTING AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—This was the fourth and last day of the Fall meeting at the Washington Driving Park. The first race, for four-minute District horses, was won by Lady Elma in three straight heats, Mount Holly second, and Harry third. Time—3:06, 3:00, 3:05. In the second race, for 2:35 horses, there were ten entries and six started. Hunter took the first heat, with Jacob Larian second, Morning third, Queen May fourth Gen. McArthur fifth, and Washington, Jr., last. Time—2:35. The second heat was won by Jacob Larian, Queen May second, Hunter third, Morning fourth, Gen. McArthur fifth, and Washington, Jr., last. Time—2:37½. Jacob Larian also won the third heat, Morning second, Queen May third, Hunter fourth, Gen. McArthur fifth, and Washington, Jr., last. Time—2:39. The fourth heat was won by Queen May, Hunter second, Morning third, Washington, Jr., fourth, Gen. McArthur fifth, and Jacob Larian sixth. Time—2:36. Darkness having set in, the race was here postponed until 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

THE NATIONAL JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Autumn meeting of the National Jockey Club will commence on Tuesday next, and continue for three days. All of the stables now at Pimlico will be represented, and it is expected that the meeting will be the largest which has ever been held in this section. On the first day there will be a dash of three-fourths of a mile, mile heats, and two-mile hurdles; on Nov. 1 a dash of one and a half miles, mile heats, and hurdle; Nov. 2, a dash of one and a quarter miles, two-mile heats, and mile heats over four hurdles. These races will be on the Bennings' Course track, five miles from this city.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PANAMA, Oct. 19.—The Panama Transit and Pacific Mail steamer Costa Rica, Capt. Rathbun, which left Panama on the 29th of September, for Acapulco, touching at Central American ports, when within eighty miles of Pontas Arenas, lost one of the blades of her screw. On the 3d of October, at noon, the Costa Rica experienced a heavy gale, with a frightful sea running. On the 4th, the wind increased to a cyclone, shifting all around the compass. At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon of that day the hurricane-deck was blown away, at the same time carrying away the head of the mainmast, maintopmast, and gaff. A short time after the ship lost one of her quarter boats and stove another. Such weather has never before been experienced on this coast. Capt. Rathbun and his officers behaved admirably throughout the cyclone, and the passengers on board have drawn up a highly complimentary letter praising them for their conduct in such trying moments. The Italian bark Quatro, bound from Lobos for Gibraltar with guano, has put into Valparaiso leaking.

The steam-ship Rio Rio, owned by the South American Steam-ship Company, is reported to have taken fire while at anchor in Valparaiso Bay. The Italian bark Primavera, recently arrived at Montevideo, from Genoa, reports having received, in latitude 35° 4′ south, longitude 57° 35′ west, from the American ship Independence, from Philadelphia, for Valparaiso, the crew of the English ship Scotstown, bound from Glasgow to San Francisco. The Scotstown had been blown on her beam ends in a squall, and subsequently foundered.

A CHICAGO JURYMAN'S LIFE THREATENED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—After argument by counsel for the defense and a protest by Prosecuting Attorney Reed, Judge McAllister yesterday afternoon admitted Sullivan, who was tried for the murder of Francis Hanford, to bail in $8,000. The court vigorously defended himself from the accusations of Mr. Reed, and affirmed his belief that the prisoner was rather wronged than wronging, and that there was no murder in the case. Berry, the juryman who stood out for conviction, states that he was assailed by jurymen during their deliberations in the vilest manner; that threats were made against his life if he should persist, and that he dared not sleep in the jury-room. The excitement over the case is on the increase in the city.

ARKANSAS DISTILLERS PUNISHED.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 27.—In the Federal Court to-day, Judge H. C. Caldwell presiding, four of the proprietors of illict distilleries were convicted and sentenced as follows: Newton Storms, to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000; David F. Inman, to one month's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000; Frazier Carr, to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $5,000; Amos F. Curtis, to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $5,000.

THE INDIAN TREATY.

SIOUX CITY, Oct. 27.—A telegram from the Yankton Agency says the steamer C. K. Peck passed down at noon yesterday with the Sioux Commission. They report that their mission has been satisfactory and successful. They held councils at all the agencies on the Upper Missouri, and the treaty was signed by all the head Chiefs of the different bands. The commission, at the request of the Indians, struck out the section proposing to remove them to the Indian Territory. The Indians accepted all the other propositions without objection.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

A SEVERE HURRICANE—LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DESTROYED—TWENTY LIVES LOST—INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS.

PANAMA, Oct. 19.—A severe cyclone passed over the Central American States on the 3d and 4th inst. The town of Managua in Macaragua, was inundated on the 4th. About four hundred houses were blown down by the hurricane. The inhabitants had to climb up on top of their houses to prevent being washed away by the flood. Many were drowned by the houses falling. The total damage done is estimated to be about two million dollars. The town of Blewfield, on the Mosquito Coast, in Nicaragua, also experienced the hurricane. Over three hundred houses were blown down. The Governor of Graytown visited the spot subsequently, carrying provisions, &c., for the relief of the sufferers. The same storm passed over the Lake of Nicaragua, causing an immense amount of damage. The Commodore Adams, a lake steamer, was destroyed while lying alongside the wharf at Granada. The loss on the coffee crops has been estimated at $3,000,000. About twenty lives were lost, the whole district around being completely flooded.

The news from Bogota is to the 23d ult. The Simon Bolivar, which brought it, had on board a number of officers for the army corps engaged against the Antioquia rebels. Gen. Reyes Patria had an army corps of 5,000 men. He is the civil and military chief of Tolima. The people of the States of Santander and Boyaco rose *en masse*, offering their services to the Government of the Union of Colombia. On the 9th of October Gen. Santos Acosta attacked the guerrillas of Guasca and took several prisoners, among whom are thirteen of the most noted chiefs of the rebels. Not an enemy now remains in that State save the dispersed remnants of the guerrillas. Señor Para, President of the Union, was about to take the field, and gave orders to detain the steamers Gen. Nieto and Columbia, at Caracoli, to convey his Excellency and the troops about to invade Antioquia by Nare. From Barranquilla the steamer Murillo took the Second Battalion of Bolivar on the 2d inst., to form the vanguard of the army about Zaragoza. Three war bungoes followed, to be stationed at Nechi. The Murillo was to come back to Barranquilla on the 10th of October, to convey to the same place the Third Battalion, joined by the officers brought by the Simon Bolivar, most of whom are Antiequia Liberals. President Para expected to enter into Mevellin soon with 15,000 men, and there were some prospects of an end of the rebellion. Capt. S. Duncan was in command of the Simon Bolivar.

The rebellion continues in the United States of Colombia. The Government intends, it is reported, to raise an army of 30,000 men to suppress it. Fighting has been progressing in Tolima, where Gen. Delgado defeated the rebels under their chief Casabianca. The rebels retreated into Antioquia, and the rebel forces at Manizales, in that State, with whom he formed a junction, are now said to amount to 10,000 men. Gen. Delgado, of the National Army, has joined Gen. Trujilio, in the State of Cauca, and their united forces number 9,000 men. An important fight is expected to take place very soon. The rebels hold Pasto. No movement has yet been made by the national troops in that direction. Gen. Sanchez, with 15,000 men, guards Popayan. From that place the capital is safe from a *coup de main* on the part of the rebels. Foreigners apprehend some danger to their properties, but their lives are not endangered.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

DISASTER ON THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILROAD—AN ENGINEER AND FIREMAN KILLED, AND TWO OTHERS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

An accident of a most frightful character occurred yesterday morning on the New-Jersey Midland Railroad, at Hawthorne, a short distance beyond Paterson. The railroad at that place is carried across the river on one of the Watson iron bridges, about sixty feet long and forty feet high. The road also crosses the Erie Railway track there, at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and an elevation of forty feet. The Erie depot is just under the bridge. Yesterday morning freight-train No. 9, from New-York, which was due at Paterson at 8:05, arrived there on time, and proceeded westward, after taking on a number of empty coal cars, which were put in front of the locomotive. Just before reaching the bridge the lever of the brake on one of the coal cars dropped down, throwing the car from the track. It struck the end of the bridge, jarring it from its moorings, and the whole structure trembled for a moment, and then fell with a crash. The cars and locomotive followed it, and were piled on top of one another. The noise of the crash was heard at a distance of half a mile. John Duen, the engineer, and Patrick McCuliffe, the fireman, must have both seen their danger as the first cars went over, and McCuliffe jumped as the locomotive reached the first abutment; he was crushed under a falling car and reduced to an unrecognizable mass. The engineer bravely stuck to his post, and went down with the engine into the yawning abyss. The locomotive toppled over on her side, and Duen was wedged into the cab. The hissing steam commenced to pour out upon him, and in a short time his flesh was literally par-boiled. His agonizing screams were heard a long distance, and continued until first unconsciousness and then death mercifully released him from his terrible sufferings. The bodies of both men presented a sickening sight when they were taken out and laid upon the ground side by side. Duen resided at Port Jervis and McCuliffe at Middletown. Both were unmarried. H. R. Krum, the conductor, was thrown from the train at the time to save his life, but he received some ugly bruises. James Berthoff, of Middletown, one of the brakemen, had both legs broken, and received internal injuries of so severe a character that he will probably die. He was removed to the Ladies' Hospital in Paterson. The remaining brakeman, who was the only other person on the train, happened to be in the caboose at the time, very fortunately for himself, and escaped uninjured. When the bridge fell one end of it struck the end of the Erie Railway depot, and moved the building from its foundations. A rumor was circulated that an Erie passenger train was just leaving the depot when the bridge fell, and the rear end was struck, but it was found to be untrue. A dispatch was sent to Paterson, and a wrecking train sent out to the scene to remove the debris. This proved to be a difficult job, as fifteen cars, besides the locomotive, were completely wrecked. Travel on the Erie road was impeded and a wrecking train was sent out from Jersey City to assist in removing the wreck. Receiver Hubart and Frank Hoxsey were early on the ground and gave directions for the care of the dead and wounded, after which they superintended the removal of the debris. The two dead bodies were taken in charge by Coroners Meyers and Van Der Bylat, who will hold an inquest this morning. The bridge will be replaced by a Howe Truss wooden bridge and it is expected that travel will be resumed on Monday.

The wreck was cleared from the Erie track at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and travel on the Erie road was resumed.

A MAN KILLED ON THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon an unknown man who had just arrived on a train from the Centennial Exhibition, was killed at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot in Jersey City. One train was going out and another coming in, when he became confused and was knocked down by one of the trains. When he fell his neck rested on the track, and the wheels passing over it severed his head from his body. From papers and a railroad ticket found on his person it is supposed that deceased resided in South Vernon, Mass. The name Dwight Johnson, North Orange, Mass., was written on the back of a card of the Rix House, Philadelphia. The remains were taken in charge by Coroner Gannon.

THE SCARCITY OF WATER.

The following communication concerning the present scarcity of Croton water was sent to President Smith, of the Police Board, by the Commissioner of Public Works yesterday afternoon:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONERS OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1876.

Gen. W. F. Smith, President Police Department:

SIR: The circumstances surrounding the unusual and continued drouth constrains me to request that your department make known to the citizens through a general order, not only the necessity for obedience to the ordinance, of which I wrote to you yesterday, in regard to washing streets, sidewalks, steps, or buildings during the day, but also to abstain from the use of the water at all for such purposes pending the present emergency. Your immediate attention hereto will greatly oblige yours, respectfully, ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of Public Works.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BIDDEFORD, Oct. 27.—By the breaking of a transom-bolt, the accommodation train leaving Portland at 5:30 P. M. on the Boston and Maine Railroad was thrown from the track near Scarboro. George West, of this city, and George Hobbs, proprietor of the Atlantic House at Wells Beach, were seriously injured. Several others were slightly injured. The cars were badly wrecked and the trains delayed some hours.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Sergeant Firth, of the Thirty-first Precinct, was yesterday transferred to the Twenty-fourth Precinct by the Police Board.

Among the callers on Mayor Wickham yesterday was Mr. Smith Ely, Jr., the Tammany candidate for Mr. Wickham's chair.

The body of an unknown man, about thirty years of age, was found floating in the North River, near Pier No. 6, yesterday, and was taken to the Morgue for identification.

This is the last day for registration in this City. All Republicans who have not already registered should do so to-day; otherwise they cannot vote at the approaching election.

The steam-ship Acapulco, Capt. Clapp, of the Pacific Mail Line, while entering the port of Aspinwall on the 9th inst. was struck by lightning and her topmast shivered down to her lowest mast, a distance of forty feet. No person was injured.

Rev. Chauncey Giles, minister of the Swedenborgian Church, in East Thirty-fifth street, will deliver a sermon to-morrow morning on "Man's Place in the Creation: How He is Related to God on One Side of His Nature, and is Different from Animals on the Other."

Very little progress was made yesterday by Mr. J. J. Anderson, the Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, in arriving at the assets and liabilities of the company. Mr. Anderson says he is more strongly of the opinion that the policy-holders will sustain no loss.

A meeting of the creditors of James Cockcroft, law bookseller, was held yesterday at the office of Register Williams. Mr. S. J. Ahern was appointed Assignee. The liabilities foot up $94,000, and the assets, as returned, consist of a watch and wearing apparel valued at $300. The creditors manifest great indignation at the statement.

The paintings which were recovered from the cabin of the yacht Mohawk have been repainted and retouched by the original artists, and the colors brought out as fresh as when they were first painted. They are to have new frames and are to be placed in Mr. Garner's old home in Thirty-third street for preservation as heirlooms of the family.

BROOKLYN.

This is the last day for registration in New-York City. Republicans who have not already registered should not fail to do so to-day.

Thomas Deroy, of No. 214 Fourteenth street, yesterday caused the arrest of Jacob Reitzheimer, a conductor, on a charge of robbing him of a watch, valued at $100, and $4 in money.

Charles W. Saunders was last night removed by the Police Board from the position of Inspector of Election in the Twenty-eighth Election District of the Fifth Assembly District, and Edward H. Baker was appointed as his successor.

Bella Ward, aged eighteen years, of No. 1 Emmet street, was arrested yesterday morning, charged with being an accomplice of Mary Conklin, who was arrested on Thursday evening, charged with stealing $200 worth of wearing apparel from Sarah A. Allen, of No. 46 Concord street.

Dr. A. W. Shepard yesterday held a post-mortem examination on the body of Patrick Stines, of Maspeth, Long Island, which was found on Thursday morning floating in the water at the foot of Forty-ninth street. He gave it as his opinion that Mr. Stines came to his death by drowning, and that the abrasions of the scalp were caused by being eaten by fishes, and coming in contact with rocks such as line the shores of the bay.

The first monthly reception of Evening School No. 1, corner of Adams and Concord streets, took place last evening. The exercises consisted of piano solos, recitations, songs and declamations, by several of the male and female pupils of Day School No. 1. The school of Mr. S. C. Abbott, Principal is in charge with a competent corps of teachers. There are seventeen classes—twelve male and five female—with an average aggregate attendance of nearly 400 pupils.

The dead body of John N. Mitchell, residing at No. 260 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, and employed as a private watchman in the neighborhood of Fort Greene Park, was found at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in a vacant lot on Cumberland street, between Myrtle and Willoughby avenues. There were no marks of foul play on the body. Mitchell was formerly a member of the Metropolitan Police force. Death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease.

James Hayes, formerly of Boston, was arrested yesterday on board the ship Minnesota, now lying at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, for a robbery committed some time since in Boston. Hayes is accused of stealing $1,400 from the office of a saw-mill and escaping with it to New-York. Neither the officers followed him, but did not succeed in arresting him until he had spent the money and enlisted in the Navy-yard. He was handed over to the Boston officers on a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts, and taken back to Boston for trial.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The celebration of the Battle of White Plains will take place to-day at 2 P. M. Major Gen. James W. Husted, Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York, will lay the corner-stone of the monument which is to be erected on Chatterton Hill, with full Masonic rites. The address will be delivered by Hon. Clarkson N. Potter.

NEW-JERSEY.

This is the last day for registration in New-York City. Republicans who have not already registered should not fail to do so to-day.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday, Thomas Drum, who had previously pleaded guilty to a charge of atrocious assault and battery on Patrick Brannagan, was sentenced to State Prison for eighteen months.

During the parade of the Lippincott Minute Men at Union Hill Thursday night, a little boy who stood close to the muzzle of their cannon while it was being fired off, was badly burned about the head, face, and breast. The Police authorities have prohibited the firing of cannon in the streets of Jersey City.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey yesterday afternoon a resolution was passed offering a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and $1,000 for the conviction of the party or parties who misplaced the switch at Evons Station on the night of Oct. 24, which resulted in the loss of three lives and the wounding of fourteen passengers.

Patrick Bayley, aged seven years, was run over by a coal cart at Mitchell's coal yard, No. 141 Commerce street, Newark, Thursday evening, and instantly killed. The boy was hanging to the rail of the cart, when the driver suddenly turned around, and he was thrown off. One of the wheels passed over his head. The boy resided with his parents at No. 137 South Canal street.

John Walker, aged sixty years, jumped from a rapidly-moving Erie Railway train, at Passaic, yesterday morning, and was hurled with so much violence against a board fence that he went clean through it, making a hole with jagged edges, like that made by a stone thrown through a pane of glass. He was picked up unconscious, and found to be badly bruised and cut, but not dangerously injured. His escape from death was miraculous.

John Shults, of New Brunswick, whose remarkable case has already been mentioned

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DEMOCRATIC DISHONESTY.

STUPENDOUS FRAUDS ATTEMPTED.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO VIOLATE THE ELECTION LAWS IN PHILADELPHIA—FIFTY THOUSAND FRAUDULENT TAX RECEIPTS PREPARED—THE RINGLEADER ARRESTED—ALL THE PAPERS IN THE HANDS OF THE POLICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—We have just arrested Henry Marcus, an ex-member of the select Council from the Fourth Ward and Treasurer of the Democratic City Executive Committee. He was coming from the Democratic State Committee rooms with a paper, prepared to issue 50,000 fraudulent tax receipts. A warrant has been issued for Samuel Josephs, a Democratic candidate for the Legislature, who is charged with conspiring with the said Marcus to violate the Election laws of the Commonwealth. We have unearthed one of the most stupendous frauds ever attempted in this city. All the fraudulent papers have been captured by the Police.

CHRISTIAN KNEASS,
Chairman Republican City Central Committee.

HOW THE SCHEME WAS DISCOVERED.

LOOKING FOR PAPER WITH A PECULIAR WATER-MARK—TILDEN'S TOOLS CAUGHT IN THE VERY ACT—TWO LARGE BUNDLES OF BOGUS RECEIPTS CAPTURED—THE CREDIT DUE TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The Police last night captured paper for issuing 50,000 bogus tax receipts in this city in the hands of two prominent members of the Democratic Party. It seems that a few days ago Hon. Christian Kneass, Chairman of the Republican City Committee, to whom the credit for unearthing this great fraud is due, was informed that the Democracy intended to flood the City with bogus tax receipts, but that the great trouble was to procure paper with the water-marks "Personal tax, 1876," on it. At last the paper was obtained, and to-night, while the rank and file of the party were giving Gen. McClellan, of moth powder fame, a reception, a wagon came out of Griswold's alley, near Sixth and Bainbridge streets, in the Fourth Ward. This was followed by Detective Harry Weyle. The carriage was driven to the headquarters of the Democratic State Central Committee, No. 1,014 Walnut street. Here Henry Marcus, ex-member of the City Council from the Fourth Ward, alighted. Soon Samuel Josephs, a leader of the Democracy, and candidate for the Legislature in the Twenty-eighth District, appeared. In a short time Marcus and Josephs appeared, coming from the headquarters each carrying a large bundle. The bundles were placed in the carriage, and Marcus got in. Josephs went up Watnut street. Detective Weyle and a couple of officers followed in another carriage, and on Locust street, below Tenth, overhauled the carriage containing the bogus receipts. The party were driven to Police Headquarters, where it was found that it was a great capture, the receipts having the required water-mark, and could not be detected from the genuine. Marcus was given a hearing, and held in $5,000 bail for violating the Election laws. A warrant was issued for Josephs, and he will be arrested before morning. The driver of the carriage said the receipts were to be taken to the printing-house of Gilleen & Nagle, in Fifth street, below Walnut. This capture prevents the consummation of the greatest fraud which had ever been attempted here, and shows where the party of reform intended to get their votes.

A WARNING TO WORKING MEN.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF THE DISASTROUS EFFECT TILDEN'S ELECTION WOULD HAVE ON BUSINESS INTERESTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice your correspondent writes from Buffalo that parties in Olean, N. Y., have $175,000 lying idle, awaiting investment in a manufacturing interest if Hayes is elected, but which will be withdrawn if Tildén is elected. We have a parallel case here. A manufacturing interest will be started here, with $100,000 or more capital, which will employ one hundred to one hundred and fifty men, if Hayes is elected, but not a dollar will be invested in it if Tilden is elected. The projectors are among our most successful and wealthy business men.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Oct. 27, 1876. H.

THE BRITISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE VOYAGE OF THE ARCTIC AND DISCOVERY—THE IMPRACTICABILITY OF REACHING THE NORTH POLE.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Capt. Nares, commander of the Arctic Expedition, has sent a telegram to the Admiralty, announcing his return. His dispatch contains only the following additional particulars of the voyage: "The Polar Sea is never navigable. The ordinary ice averages eighty feet in thickness. Animal life and the northerly migration of birds ends south of Cape Colombia. A memorial tablet was erected to Capt. Hall, of the Polaris Expedition, at Polaris Bay. Esquimaux traces cease on the west shore in latitude 80° 52', whence they cross to Greenland. The impracticability of reaching the North Pole was proved. All the neighboring lands were examined." The telegram confirms all the details of the expedition transmitted to the United States in yesterday's and last night's dispatches.

The expedition brought home a specimen of wheat deposited by the American steamer Polaris while on her Arctic voyage.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

SELF-MUTILATION AMONG THE SERVIAN SOLDIERS—THE SUCCESS OF THE MONTENEGRINS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A *Times* dispatch from Belgrade confirms the statement that self-wounding is again becoming frequent among the Servians. The dispatch says: During the fight at Krevet a distinguished officer brought half of a Russian battalion to the front, saying he was compelled to leave the other half behind to prevent the Servians from running away.

RAGUSA, Oct. 28.—Dervish Pasha has withdrawn from Podgeritza to the Grondy district in the rear of Palatka. The surrender of Medun to the Montenegrins has produced a strong impression in Albania. The Montenegrins have liberated the Albanian prisoners taken during the recent fighting.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LATEST PHASE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS—THE MAINTENANCE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE—THE SERVIAN CABINET DIFFICULTY—AN EXTRAORDINARY COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The article published in an official form in this morning's *Post*, explanatory of the latest phase of the negotiations on the Eastern Question, a portion of which was sent to the United States, also says: If an armistice is agreed upon then comes the question of a conference. Russia objects to Turkish participation therein. It may be assumed that this refers solely to the position of a power deliberating on its own case. Obviously if six Powers meet to discuss recommendations to be made to a seventh, there is something anomalous in giving the latter the casting vote in their decisions, but it is impossible for a moment to consent to the exclusion of Turkey from the European system, of which, in virtue of the Treaty of Paris, she forms a part. It ought to be practicable to find a method by which a representative of the Porte may sit in a conference so as to obviate this difficulty. Before a conference is summoned, the questions of its basis and objects, which might occasion protracted and dangerous debate, should by unanimous agreement be reduced to the simplest terms, which may be stated thus: The basis of the conference is the maintenance of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire; the object is the amelioration of the condition of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, this basis could not alarm Turkey, regarding her sovereign rights; this object is one which Russia professed alone to have in view. We are not without foundation for the hope that the solution here foreshadowed may be happily effected. The *Pall Mall Gazette* in a leading article to-day takes quite a hopeful view of the peace prospects.

A despatch from Vienna to the TIMES, states that Prince Anerspergs reply in the Reicharath, yesterday, to the interpellations on the Eastern question, is not satisfactory. There will probably be an animated debate on the subject in that body.

BELGRADE, Oct. 28.—The Servian Cabinet difficulty is in a fair way of being settled. It is probable that M. Nicolich will consent to retain the portfolio of Minister of War. A telegram from the Minister of the Interior at Beligrad, to Prime Minister Ristics in reply to an inquiry, says the Turks have not taken Djunis.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.—An extraordinary council of Ministers was held on Thursday, to consider the armistice question. The German, Russian, Austrian, and Italian Ambassadors conferred together on Friday. Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, will have an interview with the Sultan to-day.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL—THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND MINCING LANE MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Stock Exchange was much calmer this week, and the principal securities generally advanced. The preparation for Monday's settlement in foreign stocks and bonds has thus far disclosed no embarrassments. The Continental bourses have also been much firmer and calmer. There has been a considerable "bull" movement in Anglo-American and Direct Cable shares, in consequence of reports of a fusion or working agreement. Such an arrangement has undoubtedly been discussed by the parties in interest, but its consummation is improbable. The discount rate has been well maintained, considering the limited number of bills and the large amount of floating capital. To-day's market was quiet but firm, with a generally upward tendency.

In the Mincing lane markets an almost general improvement is noted, with some return of speculative feeling. The political rumors have not had much effect. Sugar continues active and has advanced ten to twenty shillings per ton, and holders yesterday were even asking more. The supply of plantation Ceylon Coffee is running out; buyers are eager, and prices are 2s. @3s. per cwt. higher. Tea is quiet and dull, Rice is rather higher. Saltpetre is firm, but the demand has slackened.

The *Times* to-day in its financial article, says the feeling that war is staved off at least for the Winter, becomes much more prevalent, and inclining to stock operations for a rise.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

THE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY—A 100-TON GUN FOR THE ITALIAN NAVY—A TERRIBLE ENGINE OF WAR.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Complete returns of the election for the Prussian Chamber of Deputies held yesterday give the following result: National Liberals, 177; Centre Party, 86; Progressists, 66; the various conservative sections, 70; Poles, 15; Particularists 5, and 14 of no declared party. The result does not materially alter the political attitude of the Chambers.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The *Times* publishes a dispatch from Spezia which says that the trials of the hundred-ton Armstrong gun made for the Italian Government were eminently successful. A bolt fired with 341 pounds of powder attained a velocity of 1,500 feet per second, smashed solid wrought iron plates twenty two inches thick, completely pierced the strong backing and thirty-inch skin of a target, the resistance of which is supposed to equal the sides of the great Italian ironclad Duilio, and had enough velocity remaining to have smashed the other side of the ship, and would have carried complete ruin into her interior. An equal charge completely demolished soft steel plates of Schneider manufacture, but did not penetrate the backing, though it is stated the shock would have so shaken the structure of a vessel like the Duilio as to cause a leak. The heaviest blow of the bolt equaled 31,250 foot tons.

SENATOR BLAINE IN CHICAGO.

A MAGNIFICENT OVATION—OVER 15,000 PERSONS PRESENT—A VIGOROUS SPEECH ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The reception in this city to-night to Hon. James G. Blaine was a magnificent ovation in point of numbers and enthusiasm. The Exposition Building, in which he spoke, was filled to its extremest limit, the attendance reaching between fifteen and twenty thousand—fully as large as the turnout to listen to Col. Robert Ingersoll on last Saturday evening. Mr. Blaine spoke nearly two hours, reviewing constically and with great vigor, the objectionable features and record of the Democrat Party. His speech was enthusiastically received, and the whole demonstration takes a leading place with the most remarkable gatherings of the campaign. The Republicans here have secured the appointment of Election Supervisors, under the law of 1871, and are making a preliminary canvass o every ward of Chicago with a view to the detection and punishment of all frauds which may be attempted or perpetrated.

LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS.

MIDDLETOWN, Oct. 28.—J. D. Rockafeller, of this place, was nominated by the Republican Convention to-day for member of Assembly from the Second District of Orange County. Stewart L. Durland is the Democratic candidate.

THE SHOT-GUN CANVASS.

DEMOCRATS CASTING THE RESULT.

SOUTH CAROLINA TO GIVE TILDEN AND HAMPTON TEN THOUSAND MAJORITY—FOUR DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN TO BE ELECTED—"WE HAVE SHOT-GUNS ENOUGH TO DO IT"—THE TRUTH ABOUT THE DEMOCRATIC NEGROES—ARE THE BLACK MEN STILL SLAVES?

From our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Monday, Oct. 23, 1876.

The leaders of the shot-gun campaign in South Carolina confidently predict that they will carry the State for Tilden and Hampton by a majority at least ten thousand votes. There are many reasons to believe that this prophecy will be fulfilled. If it is, the war was a failure and the passage of the constitutional amendments a farce. By the acts of reconstruction the right of suffrage was guaranteed to the negroes of the South. Those acts were passed by the Congress of the United States, and if Messrs. Tilden and Hampton receive a majority in South Carolina, it will be because the acts in question are ignored and trampled upon by the supporters of the gentlemen named. In short, to be successful in the approaching election, the Democrats of South Carolina must openly defy the laws enacted by the national legislature. To prove this I need only refer to the last census, which shows that the State has 184,943 male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age. Of this number 110,744 are colored and 74,199 are white, the colored majority being 36,545. There are at least 4,000 white Republicans in South Carolina, but I will not take them into consideration at this time. To prove the Republican majority it is only necessary to state that nearly every one of the 110,744 colored males over twenty-one years of age would vote the Republican ticket if they were left to follow their own inclination and do as they wished. Wade Hampton's talk about colored Democrats is simply humbug, nothing more, nothing less. He knows, as every white man in the State knows and admits privately, that there are not two thousand negroes in all South Carolina who would vote the Democratic ticket freely and from choice. Every observing Southern traveler knows that a colored Democrat is a curiosity. I have spent months in this State, I have traveled through every county in it, and I know of only seven black men who willingly support Tilden and Hampton. One of them is a barber in Columbia, who has been nominated for a minor office on the Democratic ticket. The others are old family servants of leading Democrats who are opposed to the rifle club and shot-gun policy.

WHY THE NEGROES ARE REPUBLICANS.

It is very easy to understand why the negroes are all Republicans; right or wrong they are the most "clannish" people in this country. For generations every white man's hand was raised against them, and now it is no wonder that they do not join what is called here "the white man's party," "the anti-nigger army." They are a grateful people, and they know that they owe their freedom, their manhood to the Republican Party. They all want to vote—to do so is a religion with them—and they all want to vote the Republican ticket. If such were not the case, why have they been frightened away from the polls? Why are hundreds of them now hiding like hunted slaves in the swamps of Barnwell and Aiken? Why have they been whipped, beaten, kicked, intimidated, starved, cut, shot, murdered in all the up country of South Carolina? The blood-thirsty Butler, the hero of the Hamburg massacre or Gen. Gary, "the unreconstructed" idol of the Edgefield rebels, may answer these questions as they have done others of the same sort, by the general assertion that thousands of negroes have already pledged themselves to vote the Democratic ticket, and hundreds of them have joined the Democratic clubs and march in the Democratic processions. Such assertions are ridiculously false, and are only made to deceive people at the North. After the election the Democrats will doubtless recall them for the purpose of covering up the methods by which the Republican majority was overcome and a Democratic victory secured. Then the people will be told as they were after the Mississippi election: "Oh, we always knew it would be so. It was a foregone conclusion; thousands of negroes joined the Democratic clubs and voted the Democratic ticket.

I have been at some trouble to get at the truth in regard to this matter, and I find that in the Counties of Anderson, Greenville, Chesterfield, Horry, Lexington, Marion, Oconee, Pickens, and Spartanburg, which go to make up the pronounced white district, between fifteen and eighteen hundred black men have been forced into promising to vote for Hampton; but, as a number of them tell their friends, they will not keep this promise if they can possibly avoid doing so. In "bloody Aiken," and unreconstructed Edgefield, about five hundred colored men have promised to vote the Democratic ticket. These two thousand or twenty-three hundred are all the Democrats have any right to count upon. Every other negro who votes the Democratic ticket will do so because it would be death to refuse, and on the 7th of November next every black man who fails to vote will fail because he dare not go to the polls. This is the simple truth about what Gen. Wade Hampton calls "the great multitude of negroes who are going to vote the Democratic ticket." The wild statements that "hundreds of negroes have joined the Democratic clubs, and march in the Democratic processions," have about the same foundation. It was reported in all the Democratic papers in the State and in Georgia that at the Hampton meeting held in Edgefield a few days ago more than two hundred colored men marched in line with the Democratic clubs. There were just twenty-three negroes in that procession. At the Aiken meeting held on Friday last there were nineteen colored men and boys in line. Two of them assured me that they would have been whipped if they refused to join the procession, yet the following item is now going the rounds of the South Carolina and Georgia press: "At the glorious Hampton ratification meeting held in Aiken, nearly three hundred uniformed colored men marched in line with the white Reformers. They have all pledged themselves to vote against the Radical usurper."

ROAD-LINING.

It will be remembered that what is known as "road-lining" was one of the plans resorted to by the Democrats of Mississippi to keep the negroes away from the polls. Timid by birth, timid from long years of servitude, timid by habit, timid by education, the black men of the South are the most easily frightened people in the world. If one of "the superior race" look crooked at them they are almost ready to go down on their knees, and at sight of a gun in the hands of a white man, most of them run for their lives. Against such a people "the road-lining plan" can of course be used with great effect, and as it can now be definitely stated that the rifle-club leaders are preparing to put it into practice on election day, it may be well to explain some of its principal features. In South Carolina, as in all the Southern States, the polling places are few and far apart. In some instances it is necessary for a man to ride or walk a number of miles to get to the ballot-box. In what is known as the "up-country" of South Carolina, this ride has to be taken through a lonely and thinly-settled country, and there are only two or three roads leading to the central places where the polls are situated. The plan of the Democratic leaders is to "line" these roads on election day with armed and mounted members of the rifle clubs. A company of these men, under the command of a Captain or some minor officer, will be stationed at every cross-road and at intervals along all the highways and foot-paths through the woods. As a black man going in the direction of the polling places approaches, he will be stopped by these men and asked where he is going. If he replies "to vote," they will warn him that there is going to be a fight at the polls, and that he had better go home. If he still insists upon going on, and there are no United States troops in the neighborhood, he will be beaten until he is insensible, and then left as a warning to those who come after him. The Democratic leaders have coolly considered and arranged this plan, and they estimate that if it is properly carried out at least 10,000 negroes can be kept away from the polls in the up country and middle counties.

Among other things, the Democrats predict that they will elect four out of the five Congressmen to be voted for at the approaching election. A few days ago in Columbia a rifle-club leader was boasting that they would do so. "You will," said a brave but indiscreet white Republican, "if you have shot-guns enough." "Well, by ——, we have got them," was the Democrat's reply. Of course, when people talk in this way, legal majorities do not count for much, still the following figures may be of interest: In the First Congressional District there are 20,523 colored and 14,147 white voters. The white vote in the Second District is 10,750, and the colored 24,273. In the Third District there are 18,295 white and 20,918 colored voters. In the Fourth District the voting population is: white, 18,970; colored, 19,957. Of the whites, at least 1,000 vote the Republican ticket. In the Fifth District there are 12,037 white and 25,065 colored voters. In the face of these overwhelming Republican majorities, it might be well for Wade Hampton and his friends to tell the public just how many shot-guns they will need, and how many negroes they will have to whip and kill to elect four Democratic Congressmen. H. C.

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

A LARGE MEETING IN PASSAIC—ELOQUENT SPEECH BY CHARLES H. TREAT—AN EFFECTIVE AND CONVINCING ARGUMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PASSAIC, Oct. 28.—Rettinger's Hall was crowded to overflowing with an attentive audience to listen to Charles H. Treat, Esq., of Bath, Me., on the issues of the hour. Owing to a delay of the train Mr. Treat did not arrive until after 9 o'clock. His address was intensely logical and convincing. He referred to Tilden's action as Governor in signing the specie payment bill passed by the Legislature of New York, in striking contrast with his later views of the no-fixed-day policy of resumption for the United States; showing him to be unworthy the confidence of the people. He endorsed the work done by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and stated that revelations made in its columns the past two days concerning the Beody matter and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, were made known to him two years ago, but in such a manner that he could not make them public, though he knew them to be true. He made a telling hit on the danger of the payment of the rebel claims by showing the record of the Democratic Party through its legislators in the several States on the ratification of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, which he forcibly presented in tabular form showing that fourteen Southern States were overwhelmingly opposed to it, while the record in New-Jersey stood: Senate, yeas, 11; nays, 10; House, yeas, 31; nays, 24. New York: Senate, yeas, 23; nays, 3; House, yeas, 76; nays, 40—or a solid Democratic opposition all round. This he claimed, gave great force to the opinion that the claims would be presented and allowed if Tilden is elected. During the campaign there has not been such an effective and convincing argument as this, and with the rousing meeting to be held next Friday night, Passaic may be relied on to do her duty for Hayes and Wheeler and the general ticket. At the close, three times three were given with a will for the speaker, Hayes and Wheeler, James G. Blaine, of Maine, and for the numerous ladies who were present.

HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—Capt. Bremner, of the steam-ship Chilian, from Kingston, Jamaica, reports the severest hurricane ever experienced at Grand Caymans Island, lasting from the 17th to the 21st inst. One hundred and seventy houses, and a large number of fruit trees were destroyed. A portion of the island was submerged, and a large number of cattle washed away. The inhabitants are in a destitute condition, having lost all their provisions. All the provisions that could be spared from the Chilian were given them. Capt. Bremner reports that he boarded the Norwegian bark Niard, from Porto Rico for New-Orleans, with fifty-five bags of coffee, which was wrecked during the hurricane at Grand Caymans. The vessel was badly wrecked, and the cargo entirely washed out. The bodies of three of the crew were found; two alongside, and one on board the bark. It was learned from the islanders that the bark's papers had been taken possession of by a magistrate. Nothing could be learned of the fate of the balance of the crew.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER'S TROUBLES.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 28.—The *Workingman*, a Cooper and Cary organ, was to appear as a Republican sheet to-day. The business managers took out articles which had been written by C. Benjamin Johnson, editor, in favor of Col. Wright for Congress, and inserted one for Payne, Republican. When Mr. Johnson discovered it he ordered the printing to be stopped, but was disobeyed and driven from the office by threats of violence. He applied to the court for an injunction, but before it could be served part of the edition was run off and circulated. The *Workingman* circulates largely among laboring men. The affair caused a great deal of excitement in political circles.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The jury in the case of Joannah Turbin, colored, indicted for the murder of her husband, on July 5 last, came into court today about 4 P. M. with a verdict of guilty, accompanied, however, with a petition to the President, signed by the full panel, to commute the death penalty to that of imprisonment for life. The Judge presiding, and also the District Attorney, expressed their intention to give their personal attention to the furthering of the object of the petition, which will also receive the signatures of the prisoner's counsel.

VIOLATING THE REVENUE LAWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 28.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Bond presiding, Ezekiel Myers, recently convicted of illicit distilling in Petersburg, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $5,000. John Minholland, porter of the steamer Wyanoke, convicted yesterday of violation of the Internal Revenue laws, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000.

THE CONTEST IN NEW-YORK.

ONONDAGA, CORTLAND, MADISON AND JEFFERSON.

THE PEOPLE WIDE AWAKE AND ENTHUSIASTIC FOR HAYES AND WHEELER—MORE EVIDENCES OF TILDEN'S LATEST CORRUPT BARGAIN—AN INCREASED MAJORITY PROMISED FROM ALL THE COUNTRY ABOUT SYRACUSE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1876.

Syracuse is the handsomest, the best built, the most active, wide awake, enterprising and business-like of all the cities of the interior of the State; and, judging from appearances, it is the wealthiest in proportion to its population. It has excellent schools, an abundance of churches, good streets, fine public buildings, elegant private residences, and an intelligent population. In a word, it is just the kind of place where spurious Democracy of the modern type, and spurious Reformers of the type of Samuel J. Tilden, would not be expected to thrive, and they don't. There is no city in the State that is sure to furnish so little comfort to an anxious Democrat on the night of election as Syracuse. It never took any stock in the fraud who is now running as the Democratic candidate for President. Two years ago, when the "tidal wave" that bore him into the Gubernatorial chair swept over and engulfed the greater portion of the State, Syracuse and Onondaga County gave 2,230 majority against him. Tilden is fond of attributing his unpopularity in Syracuse to the "Canal Ring." But this was before he inaugurated his Canal raid, or had conceived the idea of running for the Presidency on the hobby of "reform." In fact his Canal raid helped in Onondaga County so long as the people were deceived with the idea that it was a sincere effort at reform instead of being a political trick, as is shown by the fact that in the following year (1875) the majority against his ticket was reduced to 1,880. But when it became evident that his boasted crusade against the canal theories was not going to produce any fruits, and that it had been gotten up solely for the purpose of advancing the political fortunes of Samuel J. Tilden and crushing out his political enemies, the people of Onondaga County of both parties, who admire honesty and detest hypocrisy, cast him off as a sham and a fraud. They will show their estimate of him in November by increasing their majority against him to 3,000 or 3,500. And they will not have the aid of what Tilden calls the "Canal Ring," either. It would not amount to half a dozen votes if they did, but the truth is that the Democrats whom Tilden tried to crush by calling them Canal thieves are taking no part in the campaign. They are not of course working for the man who tried to ruin them because he was not their first choice for President; neither are they working for his opponent. One of them, indeed, and that one the man who was most shabbily treated of all by Tilden, has shown so much of Christian forgiveness or so little of self-respect as to take the stump for his enemy. Attorney General Pratt, who, at the instigation of Tilden, was undermined and superseded in his own office by the sneaking "nincompoop" whom he had given a position out of charity, is now actually recommending Tilden to the highest office in the gift of the people. Such meekness and magnanimity surely deserve a reward, and Pratt's friends hope, and some of them expect, that Tilden will be able to repay him—but not with a Government office.

In addition to a majority of 3,000 and upward that Onondaga County will give for Hayes and Wheeler and the Republican State ticket, she will send three Republicans to the Assembly, and, with the aid of Cortland County, will elect a Republican member of Congress in the person of Hon. Frank Hiscock, of this city. From the First Assembly District Gov. Alvord will be returned by an overwhelming majority to his old seat in the Assembly, and in the Second and Third Districts the last year's members, Messrs. Carroll Smith, of the Syracuse *Journal*, and C. Fred Herbst will be re-elected by a majority equally decisive. The Republicans are united and harmonious in this county, and prepared to move in solid column on the enemy's works next Tuesday week. Preliminary to the movement they are to have a grand demonstration of Union soldiers here next Tuesday afternoon and evening. After the ignominous failure of the soldiers' demonstration which the Democrats attempted to get up in Albany the other day, a few of the Union soldiers who reside in Syracuse suggested the idea of having a gathering of their old comrades here some day before election. The suggestion was caught up with eagerness, and the result was shown in the columns of the Syracuse *Standard* yesterday, where the names and residences of over twelve hundred men who fought for their country in the Union Army are appended to the call for the gathering. Every one of them resides in this county, and I am told that there are less than a dozen Union soldiers all told in Onondaga County who are in favor of Tilden for President, and every one of them was either a deserter or came out of the service with a stain on his reputation. The demonstration on Tuesday next will be participated in by soldiers from other counties, and will be one of the largest and most notable gatherings of the campaign.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

The adjoining County of Cortland, which, together with Onondaga comprises this Congressional District, is alive with enthusiasm, and is conducting the campaign for Hayes and Wheeler with vigor and remarkable success. No Republican there estimates the majority for the national and State tickets at less than twelve hundred, and from that up to fifteen hundred. Last year it was less than seven hundred, and in 1872 it was 1,200. The Republicans have nominated for Assembly in that county Charles McGraw, whose election is certain, and the county will give its full party majority for Frank Hiscock for Congress.

MADISON COUNTY.

Ex-Senator Kellogg, of this county, informs me that Republican prospects there never looked brighter than they do now. The party has made a thorough canvass of the county, under the supervision of A. M. Holmes, the Chairman of the County Committee, and the lowest estimated majority for Hayes and Wheeler and the State ticket is 2,000. Last year the Republican majority was 1,200 and in 1872 it was 2,200. Two Republican Members of the Assembly are certain to be elected from this county. Both of the nominees are new men and both bear an excellent reputation In the First District the nominee is A. N. Sheldon, formerly District Attorney of the county, and in the Second District Dr. Merchant Billington. Mr. Baker the present member of Congress from the Oswego and Madison District resides in this county, and is running for re-election without opposition thus far, as the Democrats cannot find a man who dares enter the field against him. Tilden's incompetent Attorney General Fairchild, also resides in this county and is trying hard to be of service to his master, but he has made as little headway thus far as he has in serving the State as prosecuting officer. They call him Lord Dundreary in his native village, where he has more reputation for hair and eye-glasses than for brains.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Reports from Jefferson County are more encouraging for the Republicans than from almost any county in the State. There never was a more lively campaign than is now being carried on there by both parties. Meetings are held nightly in all parts of the county, and were never so fully attended and enthusiastic on the Republican side as now. There has not been anything like a full vote of this county polled since the last Presidential election. Last year the Republican majority was only about seven hundred. This year it will approach nearer two thousand. Last year the Republicans and Democrats elected one Assemblyman each. This year the chances are in favor of the election of two Republicans.

Charles F. Skinner is the Republican candidate in the First District and Henry W. Spicer in the Second District.

A GREAT MEETING IN ITHACA—AN ELOQUENT SPEECH BY EX-GOV. NOYES, OF OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ITHACA, Oct. 28.—Another of the series of political meetings with which Republicans here have been favored in this campaign was held to-night, ex-Gov. E. F. Noyes, of Ohio, being the speaker. Mr. Noyes held the undivided and delighted attention of an audience of over a thousand people for nearly two hours. He showed, in a clear, logical, and convincing manner, the qualities of the Republican party which entitle it to the continued confidence of the people of the United States, and as the personal and intimate friend of our candidate for the Presidency for a period of twenty years, rendered such a tribute to the man and patriot Hayes as took his auditors entirely by storm, and provoked the most vigorous and prolonged applause, closed by three rousing cheers. The address left a profound impression on all thinking men present, whether Democrats or Republicans, and will have incalculable effect for good in this section during the remainder of the campaign.

On Wednesday, Nov. 1, a grand mass meeting will be held at Ithaca, at which Senator Blaine, Hon. Gainsha A. Grow, and others will deliver addresses. Preparations are under way for the largest political meeting here at that time ever held in Tompkins County. Republican organizations in numbers of the adjacent towns and villages have already expressed their intention of being here at that time, and there are many others yet to hear from. We have the enemy on the run in this section, and we will keep jogging at a lively gait until they are finally defeated.

FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION IN TROY—TACTICS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, Oct. 28.—There is no disguising the fact that Tilden's "still hunt" here means a large fraudulent registry. Three arrests have already been made. An ex-convict named Lynch was found illegally registered. Another man came over from West Troy, which is in Albany County, and registered. Yesterday, James Kavany, a Democratic Supervisor of Election, was arrested for registering a minor aged twenty, who had declined to register himself, and allowed Kavany to do so. More arrests will follow.

SERIOUS FIRE IN ROME.

THE FORT STANWIX KNITTING MILL DESTROYED—LOSS $65,000.

A destructive fire occurred in Rome, N. Y., Friday night. The Fort Stanwix Knitting Mill, owned by Messrs. Mudge & Ames, was entirely consumed. The fire originated in the engine-room, but its cause has not yet been ascertained. The building was of stone, built about the year 1815, and designed for a United States arsenal. It had been used as a knitting mill about four years. The interior of the mill was entirely destroyed, with all the looms and a large quantity of raw material. The lots is estimated at from $65,000 to $70,000. The insurance is about $40,000. One hundred operatives are thrown out of employment by the disaster, and Rome loses one of its largest industries. The mill was surrounded by houses occupied by mill hands, but they were saved from destruction. There was a Democratic mass-meeting the same night, and a torchlight procession, and when the alarm was given it was supposed to be false and intended to break up the procession. Hence many of the firemen failed to respond promptly to the alarm. Otherwise, it is thought, the building might have been saved.

OTHER FIRES.

The grand stand, judges' stand, poultry-house, sheds, and fencing of the fair grounds leased by the Louisiana Jockey Club, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The main exhibition building was also considerably damaged. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

A house and barn in Fall River, Mass., owned by Thomas Healey, with their contents, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $2,000; insured. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

Lyster Bennett & Co., wholesale stationers, on St. Paul street, Montreal, failed yesterday. Their liabilities are $40,000, and the assets are nominally placed at the same figure.

A fire on the estate of W. E. Baker, at Wellesley, Mass., destroyed the white porcelain building and a large quantity of valuable plants. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $1,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The United States steamer Gettysburg sailed last night from Halifax for the Azores.

The total interments yesterday at Savannah, Ga., were six, including one of yellow fever.

Yesterday's admissions to the Centennial were: At full fee, 77,589; at half fee, 1,171.

The first cargo of Malaga fruit sold in Halifax yesterday at prices somewhat lower than last year's.

In a game of base-ball at Boston yesterday, the Bostons again defeated the Hartfords by a score of 13 to 9.

The United States steamer Tallapoosa, Commander McRitchie, arrived at Boston yesterday from Portsmouth.

Hills & Haven, furniture dealers, Watertown, N. Y., have failed. Their liabilities are $23,000, and assets probably $12,000.

Captain Williams, of Liverpool, N. S., of the brig Zerelina, and his child, were drowned on the voyage out to Demerara.

Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D.D., of the Western Theological Seminary, in Allegheny City, died suddenly yesterday morning.

The report of a proposed Fenian raid into Canada, telegraphed from St. Albans Friday night, is pronounced to be without foundation.

The Lacrosse match yesterday, between the Montreal and Shamrock clubs, was won by the former getting the first, second, and fifth games.

The car, machine, and carpenter shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company at Great Bend, Penn., were burned last night. Loss about $12,000.

It is understood that the Northern Railroad yesterday morning paid over to the Canadian Government £100,000 sterling—the amount required to cancel a Government lien.

Henry C. Miller was arrested at Providence, R. I., yesterday afternoon for stealing a horse and wagon from Col. S. J. Lane, of Lunenburg, Mass. The horse has been recovered, but the wagon is still missing.

W. J. Lewis, Superintendent of the East Franklin Colliery at Lower Rauech Creek, Penn., was run over and killed while walking down the slope yesterday afternoon. Sixty cars passed over his body before the accident was discovered.

Yesterday morning, in Port Chester, N. Y., William Reily, aged fifty years, while standing at a well on E. B. Westley's place, preparatory to drawing a pail of water, dropped dead. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from heart disease.

The Harvard Fall rowing races occurred yesterday on the Charles River two-mile course. The four-oared lap-streak race was won by the Holyoke crew in 14m. 49s. The six-oared lap-streak race was won by the Holyoke crew in 14m. 52s.

A VISIT TO CALIFORNIA.

A FEW LEAVES FROM A TRAVELER'S JOURNAL.

MOUNTAIN SCENERY VIEWED FROM A RAILWAY CAR—THE CALIFORNIANS A VERY PECULIAR PEOPLE—DESOLATION OF THE ALKALI PLAINS—A SAN FRANCISCO LADY'S OPINION OF NEW-YORKERS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1876.

The traveler for the first time to California is gently initiated into the spirit of the Pacific slope long before he arrives at San Francisco. Whether he is personally acquainted with his fellow-travelers in the palace car of the Union Pacific, or whether he is a solitary wanderer, matters little. The Californians who are in that car detect him with unerring instinct, and opening the proceedings by a preliminary question "Is this your first visit to the Pacific slope?" they deluge him with the most monstrous and exaggerated glorification of everything Californian. It was my fortune to serve as escort to two ladies, whose names are lode-stars in California, and who are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the place. Consequently, I was in a position to be victimized without mercy, and if I could only have remembered one-tenth of what was told me, and if I could only have believed one-tenth of what I remembered, I should have been satisfied long before I arrived in the Golden State that I was bound for the terrestrial paradise. It seemed strange to me that one lady, who professed the most enthusiastic appreciation for the varied landscapes of her Californian home, could find no other adjective to express her admiration of the Rocky Mountain scenery than "pretty," for appreciation means discrimination, and that word argued a plentiful lack of it. But this was because we were still in the United States, so to speak, and had not arrived in the one State worthy of her genuine admiration. When the tireless action of the iron horse had brought us into California, then her vocabulary expanded into poetic proportions, and her adjectives developed themselves in the most wonderful fashion. She was not content to find everything pretty then; the plains were broad and had the grandeur of vast stretches; the mountains were sublime, their peaks serrated, and their clouds silvered gray; the trees were named with ecstasy, and the branching of their foliage dwelt on fondly; the very bushes, the manzanita, and the chemizella were described with the fervor of real love. Had she died on the route, I should have believed her incapable of appreciating the beauties of nature. As it is, I know that she feels them warmly, but was resolved in her own mind

ers—to the Californian fiends of description. It was a slight comfort that the chief personages in the conspiracy against my peace of mind came to ignominious grief, for in pointing out the San Joaquin and the Sacramento Valleys she got them completely mixed, and an exceedingly tall Californian, about six feet seven inches high, had to come to the rescue and put the valleys back in their respective places. He was very polite and pleasant, and seemed disposed to make allowances for the prejudices of people from the East, but even he looked preternaturally stern when I innocently hazarded the remark that the hay seemed rather poor. His eyebrows went up in astonishment, and his mustache moved uneasily in wrath, but I was fortunately able to conciliate him by some handsome reflections upon the future of California as a wheat country.

The evening of our arrival in San Francisco there was an informal sort of reception in the rooms of one of the ladies at the Palace Hotel, for she is considered and considers herself *très grand dame* in California. There were many inquiries about her sojourn at the East, and it was evident that there was an underlying fear in the minds of many that she might have been false to California to the extent of finding something in the East preferable to the Pacific slope. But she soon set the minds of her friends completely at rest, and proved that she, too, was Californian to the back-bone. "Yes," she said, "I was in New-York part of the time, and at the Centennial, and at Long Branch, and at Saratoga, and I stopped for some time at the villa of a friend in Westchester County, where the rich New-Yorkers play at farming. But I didn't see anything to compare with California." [Chorus of subdued but general applause.] Warmed by this evidence of popular approval she continued. "There was very good older on my friend's place, and the chickens are certainly excellent, but as a general thing the living can't be compared with what we have." [Increased murmurs of approbation.] But what particularly struck me in New-York was the inferior look of the people, specially the men. I did not see upon Fifth avenue one single large, handsome man. [Chorus of men who had never been in New-York, nor further east than Indiana—"That's so."] "There are good-looking men, but they are underaized," she resumed, looking in an abstracted way at an unfortunate New-Yorker, who became very red and very conscious. "And I may say, if you see a big man, he's sure to be homelier than Abe Lincoln; and if you see a real good looking man, he's sure to be small. As for the women, I never saw such ill-dressed creatures in my life. They may talk about New-York style, but I never saw any of it. They dress showily, it is true, but without sense or discretion. Fancy wearing velvet in the middle of July, when it was frightfully hot. And the men are exceedingly ill-dressed too, and won't compare with the men you see on California street, or Sansome and Montgomery."

Here she took breath, and looked around for applause, which was freely bestowed. Everybody then took a glass of champagne, and inspired by the pleasing stimulant, a gentleman now of San Mateo, but formerly of Canada, assumed the responsibility of the conversation.

"What Mrs. M. says," he remarked, "is most certainly true. I never saw any well-dressed men in New-York save those who got their clothes in Montreal."

Here the New-Yorkers present (there were two only) broke into a peal of irrepressible laughter, and one of them interrupted the orator by asking if the coat he wore, which had such a resemblance to a coal-heaver's sack, was not from Montreal.

"Yes," he replied, waving an arm clad in a sleeve that would have given the collo to a Broadway tailor, "I always have my things made in Montreal, and so do half the New-Yorkers of my acquaintance. Of course you New-Yorkers laugh, because you think that there is nothing good outside of Broadway and Fifth avenue, but that is where your mistake lies. But I'll venture to say that there are better tailors in San Francisco to-day than there are in all New-York City." This shifted the topic to ground where he was sure of hearty support, and accordingly the New-Yorkers were disposed to argue the matter seriously. But the arriving lady broke the talk off, by resuming "There's another thing I have to say: I did not see one pretty child East, not one, and it gave me quite a pang, because I'm fond of pretty children—as what mother isn't?" But they were all such frail, pallid, thin creatures, that my heart ached for the poor mothers, and I wanted ever so many times to be back in California that I might see a real stout, ruddy child."

This monstrous proposition struck me dumb, and I therefore mutely listened to the grave reasoning of a learned doctor who proved to his own satisfaction and that of the assembly that this was an incontestible physiological fact, and that this was the best argument in favor of a glorious future for California. As I listened, it came into my mind that the Californians themselves were a more interesting study than their scenery, and that it would be infinitly more amusing to analyze the social aspects of San Francisco than to describe the Yo Semite and go into raptures over the Bridal Veil fall. I have therefore made up my mind to examine the people and not the scenery, and I feel sure that I shall receive the most cordial assistance from every Californian. Their reputation for the most whole-souled and generous hospitality is evidently well deserved. I have already made the acquaintance of two leading Californians. One has given me the most pressing invitations to come down and see him at his office, and the other has informed me that he has the best map of California in existence, which he will be happy to show me at any time. I think of calling to see it some night when I am returning from the theatre, as it will be on my way from McCullough's to the Palace Hotel. GAR.

TILDEN'S SELF-IMPOSED RESTRICTIONS.

The New-Haven *Palladium* thus comments: "In Mr. Tilden's letter accepting the Democratic nomination, he said: 'Experience has exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates.' This was a sneering allusion to Gov. Hayes' declaration in his letter of acceptance that in the event of his election he would not be a candidate for a second term. The sneer has a very important bearing upon Mr. Tilden's recent letter promising to veto Southern claims. 'The futility of self-imposed restrictions' has indeed been frequently shown by the history of Democratic candidates. Mr. Tilden's promise, admitting his sincerity, is worth no more than the promises of Polk Pierce, and Buchanan. Polk won the vote of Pennsylvania by a letter promising to sustain the tariff of 1842, but in less than a year after his election he violated his pledge. Pierce was pledged to sustain the compromise measures of Clay and Webster, but he had scarcely taken his seat in the White House when he went with the 'solid South' for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the consequent extension of slavery over free territory. Buchanan became the abject tool of the Southern slaveholders, and refused to lift a hand to prevent secession. Mr. Tilden's record is not so good as that of either of these men previous to the time when he became the Presidential candidate of the Democracy. He has had less experience in public life than any of them, and his promise is worth no more than theirs. He pledges himself to veto all bills for the repayment of the cotton tax or for Southern war claims, but, to use his own happy phrase, 'Experience has repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates.' It is safer to elect the man that is not required to give any pledge because the party behind him is not even suspected of an intention to pay the Southern claims. Mr. Tilden virtually admits that the Democratic Party is what Mr. Halstead felicitously terms 'the Claim Agency of the Confederate States.'"

STOKES RELEASED.

HIS DEPARTURE FROM AUBURN.

ARRIVAL AT ALBANY YESTERDAY—HIS COMPLAINTS OF HARSH TREATMENT BY THE PRISON AUTHORITIES—HIS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

Edward S. Stokes was released from Auburn Prison at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and accompanied by several relatives and a few friends, left there on the special train, arriving at Albany at 2 o'clock. He is much changed in appearance since leaving Sing Sing Prison. He seems unable to realize that he is free, and says that notwithstanding he is about to meet those near and dear to him, he yet has the most melancholy feeling he ever experienced. A TIMES reporter met Stokes at the Delevan House, and he complained bitterly of his removal last July from Sing Sing to Auburn Prison. He said: "During my entire stay in Sing Sing Prison I was never reprimanded by any official, for the reason that I always studiously complied with all the rules and regulations. I never endeavored to obtain any privileges or immunities that were not vouchsafed to a score of convicts situated as I was. The notoriety of my case was bad for me in many ways. To escape the curious gaze of visitors necessitated almost constant seclusion. Of course, any work that my contractor could find for me was always welcome, but I was most of the time alone, and, when not reading, a prey to bitter thoughts. Thus you can readily see that the cause of my transfer to Auburn had not its origin in anything that was prejudicial to the discipline of the prison, growing out of partiality shown me by the officials. It was on the 14th of July last that a draft of convicts was made up for transfer to Auburn. The final preparations for the departure were made, when, as I was crossing the prison-yard, I was summarily seized and taken to the blacksmith shop, where I was heavily ironed, hands and feet. In this condition I was placed in the car and linked to one of the most hardened criminals. This arbitrary procedure was as remarkable as it was unprecedented. What was the necessity, think you, for such brutal treatment? My widowed mother, and worse than widowed sister, were now denied the little comfort of occasionally visiting me, while the inspectors, Messrs. Crowley and Clark, permitted to remain in Sing Sing Prison hundreds of protegeal criminals of long sentences, and many that had previously escaped had been recaptured, and who had defied the authorities to their very teeth. My removal was directly contrary to the established prison rules, and was prohibited by the statute which says that the State shall not be put to the expense of removing from prison to prison any convict whose unexpired term is less than one year. I was not long on my journey to Auburn before I perceived that every humiliation was to be heaped upon me. A man stationed in the rear of the car shouted at every station at which the train stopped: "Stokes is here, going to Auburn Prison." For twelve hours I endured the most terrible agony; my ankle being swollen to twice its natural size in consequence of the manacle being harshly riveted. On arriving at the prison I was faint and exhausted, and I asked to at least see the physician. Permission was refused, and I was ordered to take a cold bath. Being very feverish I protested that I was not in condition to receive such treatment, but it was of no avail. Coming out of the water I was taken with a severe chill, which was followed by an attack of my old malady, asthma. In this condition I was taken to the State shop and all my clean clothing removed, and in their stead I received the filthiest shirt that ever was worn, together with a pair of pantaloons that were a good match. Neither undershirt, vest, or coat was given to me, and in this half nude condition I was seated on a stool, and my hair and beard, which were very short, shaved off as roughly as if it had been done with a lawn-mower. Becoming completely exhausted I was compelled to lie on the floor, and not until then was I visited by the doctor who at once directed me to a bed in the hospital. I had no sooner fell into a doze than I was aroused, an order having been given to remove me into cell No. 58 instanter, whether sick or dying. Being unable to walk, I was carried out by two attendants, and handed over to Capt. Johnson, who endeavored to help me along. The exertion I made to walk was such that I fell, fainting, in the corridor. After restoratives had been applied I was again taken up and put in the cell. I was left in an insensible condition, and upon returning consciousness I found myself dripping wet, the cold perspiration having started from every pore of my body. Again had a severe paroxysm of asthma. My agony was complete when I found the cell without ventilation and the bed and bedding teeming with vermin. The next day I was conducted to the hospital, and again returned to the same cell. In fact the Prison Physician, Dr. Hoxey, after an interview with Inspector Clark, told me he could do nothing for me. On the 21st of July I was unable to leave my cell. I had so suffered from the asthma and want of air that I was completely prostrated. I again asked to see the physician and also asked for a mustard plaster to place on my chest. The physician did not visit me, but I received the plaster, and then my cell door was again locked during the entire day as well as night. Not having retained any nourishment, I was fed on bread and water. For two weeks I daily begged to have a clean cell or to have the vermin that were devouring me exterminated. My body was completely scarified. I endured this state of affairs for two weeks before having my cell cleaned out and proper bedding supplied. During my imprisonment I have suffered with asthma in its most distressing form, being deprived of rest at night."

Stokes said he could give reasons for his unusual treatment, but he declined to make any positive statement at present. Referring to his trial, he said that "but for the willful perjury of the two ball boys," he would have been acquitted. He will, he said, spend a short time in this city to attend to some business, and then take a trip to California.

BRIEF HISTORY OF STOKES' CASE.

The murder for which Stokes has suffered is still fresh in the memory of the citizens of New-York, though nearly five years have elapsed since the deed was done. On Saturday the 6th of January, 1872, shortly before dark, Stokes shot James Fisk, Jr., on the stairs of the ladies' entrance to the Grand Central Hotel. The notoriety which had been attained by Fisk, connected with his tragic death, caused immediate and widespread excitement, and all kinds of opinions were expressed in regard to the event. Stokes was immediately arrested and confined in the Tombs, and on Feb. 23, 1873, after undergoing trial for murder in the first degree, he was sentenced to be hanged, a sentence which was finally annulled. A new trial was granted, and on Oct. 29, 1873, he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the State Prison. The length of his incarceration has been reduced by good conduct, so that in reality Stokes has served but three years under the last sentence.

MORTON ON A REGISTRY LAW.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The result of the recent election in Indiana is but additional evidence of the absolute necessity for a registry law, and of a law requiring a residence in the voting precinct of some weeks before having the right to vote. The law, as it stands now, is an invitation to commit fraud, and such a thing as a fair election in Indiana is absolutely impossible until it is changed. As it is, the impression that this cannot be done without an amendment to the constitution, the Republicans of Indiana should make that an issue, contending for it until it has been accomplished. That Indiana is Republican upon a full and honest vote, I do not doubt, but this can never be had until we shall cut off the great convenience and facility for frauds. If a previous residence is required in the voting precinct, in addition to registration, they could not colonize upon us from other States with such facility as they have done for some years past. If a man appears at the polls and swears that he has taken up his residence and that he is a qualified voter, he cannot be prevented from voting, although he has come into the precinct only that morning. The present legislature should be called upon to pass constitutional amendments requiring registration and a previous residence for some period in the voting precinct, and the Republican Party should make this issue until they have been adopted by a vote of the people and become the law of the State.

O. P. MORTON.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A distinguished ex-Army officer writes as follows from Charleston, S. C., Oct. 24, to the Secretary of the National Veterans' Committee, Fifth Avenue Hotel:

"The political situation has wonderfully changed within the past few days. The President's proclamation had a magical effect. In the upland counties, where Hampton's cavalry exercised full control and where not a single Republican vote could have been cast in November without the proclamation and troops to enforce it, Republican meetings are now held undisturbed—terror has vanished, and the old confidence and enthusiasm have returned. Let our friends in the North place no faith in the sensational press dispatches sent from here to mislead them. The majority of Associated Press agents in the South, as in this city, are lying hypocrites connected with the Democratic newspapers. No blow has been struck by Republicans except in defense; all they desire is a fair election and a free expression of opinion, which the presence of United States troops will secure them. South Carolina can be counted safe by at least ten thousand majority for Hayes and Wheeler, and the Republican nominations for the State."

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The commission appointed by Congress to investigate the Chinese question, has been in session during the past two weeks, in this city, and a large number of witnesses have been examined. Representative Meade, of the commission, leaves for his home this morning.

ALLEN, THE INFLATIONIST.

HE ENROLLS HIMSELF AMONG THE SUPPORTERS OF TILDEN.

Ex-Gov. William Allen, one of the Ohio Democrats whom Gov. Hayes has vanquished, spoke at Chillicothe, that State, on Thursday evening, in advocacy of Gov. Tilden's election to the Presidency. Among other things, he said: "Grant's first public act was for the benefit of the money power—the signing of a bill increasing the public debt $100,000,000. For what? To keep off the Indians? [Laughter.] To resist the British invasion, or one of the armed world, if the armed world behind them can crush out the American people? No. This bill signed was for the benefit of the bondholders of this country. It was entitled 'A Bill to Strengthen the Public Credit,' and it did so by adding five hundred millions of debt to it. [Laughter.] It has come to the point now that begins to look the other way, because Grant and his successor bringing the country to the conditions of anarchy. What will all our public debts be worth? What will stocks of States, city and railroad bonds, amounting fully to one thousand million dollars, and fully equally to one-tenth the whole property of this country, what will they be worth? Then there is repudiation, which they will have to regret and that will make them tremble in their shoes when they come to vote next month, then the persons that are now leading the people like so many cattle will be the first to tremble. It is not to be supposed that the American people will submit to everything, for when they find that they have to submit to the despot that will be another thing. We are now becoming accustomed to the encroachments or power, and witness something in the way of encroachment that any President would have been turned out of office for twenty-five years ago. It is proposed, and a proposition more imprudent could not have been made by any one, by the very men who have done these things and contracted these debts, that the people should keep them in power a little longer. You have got a few shinplasters left, and they want them too. [Laughter.] I want to make a few remarks about the persons who are candidates for the Presidency of the United States, and I do not ask you to vote for Tilden because I love Tilden, but I have reason for loving the Democratic Party, and we can not vote against him without voting against the Democratic Party. Mr. Cooper is a good man, and the platform he stands upon is a good platform, and I stand upon it myself. [Applause.] His platform was taken from the Ohio platform, but Mr. Cooper, great and good as he is, stands in a position that makes it impossible to elect him President of the United States, and for us to stand by, not taking part in this contest, would be like standing by to get the country driven through Hell Gate before the explosion. In Greece it was a crime to stand aloof and not vote. Twelve and fifteen thousand voters of Athens voted upon all questions relating to taxes, diplomatic and municipal affairs, which were discussed by the speakers, and the voters voted yes or no upon them. We cannot do it here, because the country is too big, but we ought to have the sanction or disapproval of every one entitled to vote. They should express their opinion one way or the other. It has now become a question whether or not we have the right to legislate for our own State. Within its constitutional limits the sending of Federal troops South is just as bad as the sending of foreign troops was to put down our fathers. The South Carolina affair presents itself to every American, and should be rebuked at the polls. If the party that does these things ought to be indorsed and reinstated, how long would it be before we have bayonets in Ohio to keep these Democrats from talking. I understand they have some Deputy Marshals in Columbus to order the people from and to the ballot-box. I said about Mr. Cooper that he is a good man, worthy of the high dignities he aspires to. Some people have sense even if they do have gray hair. I have seen people who had gray hairs who had sense, and I have seen persons who did not who were the same I did when they were born. [Laughter.] We vote for Tilden because, if elected, he will be elected by the Democratic Party, and he will be found to act fairly. As to his stealing, there is no danger as to the Democratic Party doing so, because they have nothing to steal, for the others have it all."

TILDEN THE PERJURER.

ALL THE EXPLANATION DELUSIVE AND UNSATISFACTORY.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.

The charge of direct fraud in the matter of his income tax preferred against S. J. Tilden by THE NEW-YORK TIMES still awaits explicit refutation by Mr. Tilden or his friends. The Republican journals in the State of New-York, at least, seem determined to press Mr. Tilden to the wall for an answer. Why don't he meet the issue squarely, as becomes a "reformer?"

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

That income-tax perjury of which Mr. Tilden was guilty, has never been explained. After a very lame attempt at explanation, with promise of more of the same sort, the Democratic candidate has had to abandon all efforts at defense. THE TIMES still pegs away at him. In its issue of Saturday it publishes an article from a correspondent who proves, with all needful detail, a dozen separate items of income accruing to Mr. Tilden between 1862 and 1863, and amounting to at least $174,000. There is no evidence that any of these were included in Mr. Tilden's income-tax returns, and there is evidence that those earned in 1862 and 1863 could not possibly have been taken into account in preparing the sworn returns of these years. And this is the "great reformer!"

From the Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Tilden's income return for 1863 is more circumstantial than that of 1862. In his sworn return for the former year he stated that the amount of his income from the "profits on any trade, business, or vocation" was $8,350, when it was notorious that his professional profits exceeded $50,000 a year at the very lowest estimate. Under the head of receipts from interest or dividends on railway bonds or stocks he returned $7,096, and from interest or dividends on the stock or bonds of other corporations, $3,717. These were gross receipts from which expenses, &c., were afterward deducted. Yet THE NEW-YORK TIMES proves that Mr. Tilden in that year received certainly one item of $30,000 cash by the sale of a mortgage of the Dayton and Union Railway. THE TIMES gives all the particulars of the transaction, from which this sum was realized by Tilden, and thus establishes indubitably that perjury was committed by him in swearing that $7,096 comprised all his receipts from railway securities in 1863.

HOW IT LOOKS IN MISSOURI.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Missouri Republicans are grateful to THE NEW-YORK TIMES for its bold and masterly exposure of Tilden and his "reform" pretensions. He is an artful trickster of the Tammany school. We have all faith in your expected triumph in New-York on the 7th of November by 30,000 to 40,000. But the battle there nor here will not be won now by a mere flourish of trumpets, torchlight processions, or discussions on finance. The issues before us to be decided on the 7th prox. are as pregnant with good or evil to this nation as they were in 1861, when we captured Camp Jackson here on the 10th of May of that memorable year. There is no use in disguising the fact that the now "solid South" calls for a solid and united North as imperatively as it did in 1861. The South, by its success in 1874 in filling the House of Congress with the better portion of Gen. Lee's old veterans, is now jubilant and defiant in its sanguine expectation of capturing all departments of the Government.

Our party should organize with the same energy and thoroughness and loyal purpose that it did to conquer the rebellion. A good General in preparing for a great battle does not show his hand to the enemy by marching and counter-marching, with a great flourish of trumpets, before his antagonist. The rule is to drill, drill, drill. The lowest subaltern must know just what is expected of him, and the private soldier is taught the importance of standing firmly at his post of duty. The Democrats of the North have combined for a solid South, and the great battle of the ballot next month is as much a battle between the loyal North and the Confederate South as was the battle of Gettysburg. This is the conviction of border State men, like myself—who have made St. Louis my home ever since I helped to elect Gen. Harrison in 1840. Here we are recovering from the party treasons of 1870 and 1872, and expect to elect from four to six members of Congress, and possibly our Governor. The best men of the party have been nominated in this city and county; and as every additional member of Congress won is worth his weight in gold to the party and nation, we will do our best. S. R.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1876.

THE VICTORY IN COLORADO.

A letter from Denver, dated Oct. 21, says: "The results, then, of the Colorado election are as follows: John L. Routt, Republican candidate for Governor, has a majority of nearly 1,000 over Bela M. Hughes. James B. Belford, for the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congress, has a majority of between 800 and 900 over Thomas M. Patterson, late Democratic Delegate to Congress. The balance of the Republican State ticket has majorities running from 1,000 to 1,500, and the legislative ticket from 1,600 to 2,200. The average Republican majority on the whole ticket is 1,500—a gain of 3,600 over 1874, when the Territory went Democratic by 2,100 majority. The total vote of the State foots up 27,000—an increase of 10,500 in two years, and, taking this as a basis for estimating population, it would show Colorado to have about 125,000 inhabitants."

THE REGISTRY FRAUDS.

MEASURES FOR PROMPT DETECTION.

THE VERIFICATION OF THE LISTS NEARLY COMPLETED—NO FEAR OF ILLEGAL VOTES BEING RECORDED—WARRANTS TO BE IN READINESS ON ELECTION DAY FOR THE ARREST OF SUSPECTED PERSONS.

The arrangements made by Chief Supervisor Davenport to prevent election frauds in this City are completed, with the exception of the verification of the registry of Friday and yesterday. Every one of the plans and methods adopted has worked well, and it is now considered impossible for any glaring or numerous instances of fraud to be attempted without instant detection, and most summary punishment. In the case of no election in the past have such efficient and thorough measures been put into operation as in the present case. Although over 11,000 persons have been naturalized in the courts, the number of those who have obtained their papers through fraud is very small, and such of the latter as attempt to vote will be promptly punished. The great bugbear in regard to the bogus papers issued in 1868 has also been dissipated, and need no longer enter into the calculations. Any person voting on such fraudulent naturalization papers will be apprehended. Lists of the fraudulent papers in each election district of the City have been made out and arranged, and certain detection will follow any attempt to use them. The verification and reverification of the registry has also been most systematic and thorough. Before election day warrants will be in readiness for the arrest of every suspected person, and the requisite testimony in regard to each one will be in readiness. Great numbers of persons, who were prepared to perpetrate frauds in the old-time Tammany way, have been deterred from registering through fear of consequences. Supervisor Davenport, when questioned on the subject yesterday, said that there would be few attempts at fraud, and these would be easily detected and punished, so thorough are the arrangements. The work of the United States Marshals and Supervisors and of the Republican Inspectors at the polls will also be very carefully and completely done. There is nothing to be feared from fraudulent attempts in this City, excepting by those attempting the frauds. In regard to the use of the mails as a means of detecting fraudulent registration, there was an unintentional mistake made in the report published yesterday. Postal cards are not used for the purpose, but the large accumulation of them in the stations excited comment. Postmaster James and his assistant, Mr. Pearson, when questioned on the subject yesterday, said that nothing of the kind had been attempted, so far as they knew, though it was possible that some of the letter-carriers in the various districts had made comments on the large number of postal cards returned, and so brought it to public attention. The postal cards are not shown to the United States Deputy Marshals, or the Supervisors, but are destroyed at the main office, according to law, in case the persons to whom they are addressed are not discovered. Any use of the Post Office for detecting frauds is by means of letters, which, when not received by those to whom they are addressed, are returned to the sender, whoever he may be. In such a case the Post Office merely acts mechanically, and according to the usual practice.

Yesterday having been the last day of registration, Commissioner Davenport was at work all day in answering anxious inquirers who had been refused registration in various parts of the City for different reasons. The Commissioner issued numerous warrants for the arrest of persons endeavoring to register fraudulently.

THE WORK IN BROOKLYN.

In a great many instances within the last three weeks, letter-carriers have been told that persons for whom they had letters were not just then at the places to which the letters were addressed, but that they would be back on election day to vote. They will undoubtedly be back on election day, but it is not quite so certain that they will vote. The United States Marshals, the Supervisors of Election, and vigilance committees are still vigorously at work, and each day their labor is rewarded by the discovery of fresh frauds. For reasons explained already in THE TIMES, some days will elapse before any large number of arrests can be made, but those who fear that the honest vote of the county will be overcome by ballots fraudulently cast, may rest assured that such means have been taken as will absolutely prevent fraud.

AN IMPORTANT POINT DECIDED BY JUDGE BARRETT.

The Board of Registry of the Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Assembly District refused to register the name of James Carroll, on the ground that he had not lived in the district for thirty days previous to election day, as required by law. Yesterday, Mr. Charles S. Spencer, counsel for Carroll, applied to Judge Barrett, holding Supreme Court, Chambers, for a mandamus to compel the registering of his name by the board. He held that by the words "election district" the Constitution does not mean that arbitrary subdivision of districts which the Board of Aldermen have a perfect right to make for the purpose of receiving the vote, but on the contrary it means an election district which covers every office to be voted for, and therefore his client was still in the same election district within the meaning of the Constitution, he only having moved from one election district in the Thirteenth Assembly District to another, and was consequently to vote for the same officers as if he had not changed his residence. He also raised the point that Carroll having moved on the 9th inst., he would on election day have resided in the district a full thirty days. Judge Barrett intimated that the first point was a very good one, and said that as yesterday was the last day of registration he would decide that question. He held that Carroll would have resided in the district thirty days, counting both the day on which he moved and election day, to which he was entitled, and therefore granted the application.

A SCOTCHMAN'S NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

John Torrey, a Scotchman, came to this country in 1858, and soon after his arrival declared his intentions, taking out his first papers. In 1868, without visiting the naturalization head-quarters of either party, he went to Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court, taking with him two witnesses, and was formally naturalized. On the papers given him he voted in that year, and has continued to do so ever since. Friday last he presented himself at the polling place of the district in which he lived, and handing his papers to the Inspectors, made known his desire to be registered. The Chairman of the Board of Registry claimed that his papers were illegal and refused to register him, whereupon he applied yesterday to Judge Barrett, holding Supreme Court, Chambers, for a mandamus. One of the members of the board pointed out to Judge Barrett that Mr. Torrey's papers, instead of bearing the seal of the Supreme Court, bore the seal of the City, or one in close representation of it. The court decided that the seal was not a correct one, and made an order directing that the proper seal of the Supreme Court be affixed provided a record of the naturalization be found. The affixing of this seal to the papers of Mr. Torrey in 1868 either shows a remarkable degree of carelessness or else that it is a palpable fraud.

HOW TO SIFT THE REGISTRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Fully appreciating the admirable measures perfected by Mr. Davenport for the prevention and detection of fraudulently registered votes, I would nevertheless submit the idea that he should offer a substantial reward—say $25 or $50—for the detection of each fraudulent vote. I know that in my district there are certain parties who are cognizant of every illegal vote, and of course it is the same in every other district in the City where fraudulent registration has been perpetrated to any extent and with any system. Such a reward would, I am confident, prove irresistible to those parties, who would unhesitatingly peach upon their political superiors, knowing that they could make a much headsomer thing by so doing than they could hope or expect to do by keeping silent. Besides, it would deter many who still meditate perpetrating this villainy. I am credibly informed that in my Assembly district (the Fifteenth) there are at least 2,200 fraudulent votes registered, and I am prepared to believe it fully from what I have seen myself of the lax, ignorant, and suspicious manner in which names have been placed on the register in my own registration district. J. H. O.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB, Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1876.

THE REGISTRATION COMPLETED.

The following table shows the registration for yesterday, together with the total registry for this year, compared with the preceding years:

Assembly Districts.	Registered, Oct. 10, 1876.	Registered, Oct. 18, 1876.	Registered, Oct. 27, 1876.	Registered, Oct. 28, 1876.	Total Registry 1876.	Total Registry 1872.	Total Registry 1875.
1..	2,083	2,471	1,621	940	7,115	6,548	5,884
2..	1,745	1,833	1,415	737	5,730	5,486	4,915
3..	1,708	1,705	1,269	699	5,380	4,937	4,581
4..	2,588	2,700	1,941	901	8,130	7,295	6,818
5..	2,521	2,760	1,847	1,004	8,132	7,437	6,407
6..	1,783	1,918	1,340	721	5,762	5,196	4,919
7..	2,172	2,293	1,553	983	7,001	6,037	5,041
8..	3,115	3,423	2,740	1,550	10,828	8,789	7,684
9..	3,131	3,060	1,899	1,016	9,106	7,773	7,331
10..	2,130	2,544	2,022	1,184	7,880	6,466	5,546
11..	2,727	2,786	1,962	*980	8,455	7,562	6,348
12..	2,294	2,261	1,620	779	6,954	6,219	5,814
13..	2,824	2,530	1,727	844	7,925	6,637	6,430
14..	1,734	1,553	1,340	746	5,373	4,917	4,470
15..	2,880	3,126	2,398	1,257	9,571	8,322	7,791
16..	3,036	2,940	1,943	1,037	8,956	7,601	7,276
17..	3,735	4,109	3,083	1,677	12,604	9,925	9,839
18..	2,657	2,649	1,915	1,022	8,273	7,256	6,850
19..	1,434	1,766	1,181	627	5,008	4,081	4,305
20..	4,465	4,787	3,389	1,812	14,453	10,469	10,990
21..	4,305	4,335	3,252	1,714	13,606	10,073	10,861
22..	Ward.						
23..	1,197	1,453	1,022	512	4,184	.....	3,681
24..	515	872	454	269	2,110	.....	1,657
Tot.	56,829	60,174	42,973	23,011	182,987	149,010	144,838

Total, 1871.....159,592 Increase over 1871..23,395
Total, 1872.....149,010 Increase over 1872..33,977
Total, 1873.....123,878 Increase over 1873..59,109
Total, 1874.....146,218 Increase over 1874..36,769
Total, 1875.....144,838 Increase over 1875..38,149
Total, 1876.....182,987

* One district missing.

MR. CALVIN AS A REFEREE.

THE CASE OF STARIN AGAINST THE CITY—PROMINENT LAWYERS TESTIFYING THAT THE PLAINTIFF WAS ENTITLED TO LESS THAN $50,000—MR. CALVIN AWARDS $389,924 66.

The counsel in the suit of John H. Starin, Jr., against the City, settled the case and exceptions in the action yesterday, in order to enable the City to bring its appeal to the Supreme Court, General Term, from the decision of Delano C. Calvin, who was the Referee, and who gave judgment against the City on a claim that was grossly exaggerated. Starin appeared in the case merely as a figure-head, he being the Assignee of one William McKeag, who had assigned the claim for a nominal consideration. The case is a very singular one, the facts being as follows: McKeag was in 1857 a clerk in the law office of one Holmes, then an Excise Commissioner. Through Holmes' influence, McKeag was appointed Attorney to the Excise Commissioners, but no salary was fixed for the office. McKeag was ordered to institute proceedings against liquor dealers who had no license, in order to recover the statutory penalty of $50 in each case. There were 14,915 suits of this character begun between 1859 and 1866. The work was a very easy one, since the summons, complaint, &c., in each suit were precisely the same, with the exception of the name of the offender and the date of the alleged offense. All the papers used in the suits were, in fact, printed blanks, not requiring the addition of half a dozen words to each. After the drawing of the first set of papers, nothing more was necessary, excepting the services of a few clerks to fill in the printed blanks. McKeag went to work in a rather peculiar way, apparently seeing in his employment a royal road to affluence. Instead of bringing the actions in the District Courts, where the fees and costs are very light, and cases can be brought to trial speedily, he brought them in the Court of Common Pleas, where the fees and costs are much larger, and where delays were more frequent. The suits crowded the calendar of the Court of Common Pleas, and after one or two of them were tried, the Judges refused to try any more. The trials themselves were very trivial affairs, requiring merely the testimony of a single policeman. It may be mentioned here, that McKeag was put to no trouble in getting the information on which to base his suits, that being furnished by the Police Department. Of the suits brought, ex-Recorder James M. Smith appeared for the defendants in 7,225 cases; Frederick Smyth in 537 cases; ex-Judge John J. Freedman in 395 cases, and other attorneys in about 439 cases. Thus in only 8,646 cases was there even the pretense of a defense. In 1,054 cases, judgment was entered by default. Many others were discontinued; and, in a great many, the papers were not even served by that "noble work of the Creator," John Kelly, who was then Sheriff, and to whom the papers had been given. McKeag employed his time for a few months only in each year, from 1859 to 1863, in working on the excise suits, remaining all the time as a clerk in Commissioner Holmes' law office. The Board of Supervisors paid all the expenses, with the exception of about three thousand dollars. McKeag collected penalties to the amount of about ten thousand dollars, which he retained for his own services. After the work was finished McKeag set up a claim against the county for $453,800. The claim was so monstrous that even Tweed's Board of Supervisors refused to allow it, and as they could not be sued in the matter it seemed as though McKeag would be checkmated in his attempt. The City and county governments were, however, consolidated by an act passed in the Winter of 1874-5, known as chapter 304 of the Laws of 1874. Just previous to this, McKeag had assigned his claim to Starin for a merely nominal consideration, and the latter, seeing that the consolidation act made the City liable for the payment of the old claims against the county, brought an action to recover from the City the amount of McKeag's claim. Ex-Recorder Smith appeared as counsel for the City in the litigation. The case by consent was referred for trial before Delano C. Calvin, the present Surrogate and Tammany candidate for the same office. Mr. Calvin began to take testimony on Jan. 3, 1875, McKeag asked $10 for the summons and complaint in each of the cases. This made $149,150. In 1,054 suits in which judgment had been entered by default he claimed $25 per suit. At a similar rate he asked $216,150 for the 8,646 suits in which Smith, Smyth, Freedman, and other attorneys had put in answers. He also charged $50 for each of 1,243 suits put on the calendar, making $62,150. The total amount claimed was, as before stated, $453,800. According to McKeag's own testimony before Mr. Calvin, a few clerks hired at from $5 to $10 per week during two or three months in a year did nearly all of the work. McKeag also swore that the filling out of a blank summons and complaints occupied only about five minutes. Among McKeag's witnesses as to the value of his services was W. J. Haskett, who was one of the Excise Commissioners under whom McKeag acted. He admitted that his own charges might be higher than the law would allow, and thought that $2,000 per day was not too much for a few hours' work. Two or three other lawyers, called on McKeag's behalf, were of the same opinion. On the other hand, the City set up in defense various legal points, among them being that McKeag's claim was barred by the Statute of Limitations. Calvin ruled adversely to the City on these points. The City also alleged that McKeag's services were not worth the preposterous amount which he claimed, and various witnesses were called in its behalf; whose testimony Mr. Calvin heard.

Thomas Allison, of Messrs. Allison & Shaw, a lawyer of fourteen years standing, testified that McKeag's services were worth less than $30,000. Eugene A. Black, of Messrs. Scudder & Carter, having thirteen years standing as an attorney, testified that the services were worth from $2,000 to $3,000 per year.

Sidney V. Lowell, who occupied in Brooklyn a position similar to McKeag's in this City, testified that $4,800 per year would be a very liberal salary for the services.

Simon Sterne, who has been in practice for seven teen years, testified that $5,000 per year, exclusive of disbursements, would be very liberal. The disbursements, as has been said, were provided for by the Board of Supervisors.

Ex-Attorney General Francis C. Barlow testified that McKeag's claim could be put justly at about $30,000. Deducting from this the $10,000 received by McKeag for penalties, there would be left $20,000 due.

Wheeler H. Peckham testified that the services were worth $35,000 in all.

Ethan Allen testified that $5,000 per annum would be a fair and just compensation for the services performed by McKeag.

United States District Attorney Bliss testified that the services were worth from $5,000 to $6,000 per year, or between $35,000 and $40,000 in all.

James C. Carter testified that $1 would be a fair charge for each summons and complaint; 25 cents for receiving each of the 8,634 answers, and 50 cents for putting on each of the 1,243 cases on the calendar. This would make the entire claim $17,700.

A. J. Roe testified that the services rendered by McKeag were worth from $5,000 to $6,000 per year.

Yet Mr.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

PRIMAVERA.

The Spring has passed this way. Look! where she trod
The daring crocus sprang up through the sod
To greet her coming with glad heedlessness,
Scarce waiting to put on its leafy dress.
But bright and bold in its brave nakedness.
And further on—mark! on this gentle rise
She must have paused, for frail anemones
Are trembling to the wind, couched low among
These fresh green grasses, that so lush have sprung
O'er the hid runnel, that with tinkling tongue
Babbles its secret trouble. Here she stooped
A longer while, and on this grassy sweep,
While pensively she lingered, see! she dropped
This knot of love-sick violets from her breast,
Which, as she threw them down, she must have kissed,
For still the fragrance of her breath they keep.
And look! here, too, her floating robes have brushed,
Where suddenly these almond branches flushed
To greet her, and in blossoms burst as she
Swept by them—gladsomely and gracefully.

Where is she now? Gone! Vain it were to try
To overtake her. Here, then, let us lie
On this green bank and weave a wreath, and sing
From our full hearts the joyous praise of Spring,
Grateful for these dear gifts she left behind—
The flowers, the grass, the soft and odorous wind,
The lingering effluence, the subtle grace
That still, though she has vanished, haunts the place.

Pursuit is vain: for she, like all things fair,
Will not be hunted down into her lair,
And caught and prisoned. Let us not be rude,
Nor seek into her presence to intrude,
But praise her in the distance. Then, perchance,
She may not flee away with winged feet,
But pause and backward cast a favoring glance
And waft a fragrance to us rare and sweet.
Too eager, we our present joy may miss
In the vain chase of an imagined bliss;
The ideal joy no human hand can seize,
The dream that lures us and before us flees.

The day is passing. Let us own its spell;
And as these trees, feeling within them swell
The blind, dim stirring of the Spring, express
In leaves and blossoms their mute thankfulness,
So, grateful, let us take what Nature gives;
Love be our blossoms—gentle thoughts our leaves.
—*Blackwood's Magazine.* W. W. S.

HESTER.

BY BEATRICE MAY BUTT, AUTHOR OF "MISS MOLLY."

[*Concluded.*]

CHAPTER VI.

Gone! before my eager disclaimers could reach him! Gone! perhaps to his death, and he would never know!

He believed that *once* I had been fond of him; oh, it was hard!

Then, after all, the command he had laid upon me, to forget, was not an utter impossibility, for had he not fulfilled it? Was it, then, indeed, so easy? In two years!

Why, why had not the same mercy been vouchsafed to me? I had prayed and struggled to forget, and had not succeeded; but even as these wild thoughts swept over me, a still, small voice repeated in my heart of hearts, "It is just; you have sinned, and the sin has brought its punishment."

"But why?" I cried, "why am I the only one to whom it has come? When we both sinned, why is he happy? Why has memory been taken away from him, and not from me?" And the still small voice replied, "Judge him not. There is no sin without its punishment; perhaps his has already come; perhaps not yet. The heart knoweth its own bitterness; we cannot judge another because he appears light-hearted, and say of him, 'That man is happy.'"

"No, ah, no," I said to myself, "how could I hear his last words and think him anything but miserable; and with that I remembered his parting injunction. For his sake I would take care of *her*. What would I not have done for *his* sake!" So with slow steps I traversed the hall, and entered the drawing-room.

On hearing the door open, Hélène came forward to meet me, brushing the tears away as she did so.

"Don't say a word," she began; "I am so ashamed of myself, but I am myself again now, and after a night's rest, you shall see no more tears. What must you think of me? It almost looks as if I grudged him to France; but don't imagine that, only farewells are always trying, are they not? But come, let us go to bed; you look as white as a ghost, and I have been selfishly leaving you to bear your griefs alone—without even the relief of tears.

And then I, seeing the mistake into which she had drifted, even as her husband had done, determined to do everything in my power to avoid present commiseration or future complications, so I said boldly—

"Madame, you must not think I have any more feeling for M. de l'Orme than for any other old friend; he once tried to make me care for him differently, but I could not. This I tell you in confidence," I added, "because I do not like you to waste undeserved pity on me."

She held out her hand, and taking mine, said simply, "I am sorry, although, perhaps, it saves you much unhappiness now, but I always rather hoped you would have married him, because I consider M. de l'Orme a good, honorable gentleman, and I thought, as did Raoul, that you were one of the few girls we knew who was worthy of him; but, perhaps, when he returns he may plead his cause again, this time more successfully—we will hope so!"

"Never, never!" I said excitedly, and with that she led me up to my room, and wished me good-night.

Then week after week went by in dreary monotony; sometimes we heard news, and sometimes none for days together. Next came the sad certainty that Metz was besieged, and that the German troops were drawing nearer and nearer to the capital itself. At that my father suggested that perhaps, after all, we should be safer at Montcour. But to this Hélène would not agree; every one was of opinion that Paris was almost impregnable, whereas in the country, with bands of soldiers, friends and enemies, wandering about, there must be always cause for alarm; so in Paris it was settled we should stay. Besides all this, if the siege of Metz were raised, to Paris Raoul would come.

And shortly after that dawned the dreadful day when the first German gun echoed in the ears of the inhabitants of the "White-walled City." It is needless to dwell upon that terrible time. Day by day Comtesse Hélène and I crept out in our long, black dresses and veils to the hospital opposite the Hôtel Montcour, where the fresh wounded were daily brought, to nurse them and tend them, and whisper words of hope and religion to them, and then either send them forth to lift an arm again for France, or else see them laid in their coffins, and follow, with our tearful eyes, the little funeral train leaving the hospital doors to take them to their last home. And day by day, as I watched her bright face bending over the sick, and saw how they one and all looked forward to her advent, and how, notwithstanding the terrible, agonizing suspense in which she lived, she yet always managed to keep a brave, cheerful face for those poor sufferers; so as I saw all this, my heart softened toward her, and my coldness was being gradually melted away in the light of her sweet eyes.

"I don't know what it is," said one of the young soldiers to me, as I stood talking to him, one sunshiny, Autumn morning—"I don't know what it is about Madame de Montcour, but she seems to remind us all of our mothers. Not her age," he added, with a smile—a very tearful one, however, at the remembrances that name called up.

I cannot think now how I stood out so long against her soft, winning ways—in my heart, I mean—for outwardly I was always, if not friendly, at least something like it; but one day on our return home, my father met us with the dreadful tidings that Metz had fallen.

"However, I scarcely know what to believe," he went on, "for the town is full of confused rumors. Now, please, don't go and imagine all kinds of dreadful things, Madame, until we can find out the truth."

He added this at a frown from me, for I saw the face at my side becoming whiter and whiter.

"Don't frighten us needlessly, father; tell us what it all means. Metz taken! Impossible!"

"What does he say?" said Comtesse Hélène, looking piteously from him to me, "what does he say?"

And then my father told us that a soldier, who had escaped from Metz, had managed to pass through the Prussian lines into Paris, and had brought the news that Metz, our virgin fortress, had been taken by the Germans, and that Bazaine and his whole Army, who had escaped death, had been made prisoners.

"Has," said Madama de Montcour, with trembling lips—"has he brought any list of the killed and wounded?"

"No," replied my father, hurriedly; "the man was at the Palais de Justice, telling his story; but what I have told you is all I heard. But don't, pray, don't grieve now. Of course *he* is all right," went on my dear old father, putting his arm round her as though she were indeed his daughter—I am sure she had a daughter's place in his heart. "Of course *he* is all right—so many prayers could not have been all in vain!"

"Please," she said, pleadingly, taking his hand in both of hers, "please, I should so like to see this man. Could you find him? I *must* speak to him!" And before either of us could answer, she had passed us and gone into the baby's room, and locked the door behind her.

"I will go, Hester," said my father; "try and cheer her up as soon as she will see you, for truly she is deserving of help from every one she meets upon her road, for no one has ever asked help from her in vain!"

I went up to my own room, and sat down, feeling quite dazed with misery and anxiety. Hour after hour passed, but still I never moved; at last approaching night roused me. I got up and went down to the dining-room, where I found my father talking to a rough-looking soldier lad.

I would have retired, but my father called me back. "Send up and tell Madame de Montcour that the man is here she wished to see."

I gave the message to a servant, and then sat down to await, with a beating heart, the story that was coming.

Presently the door opened, and Hélène entered. The soldier started, and twisted his cap nervously round between his fingers, when he looked up and saw the frail figure of Madame de Montcour standing before him, for in her black dress, her brown eyes looking larger and brighter than ever, and the fair hair like a halo round her head, she did present somewhat the look of a messenger from another world.

"This is the lady," said my father, and then he went toward her to lead her to a chair, but she paid no attention to him, only turned to the soldier, and said—

"Tell us now everything you know."

He related his story then, much in the same words in which my father had already told it to us.

"Yes," she said eagerly, "but how did you escape, and when was it, out of Metz?"

"No," he replied, "I was taken prisoner with many others, but somehow, in the confusion that followed the surrender, I managed to get away. But I did not come here directly; under the cover of the darkness, I walked on some miles during the night, until I reached a station some distance farther on, that I knew *they*," with a little emphasis on the *they*, "would have to pass. I wanted to see the last of them—my own regiment—you understand?"

She nodded her head impatiently. He went on.

"I hid behind the station, and watched, and presently the train came in. A great many officers got out, and stood by their chargers, and I asked a man near me if he knew what was going to happen, and he told me that as the French were not allowed to take their horses into Germany, the officer commanding had given them leave to try and sell them, as many as could, which of course they were willing enough to do, as money was not over-plentiful. Two or three I saw sold to farmers and those sort of men, for fifty or a hundred francs, as the case might be. I tell you all this because you want to hear everything?" he said interrogatively.

"Yes, yes," she cried, "go on; did you see anything more?"

"Let me think. Where was I? I am telling you all this because at the end something did happen worth repeating. One officer I noticed, standing by the head of a most magnificent charger. Drawing his arm through the bridle rein, he presently brought it up quite close to where I was standing, as far away as possible from the spot where the others were shouting and bargaining. He stood beside it quite motionless for a minute, while it looked at him, as it it knew the terrible chance that had befallen its master, and then he muttered: 'No, you shall never take me back a prisoner;' and at that he kissed it twice between the eyes; then, before a single German could interfere, he drew a pistol from his pocket and shot it through the brain; the poor beast fell over almost at my feet, quite dead." As he finished his story, the soldier passed his rough coat-sleeve across his eyes, and looking at me said, apologetically, "You would have been sorry too, Madame, if you had seen it?"

"Was the officer wounded?" I asked quickly, for something seemed to tell me who he was.

"Yes, Madame," he replied, "he was very lame."

"Did you never hear his name?" said Madame de Montcour, in a quick, gasping voice that made me rise, and move toward her.

"I did not, Madame, although I asked, but his horse was covered with a cloth, in the corner of which was a coronet, with 'R. de M.' beneath it. See, I wrote the initials down for fear of forgetting them," and he held out to me a piece of a dirty letter, beginning "Very dear son," on which the letters were copied.

"Then he is not dead," Hélène cried out, and with that fell fainting at my feet.

My father lifted her up, and carried her to to her own room, where I followed her; first, however, pausing to turn to the soldier, and hold out my hand, much to his surprise. "It is her husband," was all I could find to say, and then I followed my father.

I tried every remedy I could think of, and at last the life began to return to Hélène's pale form. She opened her eyes and smiled up at me. "You have had plenty to do looking after me," she said, "but oh, you cannot imagine what this afternoon has been; I had such a dreadful presentiment that I should never see him again, and now that my mind is easier, it has been too much for me!"

As she spoke she half rose, and stretched out her hand to draw me toward her; the movement caused her wedding-ring to fall off. I picked it up, and handed it back in silence. As she took it she said, "That fitted too tight when I was married to do that!"

I threw myself down on my knees beside her. "Oh don't, don't," I cried, "you must not fret like this. I promised to take care of you, and just see how I have kept my promise!" And when I looked at her, my heart ached as I thought of her as she was at that ball at Ligny only two years ago!

"My dear," she replied, "it cannot be laid to your charge that I worry myself, and imagine all sorts of horrors. But you know it is useless telling me not to *think*, because I really cannot help it. And yet you have your brother there too—your nearest and dearest are in as much danger as mine, but you are not as selfishly nervous as I am!"

"Yes," I soobed, with my head resting against her knee, "I can feel for you! Sometimes I have felt as if I should go mad with fright, but it is over now," I added thankfully.

"You have some one absent then as dear to you as Raoul is to me?"

"Yes," I echoed absently, "as dear as Raoul is to you!"

And with these words silence fell between us again, unbroken until Hélène said, speaking in a hesitating voice, and passing her hand over my hair with a caressing gesture, for I had never moved my head off her knee, "I think we understand one another better than we did, do we not? At least I hope you like me better—do you?"

I was crying so that I could not answer, but I stroked the soft hand I held between mine.

"What was it," she whispered, "that always stood between us?"

"Oh, don't ask," I cried, "please don't, but rest contented with this, that there is nothing between us now," and at that I kissed the white face for the first time since I had known her.

"Then we are real friends, at last," she said.

"At last," I replied sadly through my tears, and then I left her.

CHAPTER VII.

The next morning, immediately after breakfast, which meal was not quite so plentiful as it had been, Madame de Montcour said, turning to me, "Will you come with me to church? I think I should like to go this morning, and if we start directly we shall have plenty of time before we are due at the hospital."

"Plenty," I replied, "and I should like it of all things."

Before leaving we went into the nursery, to take a last look at the boy. She took him in her arms—such a big child as he was growing! and kissed him many times. "Ah, when shall we see him again?" she murmured, "how many more dreadful months! Oh, I think if the Prussians only knew little Raoul, how much we wanted him, they would either let us out to him, or send him back to us?" and kissing him again she left him.

Directly we were outside she began talking; and much more freely than had been her wont of late. Evidently our confidences of the night before had brought us closer together.

"You think now," she asked earnestly, "that he is *sure* to be all right?"

"Oh, surely," I replied.

"It is only a matter of time now," she went on; "the Germans must raise the siege of Paris, or—well, something must happen soon; this dreary monotony many weeks longer would kill me. And to think of his being a prisoner, and Etoile dead! It seems as if nothing were going right. If I had only followed your father's advice we should have been safe at Montcour now. Don't you feel angry with me sometimes for my obstinacy? and now, here am I being as irritable and cross as if I had not heard, only yesterday, that he was alive, which after all is the great thing, instead of being most thankful at having heard of him; of course the lameness cannot be much?" she concluded interrogatively.

"Of course not," I assented soothingly, "he would not have been walking if he had not been nearly well."

"Thank you for saying that. I think you are so unselfish, Hester; you always manage to say something soothing when I am perturbed and cross, and it must be difficult to try and cheer another when one is feeling anxious one's-self. I shall tell Raoul when he returns what cure you have taken of me."

"It I am thoughtful for others I have learned it from you," I said slowly.

"From me," she repeated, "indeed that cannot be, for I never think of any one but Raoul, which of course, in the end, means the same thing as never thinking of any one but myself! But we will hope," she finished as we reached the steps of the church, "for your sake, that I shall come out in a more cheerful temper."

"I don't wish you the least bit altered," I exclaimed enthusiastically, "for I think you are perfect!" and with these words we entered and knelt down side by side.

I knelt down devoutly enough, but my thoughts would not be controlled. They wandered away, first, to the dear old Ligny garden—I almost seemed to smell the sweet scent of the linden flowers—and from that to my strange dream on that hot July morning; what had it meant, I wondered, as I had so often wondered since; and from that to the entangled present, on to the more entangled future. How would it all end?

And as I thus thought, there came across me with a shudder the memory of my wild prayers that I had then offered up; then I prayed earnestly, most earnestly, that they might be forgiven me, and that for the future I might learn to trust everything to my Father in heaven, and not strive to arrange things for myself; for though I did not love Raoul any less than I had done, yet clearer sight seemed to have been given me, and so when I looked at the woman at my side, whom I had at last learned to love also, and who was so far worthier of him than I was, I realized how wicked my prayers had been, which, it answered, would have brought down such grief upon her innocent head!

As I rose from my knees, I felt like the ancient mariner, when the albatross had at last fallen from his neck, and with that feeling of release from my own sins came a kindlier feeling than I had ever had before for Hélène de Montcour, whom, after all, I had so deeply wronged.

As we walked down the aisle together I, seeing that there were tears in her eyes, took her hand between both of mine, and caressing it gently, said, "Courage, Hélène," and as we once more stood on the church steps I repeated, "courage, think of the *end* of all this! One enjoys happiness so much the more in proportion to the sorrows that have preceded it!"

"The end," she said, dreamily, gazing up at the blue sky above us; "ah, yes! but who knows when and how the end may come?"

And even as she spoke the end came. There was a flash—a quick report—and with one sharp cry that echoed in my ears for years, that I still sometimes hear, Hélène lay stretched at my feet. With strength that must have been given me for the occasion I lifted her up and bore her, staggering under her light weight, to the hospital where she had spent so many hours. It was only a few steps from where we had been standing, but I was almost speechless from exhaustion when I entered. I laid her down on one of the beds, and taking off her veil sprinkled cold water over the white face, while nuns crowded round, asking questions and making suggestions, until I was too bewildered to think of anything to say or do. The next thing I remember was a tall man in uniform pushing his way toward where I was, and begging to know if there was anything he could do. Without attending to his question I stood up, and said in stiff, unnatural tones, which did not sound like the creation of my own voice, "How did it happen?"

"It began with a fight between two drunken soldiers; I was passing up the street and attempted to separate them, upon which one suddenly drew a pistol from his pocket; I tried to snatch it out of his hand, and in the struggle that ensued it went off. The shock sobered the man, who is now under arrest. But," breaking off in his narrative, "have you sent for a doctor?"

"Oh, yes!" I exclaimed, clasping my hands together. "Why does he not come? If you really would be of any service, pray go to the Hôtel Montcour on the Champs Elysées, and ask M. de Ligny to come here immediately; tell him all that has happened, and ask him to bring Madame de Montcour's baby."

Directly he had withdrawn, Hélène opened her eyes and looked round for me. "Have you sent for a doctor?"

I nodded, and as I did so he entered the room.

I suppose I must have looked very white—I never am useful in an emergency—for he said to one of the Sisters standing by, "Take Mademoiselle away."

She led me unresistingly into another ward of the hospital, where the white faces of the soldiers looked eagerly round for news. I sat down on a chair and remained speechless, my face buried in my hands for what seemed hours; then I again heard voices near me; the officer who had done my commission was standing close beside me, talking to the doctor. Her fate was then settled.

"What is it?" I cried wildly, starting to their side, "what is it—life or death?"

The doctor looked from him to me, and answered slowly and sadly, "Death, Madamoiselle; nothing could save her. She may live a couple of hours, but not more."

The blow was too great almost to be realized; the very force of the shock seemed to calm me.

"Did you," I said to the officer, "give my message to M. de Ligny?"

"Yes," he answered, coming nearer, and attempting to take my cold hand in his. "Don't look like that, you frighten me, I would rather you wept torrents! And don't shrink away from me," he went on, "and look at me as if I were her murderer. Do you not think it is awful for me, too? I feel almost as if I had killed her, and I thank God the pistol was not in my hand when it went off."

Although I knew he was just as innocent as I was myself, yet I could not prevail upon myself to touch his proffered hand. I pushed past him into the room where she lay, looking to me almost as if she were already dead. I knelt down by her side, and at my touch she opened her eyes and turned toward me. "The baby," she whispered.

"He is coming," I returned, soothingly.

"I cannot speak much, it hurts me so, and besides it wastes my strength, and I must live to see the child—but will you tell him all about the siege, and how kind you were—and that I was quite happy after I heard that he was safe," she went on in little disjointed sentences. "Be sure and remember to say that I was happy," she repeated.

I nodded my head.

After a little pause, "Where is the officer who was there? Here?"

"Yes, dear."

"Then please ask him to come here."

I opened the door and called to him.

"Monsieur," said she, with a shadow of the bright smile of old, "I wanted to say good-bye to you, and to thank you for all you tried to do to save me, but it was not to be; and please don't let the man be shot; it was not intentional. Will you promise?" she said, holding out her hand.

"I will do my best for him," he answered, taking it in his. "Good-bye, Madame; I feel, though I know before Heaven I am perfectly guiltless, as it I had killed you,—and I have a sister no older than you are."

"Hush!" said the soft faint voice, "don't speak like that; it only makes me unhappy. I saw all, only I seemed incapable of moving, but I know exactly how it happened."

"Good-bye," he repeated; I think he could not trust his voice to say any more, and he turned to go, meeting, as he left the room, my poor old father, accompanied by a priest, and behind him the nurse carrying the child.

The little Raoul was laid by his mother's side, and the last words of consolation to the dying were read over them both, while I knelt by their side. At last the service was concluded, the Benedicite was said, the tinkle of the bell preding the Host had died away on the air, when she spoke again—

"Hester, take off my diamond ring and give it to Raoul, when you see him, with my very dear love; don't forget, dearest." I took it from her as she spoke. "And now kiss me for good-bye—and you, too, Monsieur, I am so glad," she whispered to me, "that we understood one another at last!"

Then she fell back and I thought her dead, but once again she spoke. "Tell Raoul—Raoul,"—and with that word, that had been all her life to her, she gave a little sigh, and so fell on sleep.

And I was left thinking—thinking of my wicked prayers that I had prayed in my madness, and of how they had been answered! For now, at last, it was no sin to love him, for was not the woman who had stood between us taken away? Yes, but only when I found out that she was necessary to his happiness; only when I would have given my life to see her standing once more a loving, living wife, by his side.

And so in this way the reply came. Oh, let us take heed, then, for what we ask; let us learn to say, not only with our lips, but with our hearts, "Not my will but Thine be done."

CHAPTER VIII.

We buried Hélène de Montcour in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, on the very same day that we also laid in his grave the young soldier who had told me that she reminded him of his mother.

My old father, the officer who had been the innocent cause of her death, and I, with the child, followed the coffin, besides many of those who had learned to love her in those terrible times.

A simple stone cross was all we put to mark her resting-place; all else should be left till Raoul returned, and then we had nothing further to do but to wait day by day for the termination of the siege.

Every day the same things happened; every morning there was a fresh sortie of brave, hopeful hearts, firmly believing that before evening they must break through the Prussian lines, and every nightfall fresh soldiers were brought into the hospital to be nursed and cared for, and every night also fresh graves were dug for the fallen in the cemeteries around. But all things must come to an end some time, and at last a day arrived when it was declared to be a useless waste of human lives to hold out any longer, and that the keys of the capital were to be given into the hand of the enemy—a day when, with an aching heart and tear-blinded eyes, I leaned over the sleeping child, with my fingers in my ears to shut out the tramp, tramp of marching feet up the streets, that told of the presence of the conqueror within the gates of Paris.

Ah me! Ah me! I hope I shall never live to hear such sounds again. Perhaps it is wrong to sacrifice more lives than are absolutely necessary; but it seems to me that rather than have seen that day, it would have been preferable that every man, woman, and child within those walls had armed, and died upon the ramparts!

It did not kill my father as he had once said it would; but though he moved about and spoke as of old, yet I think the day that saw the German flag float above ours in the capital, destroyed in him all that makes life worth having. To my mind he has never been the same man since.

Some weeks after that, as I sat in the drawing-room on the hearth-rug, watching the flames, and dreaming of many things past and present, the door was slowly opened, and some one entered.

I did not speak, did not even look up, for though it was too dark to see any one, I concluded it was my father, until suddenly a voice fell on my ear—a voice so sad, so unutterably hopeless, and the one word it said was, "Hélène."

Changed as it was, for all the glad ring of youth had gone out of it, I knew it in a moment.

"Hélène," he repeated, "comfort me, for I sorely need it. Are you broken-hearted too?"

"Then he does not know," was the thought that flashed across me, "and *I* have to tell him!"

I started to my feet, feeling sure that the difference in our height would appear even in this dim light.

"I beg your pardon," he said, sinking down into an arm-chair, "but it was very dark. Where is Hélène?"

There was not the slightest *echo* even of cheerfulness in his voice; anything so drearily sad I never heard.

I crossed over to his side and laid my burning hand on his cool one, and without a word, for speak I could not, I drew off the diamond ring I had worn ever since her death, and laid it on the table.

The stones gave a flash in the light from the dying embers on the fire, and in that flash he seemed to recognize it. He walked over to the hearth, deliberately knelt down, and stirred the fire into a blaze, and examined it in the light.

"What is this for?" he said, calmly; but I saw his hands tremble as he held it toward me.

I could not speak even yet; but I suppose there was no need for words; my reply must have been written on my face, for with a despairing cry he sank down into the arm-chair from which he had risen, and throwing his arms on the table buried his face in them.

How long we sat there I know not. I never moved from my position on the rug, my eyes never quitted the fire. I can remember now how it sent up some little bright jets of flame in the place where he had stirred it to see the ring, and then how it gradually settled down into a dull, gray mass of burned-out ashes, all the time I was thinking thoughts that well nigh maddened me; for was it not almost maddening to see the man I loved best on earth suffering such cruel grief, and to feel that by my own sin I was so far away from him that I could not even attempt to comfort him?

Then I rose to my feet, for I thought I heard a sob, and I could bear it no longer.

"Raoul," I said, laying my hand on his shoulder, "I am so sorry for you! oh, Raoul! what can I do?"

He made no answer, so I bethought me of the child. I ran up stairs, and lifting him off the nursery floor carried him down stairs. At the door I kissed him and put him down. "Go in, dear little Raoul, to papa," I whispered.

I placed the candle I held in my hand on a table inside, to guide the tottering footsteps, and then I shut the door again, confident that the presence of the child must rouse him. I was right; before I moved away I heard an exclamation as he started to his feet, and then I guessed by the loving whispers that he had taken him in his arms.

An hour afterward the nurse came to me in my room, to tell me that M. le Vicomte wished me to take him a glass of wine in the drawing-room. "I tried to persuade him," said the old woman, who had nursed the father, as now she nursed the son, "to go in and take his dinner comfortably in the dining-room, where it is all ready; but he would not hear of it. 'Anywhere but there!' he cried out. Ah, but he is sadly changed!"

I could easily imagine why he did not wish to go in there, when I remembered that last eventful evening.

Changed indeed, I thought, as I opened the door—so changed that it was hard to believe how few were the months since I had seen him last. The tall figure looked taller than ever from his great thinness, and there were dark shadows under the gray eyes that had never been there before. His aide de camp's uniform, that had looked so fresh and gay the night he had started, was tattered and frayed in many places, and when he moved toward me to take the wine from my hand I saw that he was a little lame.

"You have been wounded," I said quickly.

"It is nothing," he replied; "I am all right again now. Now please tell me *everything*."

Without another word I told him the whole sad story. All the time I was speaking he stood at the entrance of the little conservatory gazing out into the night, so motionless that I might almost have thought he did not hear me, until I gave him her last message, when he turned round, and pouring himself out a glass of wine drank it hastily.

I said all I had to say in a hard, dry voice, that I could not alter try as I would. When I had finished he said, with a feeble attempt at a smile, "Thank you, Mademoiselle, and good night. I am sorry for the way I have behaved, but really I felt quite stunned. You can tell your father when he comes in that I have returned and will see him in the morning;" then he went up stairs, leaving me where I had stood the whole of that dreadful interview.

Directly his footsteps had died away in the distance, I ran up to the nursery and made my moan to the old nurse—there seemed no one else left to comfort me now.

CHAPTER IX.

Once again I am at dear old Ligny, and I am glad that it should be in this house that I put the few last words to the story of my life, which story has all been contained in three years.

Once again the hot July days have come round, but to tell how the end came about, I must go back some three months, when after hearing and telling the history of those terrible weeks we had been separated, my father and I had returned to Ligny.

From Raoul we learnt that Eustache de l'Orme and my own brave brother had fallen in one of the sorties from Metz, and then with the sound of weeping in our ears, for every one seemed to have lost a husband or brother in that awful war, we returned home.

A week ago I was leaning listlessly against the window of the salon, gazing, with eyes that saw nothing, at the linden trees and the placid waters of the Loire, which no changes could ever move out of their course, and as I did so that other day came back to my remembrance, when, like to-day, I had looked out on the lovely landscape and seen nothing. Involuntarily I turned around, almost expecting to see my old grandmother, but her absence disturbed my dream. "Ah, dear old grandmère," I cried aloud, "how I wish you were here! Oh, that these three years could come over again, how different would I make them!" But, alas! the dead return not, and the days that are no more come not back to us!

So imbued was I with the spirit of the past, that it seemed the most natural thing in the world to see Raoul riding up the avenue, though I had no idea he had returned to Montcour; but before I had time even to wonder what had brought him away from Paris, he was in the room.

"Good morning, Mademoiselle. Where is your father?"

"He is out, but I expect he will not be very long."

"Then I will wait."

No more. He did not seem inclined either to speak again, but wandered about the room, taking up first one thing and then another. I sat down, and took out a piece of work, but not many were the stiches I put into it; my eyes would stray to the tall figure moving so sadly and hopelessly about.

"I beg your pardon for fidgeting so, but it seems to work off some of the restlessness of my mind. I cannot sit still any more," he said, with a faint smile.

"Raoul," at last I said, laying my work down, and folding my trembling hands above it, "I did try to take care of her; you believe it, do you not?"

He stopped in his restless walk, and stood gazing down into my anxious eyes. "Certainly. Of course I do. I never saw any one kinder than you are, and no one ever could, try as they might, have had unkind thoughts about her, after they had known her;" and then after a little pause, "I had once, as *you* know. Do you think that I should be as hopelessly unhappy as I am, it it were not for the knowledge that for the first year of our short married life I almost hated her! You cannot imagine what it is, night and day, to bear about with me the burden of this sin, a sin indeed repented of; but repentance cannot take away the punishment or the remembrance. Don't cry, Reine; you did try to make me do right, I know you did, and at last, after causing you almost as much grief as I had suffered myself, I left you alone, and as you told me that night, if I only tried I must grow fond of her. But after your sweet words had come true, and that I had learned to love her as you had prophesied, that I always felt certain that sooner or later my sin would find me out, and it has, Reine. See," he went on, pushing back as he spoke his fair curls off his forehead, and showing how white his hair was underneath, "I shall be grey-headed before I am forty! All sorrow, little Reine, all sorrow, and the worst of it is, that it is all brought by my own fault!"

"Oh, Raoul," I sobbed, "shall we be punished all our lives?"

"Not we, dear, for you did your duty; you might have said 'Stay,' and you knew full well that had you said so then I should have stayed; but you behaved well and bravely, and said, 'Go,' and I obeyed, but only after trying to teach you the same thoughts I had myself. I did you a grievous wrong, and I am heartily sorry for it."

"Reine," he began again after a long silence, while I was thinking of words wherein to answer him, "I might now do you, perhaps a worse wrong; I might try and persuade you to marry me and share my ruined life; but when I think of doing so I seem to see her spirit between us bidding me pause and consider whether that would not be falling into the same mistake that I did once before, namely, marrying where I do not love as I should love the woman who is to be my wife; and yet, Reine, do not think from this that I am not very, very fond of you, only I am puzzled sometimes to know what is best. Now I leave it to you; you shall decide. What say you?"

When he began to speak I had laid my work down, and crossed my hands, to try and hide the trembling of my fingers, but when he had done, strength seemed to be given me; by my very love I conquered. Marry him thus! Find out day after day that his heart was buried in his dead wife's grave, and that never, try as I might, could I hope to be anything to him? Live, perhaps, to see him hate me, as the woman who had been the cause of his disloyalty—the woman who had caused him, as he himself owned, to lose a whole year of happiness in his short married life.

"Never," I exclaimed, sadly; "never, never!" and then there was a long pause, spent by him in pacing up and down the salon; at last he stood still, and placed his hands upon my shoulders; but I did not look up into his face as I had done the day under the lindens, to see the love that was lighting it up. No, this time I kept my eyes bent upon my folded hands, so as not to let a glimpse of the saddened eyes above me tempt me to alter my decision.

"Reine, did you ever hear your mother's history?"

"Yes."

"I only ask you because I want you to think of yourself—if you think it would make you happier to be cared for by me, as I would care for you, than to be left here all alone. Come! it is only for your own sake I warn you against myself, for I have so very little to offer."

For one minute I hesitated. With his hand upon me, and his voice in my ear, the temptation was strong. I think if there had been one word in all his pleading for himself I should have yielded; but no, it was all for me, and my pride could not stoop to that.

"No, Raoul; I think you are very kind and thoughtful, but *nothing* could make me happier now!"

"Nothing? Is it, then, indeed, true that you did lose your dearest on the battle-field?"

He waited evidently anxiously for my answer. How could I add to the burden of his own ruined life the weight of another! No, whatever might be my future, no shadow from it, as far as it was in my power to prevent it, should ever fall across his; so I looked up full into his eyes, and answered—"yes!"

I was glad then when I saw a gleam of relief pass over his careworn face, and I am glad still. I had caused him trouble enough, God knows, as it was, and, after all, had not the answer a great deal of truth in it, for had I not lost my dearest on the battle-field of life?

"I have long sought an opportunity, Reine, to give you a message that he sent to you. Here it is," he said in a low voice. "'Tell her that the daisy, though not for me, was worth fighting—and dying for!' I always feared that that message meant that the daisy was unwon; now I hope that it was only ungathered!"

I made no answer.

"Those were his last words," he concluded.

"Did he suffer much?"

"Not for long, at any rate; a bullet through the lungs is a quick ending. Did you hear that I made an effort, though an unsuccessful one, to save him. I hoped that once off the field, with care, his life might have been saved, so I went back for him, but I knew it was of no use directly I had lifted him up on the saddle in front of me, so my bullet, which has pretty well lamed me, was all of no use."

Not till long afterward did I hear from an eye-witness of the gallant attempt Raoul had made to rescue his dying friend, who had been left, sorely wounded, on the battle-field.

"Poor Eustache! Well, it was for your sake—and his; and it was *something* worth, for I was able to follow him to his grave, and to bring back to you his last words. See also," he added, drawing an envelope from his pocket, "here is a lock of his hair I cut from his head after he was dead. Would you like to have it?"

I unfastened the paper with trembling fingers and tear-dimmed eyes, for though I had not loved him in the way that Raoul believed, still I had been found of Eustache de l'Orme. I just glanced at the thick, black curl, then I opened my desk, and locked it up in it. I did not seem able or willing to listen to anything about him then; I put it by to solace me with the remembrance of the faithful love I had won, in the dreary times that I knew were coming—dreary times that have, indeed, come at last, for since that day I have heard that Raoul is going to Algeria. He cannot bear any longer to be a French soldier in France, and at this very moment I am sitting waiting until he has left my father when he is to come and wish *me* farewell.

I bore the waiting as long as I could; but his last words to my father seemed to take a great while saying, and at last I rose up, determining to seek the picture-gallery, always my favorite resort in time of trouble, and my trouble is now verily and indeed great, for I seem with my own hand to be pushing the glass of happiness away from my lips untasted, and my sorrow is so great that even the commanding voice of conscience is hushed.

There are two new pictures in the hall now, one of myself and one of my brother, this latter still stands half-finished on an easel in the centre of the room. I stood a long time looking at it, and trying to realize that terrible battle-field, where he and Eustache, who had been such friends through life, in death had not been divided. But he, unlike his brother in arms, had had no time to send last, loving messages to broken-hearted friends at home. Struck down in one minute, leaving no time for those around to question even whether it were life or death; perhaps more merciful for him, but ah, far sadder for us! But my thoughts would stray away from him to that other soldier risking his life to try and save the friend.

Oh, Raoul, Raoul! And even as my thoughts reached him, the door from the conservatory opened, and he came in. He walked straight up to my side, and stood for a few moments in silence gazing at the representation of myself that hung above me.

"It *is* like," at length he said, glancing from it to me.

I was painted in the long black dress and white cap that I had worn so many months while working in the hospital at Hélène's side. I had chosen the dress in memory of her.

"Very like," he repeated; and as he said so he stretched out his hand and took mine in his. I did not shrink away from him; he was my brother in all but name, in his own eyes at least, and I was to him, now and for ever, a woman broken-hearted at her lover's death, and therefore very, very much in need of comfort.

"But it grieves me, Hester," he went on, to see you looking so worn and sad; "is there nothing I can do for you—nothing?"

And what could I do now but echo sadly, "Nothing."

Then his eyes wandered to the picture of Comtesse Hester opposite. "I cannot think, Hester, how we could ever have thought you so like her; let me look at you well," he continued, putting me at a little distance from him, so as to see me better. "I cannot make it out, for the features are the same; it must be the expression that is so different."

Did no remembrance come back to him then as he said those words? Was it possible so totally to forget?

I scarcely dared look up, so frightened was I lest my eyes should say too much. But there was no danger; the grave that lay between us was wide as it was deep—so wide, that no memories from the years that had gone before could bridge across it.

Had not the warning sent me in my dream been fulfilled? I felt it had then as I stood there. I almost seemed to see, as I saw once before, the white wings between him and me. "Surely, surely," I solaced myself by thinking, "it must be right if it is an angel of God that stands between us!"

So I looked from my picture with its folded hands and tearful eyes, to the laughing lovely face opposite, and said, "Yes, of course, the expression is different, Raoul. No one could go through what I have done and remain a child."

Then we walked up and down the old gallery many times, he telling me things he wished done while he was away. I listened to all he had to say, and then I told him of a plan my father and I had formed of bringing the little Raoul to live with us at Ligny.

"Would you really do that?" said Raoul, his face brightening. "I should so like him to grow up with one who knew his mother."

"And loved her," I added, with tears in my eyes, "and, God helping me, Raoul, her little child shall grow up like her."

"Thank you, Reine, there is no one to whom I would sooner trust him. Take care of him, and of yourself, and some day I will return to thank you for all the help you have been to me through my life."

Then he stooped and pressed one kiss, a brother's kiss, upon my forehead, and whispered, as he had once done before, "Good-bye, God bless you, little Reine!"

And I? In that moment I clung desperately to him; it seemed then as if I could not let him go,—as if my very life was going with him,—but before I said a detaining word all my good resolutions came back to me; were they all to be broken like this at the very last out of pure selfishness? No, a thousand times no.

So I loosened my hold upon his arm, and only said, "God bless you, dear, dear Raoul. Good-bye!" and he went, and as the door shut behind him, I fell fainting on the floor. Well, that is the story of my life, all the joy, the suffering and the love, begun and ended in three years!

Now the time of rest after the strife has come and I live on here in dear old Ligny, with my father and little Raoul, contentedly if not happily; for the end must come sometime, and in the meanwhile, if it were not for the thought of how my life has been spoiled by my own sins, I could wait pea

ing down to the very footlights. The strength and capacity of this frame may be conceived by its carrying one hundred and fifty persons. Behind were other vessels, and a triumph was reached when the huge mass with all it bore rolled over and sank slowly in the waters. All this was contrived on scenic principles, for the gigantic portion presented to the spectator served to indicate what was not seen, and imagination did the rest. Often a torrent is required to roll its waters from the mountains and heights; this is contrived by arranging a piece of transparent material in the shape of the stream, while behind a metal cylinder revolves whose surface is cut into a number of irregular holes, lit up by jets of gas. As it revolves, the transparency becomes illuminated in a fitful and irregular fashion. It must be admitted that all attempts at presenting the moon, whether "horned" or at the full, have been of a rather lame and impotent kind, not reaching beyond the elemental principle of cutting a hole in the canvas and covering it with a transparent material. Sometimes, indeed, a ragged cloud is suffered to trail across, but the edges are so hard that they betray that they are of stouter material than vapor. Here it seems that scenic artists do not care to apply their minds to the study of the question. For the representation of sunrise or sunset an ingenious machine has been devised. The lime-light is placed behind the transparent canvas that is to be illuminated, a metal funnel cut out in the shape of rays, which radiate from an open centre, being interposed. The opaque portions intercept the light, which is thus obliged to take the shape of the rays.—*New Quarterly Magazine.*

ECHOES.

The blithesome shepherd sings
His artless songs,
And Echo's wandering voice
The notes prolongs.
A maiden's eye strikes mine
My cheeks flush red,
And, like a flower oppressed
She droops her head.

I love the mystic voice
That back again
Returns in purer tones
The shepherd's strain.
I love the maid whose soul,
Reflecting mine,
Would speak its kindling thoughts
In looks divine.

—*Belgravia.*

THE LUXURY OF GRIEF.—Mr. Herbert Spencer remarks, in his *Principles of Psychology*, upon the indulgence generally known as the "luxury of grief," and otherwise called "self-pity." He offers an explanation of its meaning, but admits that his explanation does not completely satisfy himself. One explanation is, as he remarks, that, pity being in some sense an agreeable feeling, the pleasure remains even when we are ourselves the object of the emotion. This explanation, if partly sound, still leaves it to be explained why pity should be agreeable. We need not consider how Mr. Spencer accounts for this last phenomenon, as he offers a different account of the pleasure of "self-pity." He thinks that it may perhaps arise from a vague impression in the mind of the sufferer that he has received less than his deserts. It is natural, for example, to a rejected contributor to think that the editor must be stupid. By a natural association of ideas, he learns to dwell upon the fact of the rejection as illustrating the fact that he is not properly appreciated. Logically speaking, such a fact is hardly consolatory. The true conclusion is, "The world does not value me as it ought." The proposition confounded with it is, "I am worth more than the world thinks." If my own merits are taken as the starting-point, the opinion is painful; if the world's opinion is the starting-point, the opinion is pleasant. The bare fact, then, that a certain person does not do me justice, can afford no legitimate ground for satisfaction; but when converted by an illogical process into a proof that I am worth more than that person thinks, it may be made to flatter that most illogical passion, my vanity. The pleasure which people often take in contemplating injustice to themselves seems to show that this explanation is often correct. A pet grievance becomes a hobby with many men. In setting forth their grievances to the world, or even on brooding over it in solitude, they are necessarily dwelling upon their own virtues. And it is not surprising that, in many cases, the habit should generate an unreasonable self-complacency. We should doubt, however, whether this doctrine is wide enough to cover all cases. The most familiar examples of the "luxury of grief" seem to be but indirectly connected with any form of vanity. A sentimentalist takes a perverse pleasure in cultivating melancholy, after the fashion of Jaques, and delights in self-abasement and exaggeration of his own incapacity for action; or a widow cherishes her grief for a dead husband till she resents any attempt at comfort, and takes a pride in self-torture. In such cases, unfortunately familiar enough, it is often almost impossible to say what are the ultimate components of the passion. We have such marvellous skill in deceiving ourselves that nothing is more difficult than to give a fair account of our own emotions. The morbid recluse may be really nothing but a thoroughly indolent man, who dwells upon his weakness to excuse himself from action. Excessive grief for the dead easily connects itself with personal vanity. We are really seeking for the praise of constancy, or yielding to a sort of superstitious belief that the dead will take pleasure in our useless sacrifice of our own happiness. The play of motives is so intricate that the attempt to analyze them or sum up the result in a single formula, is necessarily illusory. Much, therefore, that passes for self-pity may be really some more intelligible passion in a metamorphic state. One of the most familiar symptoms of the state of mind in question is the feminine pleasure in crying. You cry, we are apt to say, because you are unhappy. How then can you find pleasure in crying? The answer would probably be that, although crying is caused by grief, it implies a transformation of grief which, at the moment, is agreeable. The mind has been in a state of tension, and the tension is relaxed when the tears come. The process is one of relief from a painful state of the system. Grief, like other emotions, swells and falls, as every one must have observed, in a series of waves. The passion gradually increases to a culminating point; then comes a period of relaxation during which it declines, and, by comparison, this period is agreeable. In men, and especially in women, of weak and irritable nerves, this second period announces itself by weeping. The stress of the torture is over; the tension is relieved by the discharge. The two periods are generally translated in terms of sentiment by a feeling of blank despair during the first period, implying a hopeless impulse to struggle against the inevitable, and, during the second period, by a sense of resignation or readiness to accept the position against which it is in vain to struggle. It is not surprising that, under certain circumstances, this latter period should be regarded as absolutely pleasant, and finally become an object of desire.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE COURT OF PRUSSIA.—The other two interesting things in the book [*Sixty-nine Years at the Court of Prussia.* From the Recollections of Sophie Marie, Countess Von Voss] are the two parallel love stories—that between the heroine and Frederic's brother, Prince August Wilhelm, and that between her niece Julie and King Frederick William II. In the history of the Hohenzollern house, these two stories are really not unimportant, and the more so because they run parallel to each other. In both cases the lady is pursued with the most ungovernable passion. In the first case, she makes her escape from the royal addresses by a marriage without affection; in the latter case she yields. But both the lovers, at the time of falling in love, bear the title of Prince of Prussia, and one is the father of the other. King Frederick William II. is a person who, as soon as it becomes part of a proper English education to learn something about Continental, especially about Prussian history, will be recognized as having a great historical importance. His peculiar ungovernableness, his total want of the stern self-discipline which has made the greatness of his house, had great consequences in the world, for they produced that demoralization of the Prussian State and Army which ended in Jena and the Peace of Tilsit. His character is the more worth studying because it was not without strong and remarkable qualities, so much so that Kant could describe him as a "brave, honest, humane, and —putting aside certain peculiarities of temperament—a thoroughly excellent Prince." We seem to get some light upon his character from the way in which in this book it is set over against that of his unfortunate father. Ungovernableness is equally the characteristic of both father and son. The elder Prince of Prussia, at the celebration of the marriage which he has forced our diarist into contracting, actually falls down in a fainting fit, and has to be carried out. The same unrestrained sensibility is shown in the circumstances of his death. In this volume is printed a letter from a Fräulein von Kleist, describing the persistency with which, when attacked by illness, he, broken-hearted by the harshness with which his brother treated him, refused to listen to medical advice or take remedies, until, in spite of all the care of those about him, he succeeded in rendering his illness fatal. The family likeness is plain in the notes which the diarist makes of the behavior of his son, Frederic's successor. He pursues Julie as his father had pursued our diarist, until she consents to a left-handed marriage, and, in the remarks here made, both on this persecution and on his other amours, we see how different was the Prussian Charles II. from the English one. We see a man of passion rather than a man of pleasure, a sentimentalist rather than a cynic; that is, a man not wanting in the feelings so much as in the discipline of virtue.—*The Athenæum.*

CURIOSITIES OF PATENTS.—The most amusing part of the subject is connected with the inventions for which the patents are obtained—the oddity much more manifest than the importance, in so many instances. The first patents, issued in the time of James I., were more in the nature of monopolies or privileges, for which a "consideration" was paid to shrewd Jamie himself. The very first patent of all was an exclusive privilege for drawing, engraving, and publishing maps of London, Westminster, Windsor, Bristol, Norwich, Canterbury, Bath, Oxford, and Cambridge. The next was for the privilege of publishing portraits of his Sacred Majesty. The third was for an unexplained group of wonderful inventions; for plowing land without horses or oxen, making barren land fertile, raising water, and constructing boats for swift movement on water. Many of the patents relating to clothing are singular either for their immediate objects or for the language in which they are couched. One patent for breeches, at a date when trousers had not yet come much into use, described a mode of cutting out and making "to do away with all the inconveniences hitherto complained of"—by the aid of elastic springs, morocco elastic supporters, straps, buckles, &c. Another "protects trousers from mud," by means of a shield attached to the hinder part of the boot-heel, which shield receives the splashed mud. Martha Gibbons, early in the present century, patented "a certain new stay for women and others, called the '*Je ne sçais quoi* stay,' which may be padded in any part when required for persons to whom nature has not been favorable"—probably a euphuism for "flat figures." George Holland patented a mode of "making false or dummy calves in stockings." A famous *modiste* has an improvement in ladies' dresses, "rendering the same body capable of adapting itself to fit different figures." For those "who cannot bear a ligature round the leg," a patentee has a garter made of steel springs, connected with a silver plate placed in the waistband of the dress. One patent tells of a machine for brushing trousers; a frame-work supports a spindle which carries a set of concave brushes; a cylinder of wicker or cane is placed inside the trousers to keep them distended; and the spindle is set rotating by an endless band acting on a beveled pulley. From the cradle to the grave, patentees take care of us in some way or other. Even Dolly is attended to. One patent among many tells us that "dolls hitherto made have never been so constructed as to allow of their being placed in a sitting posture, with the legs bending at and hanging down from the knees;" and announces that this important desideratum has now at length been secured. Another inventor "gives a rocking motion to dolls' cradles" by an elaborate array of clock work, eccentric wheel, winch, and connecting-rod. One of the early patentees had "a hydraulike, which, being placed by a bedside, causeth sweete sleepe to those which either by hott feavers or otherwise cannot take rest." A patent medicinal powder, compounded of tobacco and herbs, was so meritorious that "if one tablespoonful be struck for a dose up the nose as snuff, will cure various disorders of the hypochondriac and melancholy kind." Eighty years ago many persons believed in a patented mode of curing numberless aches and pains "by drawing over the parts affected various pointed metals, which from the affinity they have with the offending matters, or for some other cause, extract or draw out the same, and thus cure the patient." One patentee has a thief-proof coffin, in which the corpse is secured by chaining or hooping it to a false bottom; and another a coffin made impregnable by some special application of "tapped and case-harhened screws." If we cut short our budget of curious patents, it is only because space fails us. Two of the Lilywhites, the celebrated cricketers, have at different times patented bowling machines; in one instance for the adoption of machine bowling in actual play; in the other only for practice at batting, when a trained bowler is not at hand. It the reader will imagine something of the catapult or crossbow kind, he may form some idea of these cricketing oddities. One patentee has a balloon for catching fish; a balloon, inflated with air and ballasted with water, is supposed to drag or trawl the fishing lines or nets. Before the Manchester and Liverpool Railway was constructed, a bright genius conceived the idea of using balloons to draw a ship overland between those towns, on a tramway of twenty feet gauge! A balloon has been patented for preventing sea-sickness; a platform, resting on a huge ball and socket, supports the seats for the passengers; the platform is connected by cords with a circle of small balloons, and the balloons are expected to keep the platform always horizontal—of course to the great satisfaction of the passengers. Balloons are also intended, by another patentee, to keep in motion the swings which are such a source of delight at country fairs. One of the very earliest patents was for "a fish-call, very usefull for the fisherman to call all kinde of fishes to their netts, speares, or hookes; and for fowlers to call several kindes of fowles or birds to their nects or snares." In one part the inventor speaks of his fish-call as a "looking-glass"—rather a puzzle to interpret. Acrobats are invited to use a patent shoe soled with iron, which will enable the wearer, with the aid of a powerful electro-magnet, to walk head downward along a metallic ceiling. There are patents for milking cows, for preserving the hands from chapping, and for curing the crous in fowls. Snuff-taking is made easy by "two snuff-boxes, one with a slider and the other with a sweep, out of which snuff may be taken without pulling it (the box!) out of the pocket, and without spilling."—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON.—The First Lieutenant of the Alligator bore the name of Smith—not a very uncommon one, perhaps—but, like many others of its gallant bearers, he was distinguished by a *sobriquet* which he had won in battle, and was popularly known in the Navy. This prefix he obtained by his conduct in the famous action between the Chesapeake and the Shannon in 1813. The circumstances connected with that passage of arms were worthy of the days of chivalry. A short time previously Capt. Broke wrote a very polite and even flattering letter to Capt. Rogers of the Chesapeake, hoping that he would do him the honor to come out of harbor and try his strength with him. The challenge was promptly and courteously accepted, and the Captain of the Chesapeake sailed out of Boston jamid the cheers of his countrymen, who prepared an entertainment in anticipation of his victory. As the two ships came to close quarters, Stevens, the boatswain of the Shannon, who had served under Rodney and Nelson, lashed them together. After some desperate fighting Broke succeeded in gaining the quarter-deck of the enemy with about sixty of his followers. At the same moment William Smith entered the Chesapeake by the fore-yard-arm. The Americans in the rigging fled at his approach on to the deck. One of them, however, he caught by the waistband of his trousers and hove him out of the top. The last who sought to make his escape was a hulking midshipman, with huge boots like those of an English trawler; the foretopmast back-stay had been shot away and trailed on the forecastle. By this rope he slid down, but before he could reach the deck Smith's feet were on his shoulders, and in this fashion they came down together by the run. The first use that Capt. Broke made of his victory was to stay the impetuosity of his men. While so employed three American sailors attacked him from behind. "Broke parried the pike of his first assailant and wounded him in the face. Before he could recover his guard the second foe struck him with a cutlass on the side of the head, and instantly on this the third American drove home his comrade's weapon until a large part of the skull was cloven entirely away and the brain was laid bare." At the moment that Broke sank bleeding on the deck, Smith had reached the enemy's forecastle in the manner already described. He hastened to raise his Captain, followed by the American midshipman, who expected every moment to fall a victim to the fury of his assailants; and such would have been his fate if Broke, the moment before he lost all consciousness, had not touched his collar. So the life of the prisoner was saved, and his English captor promoted to a lieutenancy.—*Lord Albemarle's Recollections.*

MEDIÆVAL WALL DRAPERIES.—The love of decoration in the mediæval era was intense, and the delight in color. It is noticeable with all semi-civilized people, that long before they attain equal eminence in other points, they arrive at perfection in their knowledge and love of color. This is the case to-day with the Japanese, and this was the case with our ancestors. They early hung upon their walls the best they could; if partly for warmth, for beauty also—that is, they made their warmth beautiful; if it was linen, it was painted in divers tints; and if it was leather, they had it correspondingly variegated; if it was needlework, it was the glory of the East, or that to which all the women of the household dedicated their lives until the day when Arras began to take tribute of the nations; or here it was of damask, woven at first of scarlet and violet, green, yellow, blue, and gray, with the figure thrown up in gold and silver, afterward of the rich crimson that has given its name to the damson plum, and there of the Venice silk, where violet flowers swam upon a silken ground. Sometimes the hangings were used for portières, sometimes to separate the great room into several, always to ornament the wall, and the best ones were not all the time in use. In the few dwellings remaining of this era, although the hangings are utterly gone, portions of the hooks that held them are yet in the wall. In certain rooms, not the loftiest, the hangings swept from top to bottom; in others the benches, with their decorated and daised backs, ran nearly round the room, in which case the hangings were sometimes dispensed with, except for the windows and doorways, and for the strip of stuff depending from the chimney piece, to be swept aside or to pull between the sitter and the blaze according to the degree of heat; in others a wainscot extended some six or eight feet from the floor, then came the hangings, and above the hangings a painted or sculptured frieze, the directions for the painting of these walls above the hangings being often of the most elaborate description. In the last days of the Gothic an ornamental plaster-work supplied the place of this hanging, and intruded upon the cornice. But at a period shortly before that, when not only had windows been enlarged, but filled with glass, and the glass stained, it is difficult to imagine anything too rich and brilliant for the effect of these wall decorations—the panels carved and gilded, the hangings emblazoned with the most rich and delicate coloring, the painted glass carrying on the story in even greater brilliancy. We may be more comfortable to-day; we cannot be so splendid.

"Clothes of gold and arras were hanged in the hall,
Depainted with pyctures and hystoryes many folde,
Well wraughte and craftely with precyous stones
Glyteringe as Phebus and the beten golde."

The hangings and the wall paintings also were usually scenic; the "Mort d'Arthur," historical events, hunting, falconry, and Scripture supplying subjects, the latter always treated as if it were a story of chivalry, and David and Jonathan being armed as knights. The personages whose story was thus wrought were portrayed in gigantic stature, the necessity of size and space being caused by the peculiarity of the tapestry-work, which absorbs light in the interval between the stitches, and does not represent a slant by a direct line, but by a succession of minute angles formed by the stitches. When such sums were paid as each hundred "*francs d'or pour un tapis Sarrazinois*," two thousand for a chamber of three pieces of tapestry, and about twelve thousand pounds, modern money, for a set of arras, cloth of gold, and baudequin, it may be understood that they were held as great treasures; and we are not surprised that nobles moving from one place to another took their hangings as well as their glass windows with them.—*Harper's Magazine.*

HUMORS OF A DUBLIN AUDIENCE.—The humors of a Dublin audience, much as I had heard of them before going to Ireland, surprised and diverted me very much. The second night of our acting there, as we were leaving the theatre by the private entrance, we found the carriage surrounded by a crowd eagerly waiting for our coming out. As soon as my father appeared, there was a shout of "Three cheers for Misther Char-*les* !" then came Dall, and "Three cheers for Mistriss Char-*les* !" then I, and "Three cheers for Miss Fanny!" "Bedad, she looks well by gas-light!" exclaimed one of my admirers. "Och, and bedad, she looks well by daylight too!" retorted another, though what his opportunity for forming that flattering opinion of the genuineness of my good looks had been, I cannot imagine. What further remarks passed upon us I do not know, as we drove off laughing, and left our friends still vociferously cheering. My father told us one day of his being followed up Sackville street by two beggar-women, between whom the following dialogue passed, evidently with a view to his edification: "Och, but he's an iligant man, is Misther Char-*les* Kemble!" "An' 'deed, so was his brudher Misther John, thin, a meighty foine man! and to see his *demanour*, puttin' his hand in his pocket and given' me sixpence, bate all the worrid!" Lord C——, whose tall, lathy figure and prominent teeth were well known to the pauper population of Dublin, having told a tiresome old female beggar, who was pursuing him, to "go along," received the agreeable rejoinder, "Ah! go 'long wid your own self; ye're like an old comb: all back and teath!" When I was acting *Lady Townley*, in the scene where her husband complains of her late hours and she insolently retorts, "I won't come home till four to-morrow morning," and receives the startling reply with which *Lord Townley* leaves her, "Then, madam, you shall never come home again," I was apt to stand for a moment aghast at this threat; and one night during this pause of breathless dismay, one of my gallery auditors, thinking, I suppose, that I was wanting in proper spirit not to make some rejoinder, exclaimed, "Now thin, Fanny!" which very nearly upset the gravity produced by my father's impassive exit, both in me and in the audience.—*Mrs. Kemble in the Atlantic Monthly.*

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—We have now lying before us some files of the *Times* of the date of 1845. They tell of riotous meetings in London and elsewhere, of excited debates in both Houses of Parliament, of episcopal manifestoes to avert an alarming catastrophe, of leaders in the *Times* "full of sound and fury." They tell also of a simple question, asked during a lull in the storm by a Bishop who did not lose his head—Henry of Exeter—"What is it all about?" An innocent question enough, it seems now. Yet it forms the text of a fiery leader in the *Times*, of which the concluding paragraph is as follows: "If both the Bishops stand firm to what they call their convictions, they ought to retire from the bench; and if they are conscientious men they will retire. The Church of England was not made for them, but for the people of England; and the people of England—God, we are sure, blesses them in the effort—will have the sacred service of the Church as their sires and grandsires had it. Should the prelates in question still adhere to their errors, we shall show further reasons for removing them." "The prelates in question" were the late Bishops Phillpotts and Blomfield. And what do our readers suppose was the nature of the fell conspiracy in which the two prelates were engaged against "the sacred service" of the "sires and grandsires?" One of them, at least, appears to have been unaware of it himself, since he asked in his bewilderment, "What is it all about?" The answer reached him speedily in an avalanche of petitions to Parliament and addresses to the Crown—petitions and addresses backed by the press and by peers and members of Parliament—and which had for the burden of their prayer the removal of Charles James Blomfield and Henry Phillpotts from the Episcopal Bench for wickedly conspiring against the religion of the "sires and grandsires." And this conspiracy consisted—*risum teneatis, amici*—in recommending the use of the surplice in the pulpit, and the reading of the offertory sentences and Church militant prayer after the sermon! Nobody now laughs more heartily at the unreasoning panic of the "sires and grandsires" than the leaders of the evangelical party. Dr. Miller was one of the preachers at the Plymouth Church Congress, and he preached in a surplice. Of course, nobody was offended. If he had preached in a black gown, it is probable that nobody would have been offended either. But he would have been considered odd and eccentricity—so far removed are we from the surplice controversy. It is true, indeed, that echoes of it now and then float faintly on the air, like birds of passage from a distant land. There is the *Rock*, to wit, still chirping its doleful threnody over the vanished golden age of Tate and Brady and black gown. But nobody dances to its piping. Even Canon Ryle laughs at it. If the Rockites, says Canon Ryle, "mean to take up this ground—that an evangelical clergyman absent from home on a holiday is to refuse to preach in a church where the surplice is worn in the pulpit, the Psalms chanted, and *Hymns Ancient and Modern* used—I can only say that I totally disagree with them. * * * If I were a hearer, I would far rather listen to a lively, searching, ringing Gospel sermon from a man in a surplice than to a dull, dreary, mumbling, stupid homily from a man in a black gown." These are the words of truth and soberness. But what a comment on the fierce war waged thirty years ago to defend "the sacred service" of our "sires and grandsires."—*The Saturday Review.*

PHOTOGRAPHED "SPIRITS."—"Spirits," though still refusing to be captured like ordinary mortals, have consented to allow themselves to be photographed. They now obediently follow those over whom they watch to the studios of photographers, and there falling into a graceful attitude, allow those who believe themselves to be accompanied through life by a "guardian angel" to satisfy their vanity (and credulity) by having a carte-de-visite taken of themselves and their "attendant spirit." The resulting carte gives such an air of reality to the affair that it is considered rank folly to doubt any longer, when the spirits can be actually photographed, and thus brought within the ken of the most hardened skeptic. Such piteous folly on one side and arrant deception on the other are more prevalent than ordinary folks generally suppose. A case brought to our notice from Paris will illustrate the way in which this class of photographers impose on the public. The Police, hearing that a certain photographer of that city was pocketing large profits by taking these photographs for credulous people, dispatched an emissary to discover the fraud. On making known his wish to be photographed with his guardian spirit, he was requested to leave the studio for a short time for the purpose of the spirit being invoked. During his absence, a plate, prepared in the ordinary way, was exposed to light for a few seconds opposite a screen whereon a vague ghostly image was figured. The man's photograph superposed—gave, it is needless to say, the required effect. The photograper, on a hint from the Police, ceased to take spirit photographs. These photographs may also be produced by the photographer's common process of printing from two negatives; one negative takes the sitter, the other the "spirit" as before; on printing from both the effects are combined. Another method depends upon a curious electrical fact. If a tinfoil device be laid between two sheets of glass, and tinfoil be laid on the outer surfaces of the glass, and then electric sparks passed between the tinfoil coatings, it is found that an image of the device is formed upon the two glass plates, caused by a molecular change in the glass. This image is at first invisible, but on breathing on the glass it becomes visible, and a photograph can then be taken of it in the ordinary way. But the cleverest plan of all is that which utilizes the lately-discovered optical principle known as fluorescence. Paint on a white screen with sulphate of quinine (which is colorless) something shadowy to represent the "ethereal being." Expose this to bright sunlight for a short time, and then place your unsuspecting believer in "guardian angels" before this screen; photograph him in the ordinary way, and at the same time you obtain a picture of your painting, about which he is ignorant. Finish the photograph in the ordinary way. The quinine drawing will "come out" hazy and indistinct as part of the picture, and then your believer in spirits who has longed to have his "attendant spirit" manifested to him, receives it tremblingly with gratitude.—*Chambers's Journal.*

NATURAL FEROCITY OF THE PHEASANT.—I had noticed two pheasants pecking at one another most persistently, and took care not to lose sight of them, while noticing other matters of interest. At the end of half an hour, several missing feathers on each side, and their bills stained with blood, showed increasing earnestness in the combatants, which were now fighting in the paths and thickets. The keeper, finding that I was paying very little attention to the information he was trying to give me, and seeing me still watching these two birds, told me that I might follow them for a long time without seeing the end of the combat, for these fights would often be kept up for an hour, and even then his intervention would be necessary to prevent the antagonists from killing each other.

"I think," he said, "that our golden pheasants would be more interesting."

"Let us go and see them, then," I replied.

But I could not resist looking round again after the warlike couple, who were now, however, out of sight.

Before entering the buildings where the finest specimens are reared and kept, I said to my guide:

"Do you think we shall be able to find those two again when we come out?"

"You are interested in that couple, Sir," replied the man; "certainly, we can find them again, unless—but we will see."

He looked toward the spot where I had last seen the combatants, and I was astonished to see him jump quickly over a hedge.

"Let us run, Sir," he said; "perhaps it is too late."

I followed him eagerly, hoping to find an explanation of his unfinished remark.

We soon discovered one of the duelists, just expiring, while six of his companions were picking at him viciously, each apparently trying to excel the others in cruelty.

The keeper then told me that he had been drawn to the spot by seeing the other pheasants collecting, as in these cases, unless he interfered, the fight might probably become general, the duel turning into what our Irish friends term a "shaloo," only with far more serious consequences, as in such a case the ranks would be terribly thinned.—*Once a Week.*

LIONIZING IN LONDON.—The good people of England are notorious for their love of what is frequently called a "lion"—while their attachment lasts it is always at fever heat. At one time a Shah is the lion, at another it is the Claimant. In the month of June, 1814, there was a whole menagerie of this description of animals in the persons of the allied sovereigns and their most distinguished Generals. They had come over to pay a visit to that ally whose powerful co-operation had enabled them to hurl from the throne the mightiest tyrant with which the world has been afflicted in modern times. I formed one of the crowd that assembled on Westminster Bridge to witness the arrival of Field Marshal Von Blucher, or "Blucher," as the Londoners used to call him. We had been waiting a good hour and a half, when we heard loud cheering from the Surrey side, intermingled with cries of "Blucher for ever." The object of this ovation turned out to be a fat, greasy butcher, mounted on a sorry nag, and carrying a meat tray on his shoulder. Shortly afterward Marshal "Forwards" appeared in a barouche drawn by four horses, which from the density of the crowd were obliged to go at a foot's pace. We gave him a most enthusiastic reception, and he returned our greetings by holding out his hand to be shaken by the men and kissed by the women. The next great object of attraction was Count Platoff, General of Cossacks. Our idea of the troops of which he had command was derived from the prints of them in the shop windows—men of colossal forms, with red lank hair, high cheek bones, and snub noses. My mother took me with her to Covent Garden, not so much to see the performances as to have a sight of the renowned Hetman. We were in the Duke of Bedford's box, which was next to the Prince Regent's, and, forming an obtuse angle with it, we could see without being seen. There was Count Platoff, sipping his coffee, but instead of a semi-barbarous giant, I beheld a little narrow-chested man, with regular features, an olive complexion, black hair, eyes, and mustache, and teeth to match. The Emperor of all the Russias paid a visit one morning to Dean's Yard, and preserved his *incognito* so well that he was nearly going away without being discovered by us Westminsters. Leaning on his arm was the lovely Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, and it was her big hat that gave us a clue to her Imperial brother. At the time of the arrival of the allied sovereigns, English ladies wore straw bonnets fitting close to the head, somewhat in the shape of a beehive cut in half, but the pretty Grand Duchess had not been with us a week before the "beehive" disappeared, and the "coal-scuttle" usurped its place. I went one night to see Elliston in his best character—*Vapid* in the "Dramatist." When the curtain dropped *Vapid* seemed to be so busy making notes for his new play as to be unaware that he was left alone. After trying both stage doors he declared that the "rogues had shut him out," and, advancing to the front, informed the audience that he meant to dramatize them all. He began by addressing some clever verses to the pit and gallery, and then pointed to a very pretty woman sitting in the dress circle and *coiffée à la Oidenburg*. All eyes followed the direction of his pencil. The lady at first appeared unconscious of being the object of such universal observation, but suddenly arose to escape, when Elliston called out:

"Stop! Madam, stop! you lady in the bonnet,
I'll have you down, you may depend upon it."

The whole affair was of course a preconcerted *coup de théâtre*.—*Lord Albemarle's Recollections.*

TROUVILLE.—The Casino, and the *plage* while bathing is going on, are the two great features of Trouville; and both afford the observer of manners some curious points of interest. In both are to be found, naturally enough, a wide range of character, from respectability pinched into the narrowest sect of Philistinism to the broadest and most full-blossomed Bohemianism—from quiet good breeding and unobtrusive refinement to the loudest vulgarity and showiest finery. They say, indeed, that there are certain fixed characteristics in the visitors according to dates. From the formal opening of the season on the fifteenth of July to the Deauville race week in August the *élégantes* arrive with their best dresses and their finest airs. During the race week there is a crowd of all sorts—*élégantes* bent on amusement, and women of business come to see what they can pick up, *lionnes* and humbler *cocottes* rubbing shoulders with Princes and turfites, *chevaliers d'industrie*, and that gilded youth which is burdened with more gold than wit, and anxious to prove for itself how soon it can get rid of its money as it has already got rid of its brains. After the races come the families with the babies and schoolboys; and in September the *magistrature* and the lawyers. And certainly to those who have gone through the whole of the season the distinctions are plainly marked enough, though there is always that percentage of oddity on the one side, and of Bohemianism on the other, which connects each set with the preceding, and keeps up the character of Trouville for a certain "fastness" which is as much part of its constitution as its bad smells and its filthy streets, its extortionate prices, and its daring architecture. The queerest sights are to be seen during the bathing, if the more serious affairs are transacted at the Casino. The machines are seldom moved from the high ground where they are always ranged; and as the French have no disinclination to bathe at low tide, even on a sandy shore, and as they think nothing of running a couple of hundred yards or more in dripping knickerbockers and clinging *maillot*, in full view of an assembled multitude, it is easy to understand that one sees droll things at times. Women of middle age, "many-fleshed," and from whom all lightness of step has long since departed, walk to and from the sea in short bathing costumes that barely cover their knees, and make a mere frill round their waists; while fathers of families, obese and bald, display their inches in tight-fitting *tricot*, and seem rather prond than not of themselves. Pretty women in their prime, and those only just on the wane, are sure to take the cabins which are nearest to the ropes, and, if they can swim, they swim with their heads toward Villerville; the greater part bathe in hats, some in bathing-caps, and but few "in their hair"—the Frenchwoman believing that sea-water hurts the hair and makes it fall. Here and there, on the hotter days may be seen men and women holding up huge red or yellow cotton umbrellas, standing tranquilly, like so many cows in a stream, as far as their waists, without the pretense of swimming or ducking; and others think that they have done all that is required of them by the laws of health if they crouch on the sand and scream when a little wave runs over their legs. But there are also some who swim boldly and fearlessly, and who dive from the boats with that grace and ease which are to be had only by long practice. It is hard to believe that these are Frenchwomen; but it is only fair to say that some among them are. At all times, however, there is much to be seen on the *plage* which is both strange to English eyes and amusing, if one is not too fastidious to be amused by a certain *sans façon* which the French suppose that we find "shocking" because they themselves find it "*extraordinaire.*"

DISCOVERIES IN ROME.—A singular chapter in the monumental history of Rome could be written, were the causes, more or less problematical, of the singular dispersion of several classes of monuments studied. It is known, for instance, that the Acta Arvalium, or Annals of the Arval College, were engraved on the base of the temple of the Dea Dia, of which the remains are to be seen still at the Vigna Ceccarelli, five miles from Rome. Yet there is not a spot in the interior of the city, or in the suburbs, which has not yielded fragments of the Acta Arvalium. They have been found in the Catacombs of Callixtus, in those of Generosa, in the Lateran, in the Vatican, in the vineyards that line the road to Fiumicino, and elsewhere. When, in 1870, the pavement of the Basilica of S. Maria in Transtevere, was reconstructed, there was found a fragment of the monumental inscription of the Macellum Liviæ, copied in the eighth century, by the Anonymous of Einsiedeln, near the church of S. Vito on the Esquiliæ. The point has been recalled to my mind by a recent occurrence. In January, 1873, while walking in the Via di Porta S. Lorenzo, where the foundations of a new house were being dug, I picked up the bone handle of a pocket-knife which had belonged to a driver *(agitator)* of the Circus. Upon one side of the handle were cut with much skill the cap of the driver, whip, and his name, "Eyspreps;" on the other side, the head of the successful horse and his name, "Nereo," and a palm branch, the emblem of victory. How this knife came there, almost on the surface of the ground, in a place remote from every habitation, nobody could explain. But the other day there was found in another quarter of the city another knife-handle, exactly similar to the first, and adorned in the very same fashion. Only the name of the horse is changed, and instead of Nereus we have "Eymele." Little did the humble driver dream that, seventeen hundred years after his death, (the paleography is that of the second century,) the scientific world would be occupying itself with his name and exploits, and the names of his favorite horses.—*The Athenæum.*

AMATEUR HORSE JOCKEYS.—Time hung somewhat heavily on the hands of us officers in the Aeren Cantonment; a swim across the Dender, or a stroll into Grammont, where we made acquaintances with the Twenty-third, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Regiments, formed our principal recreations. Our men were more agreeably and usefully employed; they were quite at home with the "peasants," upon whom they were billeted, and clubbed their rations of bread, meat, and *schnapps* with the vegetables, cheese, butter, and beer of their hosts. Whenever not on duty they were to be seen assisting the *Boers* and *Boerrinen* in their various labors. Before they left the cantonment they had weeded the flax and the corn, and the potato crop of that year was entirely of their planting. Races on a grand scale came off at Grammont on the 13th of June. There was a strong muster of men of all ranks and of all arms. On that day I completed my sixteenth year, and passed my birthday very pleasantly with some "old Westminsters." Everybody seemed determined to make the most of his holiday. Perhaps the pleasure of the assembled thousands would not have been without alloy if they had known that within two days' march of us there lay concealed behind the low hills of Avesnes a hostile army, 122,000 strong, commanded in person by the greatest Captain of the age. I was standing close to Lord Uxbridge, when a cheer from the neighborhood of the judges' stand announced the winner of a sweepstakes. I thought I had hardly ever seen so handsome a lad. He was beaming with health and spirits as he took his place in the scales in his gay jockey dress. It was Lord Hay, an ensign in the First Regiment of Guards, and aide de camp to General P. Maitland. The races were on a Tuesday; on the Friday young Hay was killed at Quatre Bras, and the following Sunday the gallant veteran by my side left a leg on the field of Waterloo.—*Lord Albemarle's Recollections.*

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES FROM LONDON.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE—WILD STATEMENTS MADE BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS—LIFE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT—THE SOVEREIGNTY AND PARLIAMENT—PERSONAL REMINISCENCES—THE IRISH VICE-ROYALTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1876.

The Stock Exchange people are just now in a very deplorable state of mind. Rumors of the most alarming and contradictory kind are constantly coming from abroad, and it is impossible to know what to believe. The English newspaper correspondents have, from the first, been in an utterly false position, having been able to see little of the military movements for themselves, and being dependent on the information supplied by the authorities on either side, which, of course, was merely what it suited their respective interests to say at the moment. During the Franco-German war, there was an organization, on each side, which kept the combatants well supplied with information, and though, no doubt, they were not very communicative to the newspaper folk, still the latter were kept supplied with a certain amount of facts, which formed a substantial basis for current history. In the present instance, however, the correspondents, most of whom are entirely ignorant of the languages of the various races among whom they find themselves, have been hopelessly at sea, and their letters and telegrams worthless. All they could do was to take up one side or the other, and reflect the vague and violent emotions of the people about them. The wild statements and hallucinations prevailing on both sides have, accordingly, led to much bad blood on the part of the newspaper emissaries, and even to a duel between two of the more frenzied ones, in which, however, no harm was done. People here who have interests which are affected by the fluctuating state of affairs abroad are thus left destitute of anything like trustworthy information. They are fed with rumors, which are constantly being disputed or confuted, and have been thrown into that bewildered state of mind in which they believe or disbelieve in an equally wild way, and jump at all sorts of absurd conclusions. One day they hear that the Czar has decided to abdicate, and that Young Russia, with all its bellicose projects, is to be in the ascendant under the new monarch. Another time it is that Russia and Germany have arranged a grand scheme of common aggrandizement, which the other powers will be helpless to resist; or another time there is a report of a rising being got up among the Turks for a war to the death against all classes of Christians. It is difficult to understand how sedate and cautious men of business should give any attention to such extravagant stories, instead of simply suspending their judgment till some real information is to be had. But so it is, and the consequence is the most absurd freaks—now of abject panic, and now of equally absurd hopefulness, on the part of the speculative world. As regards the political aspect of affairs, public opinion in this country seems now to have settled down for the present to the conviction that whatever may be thought of the action of the Ministry, they have extraordinary difficulties to contend with, and deserve consideration and indulgence.

A great deal has been said about the dispatch of the British squadron to Besika Bay, but its great doings have only just been heard of. It has been engaged, it seems, in a war of extermination on at least one portion of the native races. We read: "The officers of the fleet are very zealous at present in the pursuit of red-legged partridges, and have almost exterminated them within a radius of ten miles. A few snipe only remain in the middle of the deepest marshes."

The publication of the second volume of the *Life of the Prince Consort*, which Mr. Theodore

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

HURRICANES AT SEA.

THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MEXICO IN A STORM—THE STEAM-SHIP SPOTTSVILLE PICKED UP AT SEA—DAMAGE TO THE BARK ASHANTEE.

The steam-ship City of Mexico, of the New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Capt. W. B. Sherwood commanding, which arrived at this port at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning last, encountered one of the most terrific hurricanes ever experienced in sea voyages. The vessel left New-Orleans Oct. 1 for New-York, via Tampico, Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, Campeachy, Progreso, and Havana, and had fair weather until she reached Progreso, in Yucatan. This latter port she left at 5:15 P. M. on Sunday, Oct. 15, the wind at the time blowing fresh from the north-west. She had on board a cargo consisting of 1,603 bales of hemp and a large amount of general merchandise, including a lot of hides, sugar, &c. She also carried $300,000 in specie, and had fifteen passengers on board, among whom were six ladies and one child, a little girl, eight or nine years of age. About 10 o'clock the same evening, after leaving Progreso, the wind increased in violence, and the following day (Monday) it became a gale, which continued for forty-eight hours, from the north-west. The vessel, during this time, shipped a large amount of water, but behaved well. About 4 o'clock, on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 18th inst., the gale changed to a hurricane, and then it was that the terrific part of the voyage began. The rain fell in torrents, the ship rolled heavily, and the noise made by the war of the sea and wind was frightful. Capt. Sherwood, who has been at sea twenty-eight years, and has passed through many storms, says it was the most terrific hurricane he ever encountered. The state-rooms, Captain's room, the saloon, and engine and boiler rooms were flooded with water, the doors of the rooms on the main deck were broken in, and the glass in the skylights was smashed. On Thursday morning, Oct. 19, Capt. Sherwood gave orders to have the hemp portion of the cargo thrown overboard, and 1,603 bales of hemp were thrown into the sea. This lightened the ship considerably, and in the afternoon of that day, about 4 o'clock, the storm abated in violence, the hurricane having lasted twenty-three hours and the previous gale forty-eight hours. During the hurricane the vessel was kept headed with the wind, and no observations could be taken, but on Thursday evening the course was directed toward Havana, which port was reached on Friday afternoon, Oct. 20, the vessel coming to anchor at 3 P. M. No damage was done except the flooding of the rooms, the breaking in of doors and windows, and the throwing overboard of 130 bales of hemp.

On the voyage from Havana to New-York, and when off Cape Hatteras, the bark of Lerice picked up the steam-ship Spottsville, bound from Galveston to Providence, R. I., which had been disabled by the loss of her propeller, and towed her to the Delaware Breakwater.

The bark Ashantee, Capt. Roberts in command, arrived at this port from Belfast on Friday last, after a very stormy passage of 53 days. She encountered a violent hurricane on the 19th of September, from the west north-west, which continued for six hours unabated. During the entire voyage heavy westerly winds were experienced, and the vessel lost and split her sails.

THE MURDERER OF MAGGIE BAUER.

Frank McConochie, the murderer of little Maggie Bauer, is the son of John McConochie, who keeps a small shoe store in Gates avenue, near Nostrand, Brooklyn. The father is Scotch, the mother English, and Frank was born in this country. He has two brothers and five sisters, one of the brothers being a physician, and one of the sisters being married to a practical chemist. Frank admits that his father once sent him to the Penitentiary for vagrancy, where he served a term of six months. When fifteen years old he was sent to the House of Refuge, and, according to his own statements, he has ever since lived the life of a vagrant. One of his sisters is the only relative who would hold any communication with him, and he occasionally visited her house. For the purpose of fixing the crime and its method more definitely, Detective Payne on Friday afternoon again conveyed McConochie to the scene of the murder, where he was met by District Attorney Downing and one or two other gentlemen. On the way out McConochie exhibited much nervousness, and every few minutes begged that no violence should be committed against him, being apparently afraid that he would be either shot or hung in the woods. He freely admitted having killed Maggie, and said he was willing to be punished for it, but thought he would not be hung, as no one saw him do it. He said he did not intend to bring up the river—that is, to Sing Sing—and would "tell God's truth" if they would not hang him in the woods or at the court-house. He seemed to have a particular horror of hanging. When near the Bauer place he became still more nervous, but pointed out the different places where he had stopped previous to the murder. Mr. Bauer did not appear to be much agitated at the sight of the murderer of his child, but the mother could hardly repress her feelings. On going into the woods all persons, excepting the District Attorney's party, were kept back as a precaution against any chance of violence, and when McConochie found that he was not likely to be injured he became more calm. He then pointed out the spot where he seized Maggie, struck her down, sprang out of the corn-field upon her; how he grappled her by the throat and walked her through the corn-field to the cedar bushes, and how he strangled her. He also showed the tree and the limb that he had broken down to mark the spot, so that he could return after dark and more effectually secrete the body. He also admitted that he took little Maggie's two-cent piece with a hole in it which Kate Hoffman testified to having given to her when she parted from her at Hammond's farm. The wounds which the doctors were in doubt about were made with his hands, and he strangled her to prevent her telling about it—remaining with her until he was sure she was dead. He was so circumstantial in his narrative that, at the request of Detective Payne, he folded a leaf and showed how he crammed it into the mouth under the tongue. The District Attorney now being satisfied with the expedition, McConochie was returned to his cell at the Jamaica Town Hall, and will have his formal examination to-morrow.

A RIVER THIEF SHOT.

The old Cardiff Dock adjoining the Public Dock on Morgan street, Jersey City, is now the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the boats on which the freight cars are taken over the river lie there. Friday night, Alexander Perry, the night watchman, was startled by seeing three stalwart men climb to the deck of one of the barges. When he called on them to surrender they answered with a pistol shot. The officer leveled his weapon and fired back, and one of the men, crying "I'm killed," fell to the deck. His confederates made a dash at the watchman and he ran. The men fired two three times at him, and he returned the fire while retreating, and finally, finding himself closely pressed, sounded the call whistle for assistance. Officer Zacharias promptly responded, and the river pirates fled toward the river. The officers pursued them, shooting at them occasionally, but apparently without effect. On reaching the float they looked up in the body of their prostrate companion, lowered it into the boat and followed it themselves. They rowed out into the river and escaped. It is believed that the shot, which prostrated one of the pirates, was fatal.

A POLICE OFFICER FIRED UPON.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Patrolman McCormack, of the Sixteenth Precinct, while on duty, discovered that the liquor store of Peter McConnell, No. 269 Tenth avenue, had been entered and robbed by burglars. While he was examining the premises five young men emerged from the hallway adjoining the liquor store and ran off. The officer followed in pursuit, sounding his baton on the sidewalk as he ran. The thieves turned into Twenty-sixth street, and were met by Patrolman Conners, also of the Sixteenth Precinct, who had been attracted by the sound of his comrade's club. Conners endeavored to head off the fugitives, when one of the gang, whom he recognized as "Dutch Hen," a notorious thief and loafer, drew a revolver and fired two shots at him in rapid succession. The first shot missed its mark, and the second bullet struck the officer's belt and, passing through the leather, lodged in the inner lining of his heavy overcoat. All the thieves succeeded in making their escape. A general alarm was sent from the Sixteenth Precinct, asking for the arrest of "Dutch Hen."

DISAPPEARANCE OF A SPIRITUALIST.

George W. Young, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Brooklyn Society of Spiritualists, disappeared from his home and from Brooklyn, N. Y., about three weeks ago, since which time all efforts of his friends to ascertain his whereabouts have proved unavailing. Mr. Charles R. Miller, the President of the Society, said yesterday that investigation into the financial affairs of the Society, since Young's departure, had revealed the fact that they were in a very bad condition. It is also said that other parties having claims against Young are anxiously awaiting his return.

A COMPLIMENT TO LENOX W. LYON.

A party of personal friends of Assistant District Attorney George W. Lyon gave him, last night, a dinner at Delmonico's, preparatory to that gentleman's marriage, which is to come off next week. The company comprised only twenty guests: J. L. Flint, G. W. Lyon, H. C. Ward, D. W. C. Wheeler, G. St. J. Sheffield, G. G. DeWitt, Jr., Joel B. Erhardt, E. E. Fiihs, Edw. Einstein, F. B. Howell, Elihu Root, J. I. Davenport, J. Bell, H. Russell, D. Millaken, Jr., J. H. Bailey, J. O. Morse, Jr., D. G. Rollins, J. D. Lyon, and B. K. Phelps. The nature of the entertainment was of the most jovial, the speeches most felicitous, and the dinner as fine as Delmonico could provide.

MARKSMANSHIP AT CREEDMOOR.

FOUR MATCHES CONTESTED—SHOOTING FOR A PURSE OF GOLD AT LONG RANGE.

The range at Creedmoor presented a livelier appearance yesterday than it has at any time since the Fall prize-meeting, although the weather was of the most disagreeable character. During the early part of the day a heavy snow-storm prevailed, which formed a veil through which the marksmen fired. This was succeeded by a cold, drizzling rain, which lasted the remainder of the day. There were four matches contested—one at long range and the others at mid-range and shorter distances. The long-range match was the first competition, for a prize of $250 in gold, given by the Sharp Rifle Company. The other contests were for military guns, and comprised the fifth competition for the "marksman's" badge, the contest for the second prize in the Inter-State match, and the match for the "Nevada" silver badge. There were seventeen entries in the long-range match. The conditions and scores were as follows:

Open to all comers; any rifles; distances, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; fifteen shots at each distance; no sighting shots or previous practice allowed on the day of the match, and no "coaching" allowed; the winner to lead all competitors at each distance. In addition to the chief prize offered, one-quarter of the entrance fees to go to the marksman making the highest score, unless he wins the badge, when the maker of the next highest score will be declared the winner.

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
C. E. Blydenburgh	65	65	68	198
E. H. Sanford	66	69	63	198
Major H. S. Jewell	64	68	63	195
L. Weber	66	67	62	195
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	72	66	55	193
H. A. Gliensleeve	57	65	63	185
William Hayes	66	66	52	184
C. E. Overbaugh	64	61	55	180
H. G. Baldwin	62	61	55	178
G. L. Morse	52	62	40	154

The heavy weather proved too much for seven of the competitors, who withdrew at the shorter ranges. As no one complied with the conditions by leading the scores at each of the several distances, the prize still remains in the possession of the National Rifle Association, and Mr. Blydenburgh received one-quarter of the entrance fees. The contest for the "Marksman's" badge commenced at 3 P. M. There were eighteen entries, the conditions and scores being as follows:

Open to all comers; distances, 200 and 500 yards; weapons, Remington rifles, State model:

J. L. Price	41	J. R. Willard	28
James Harrison	40	W. Robertson	28
George Waterman	40	C. H. Eagle	26
A. B. Van Heusen	37	J. W. Gardner	25
D. Chauncey, Jr.	36	E. W. Price	23
G. D. Scott	35	W. H. Cocrane, Jr.	20
N. D. Wood	35	H. M. Burdett	19
J. A Gee	33	G. H. Poole	12
L. Cass	32		

In the match for the second prize in the Inter-State contest, which was won at the Fall prize-meeting by the team representing this State, and was contested by the individual members of that team yesterday, the trophy was won by Capt. J. L. Price, of the Seventh Regiment, upon the score of 85, out of a possible 100 points. The conditions were ten shots each at 200 and 500 yards distance.

The contest for the "Nevada" badge was not completed until a late hour. The companies contesting were Company A, Seventh Regiment, Capt. Casey, and Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. Story. Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment, shot for the trophy on Friday last, making the following score:

L. Miller	43	D. C. Hall	27
R. G. Post	40	A. Fleming	25
F. O. Wright	38	F. Walker	23
L. L. Barnes	38	H. Owlell	23
George White	38	W. Channey	22
I. S. Barton	35	J. McCann	21
A. Carpenter	35	H. A. Sandford	20
J. C. Harding	34	A. Harness	20
J. E. Slaight	33	D. Marshall	20
C. A. Barton	33	J. W. Rowland	19
M. L. Marshall	32	W. Harper	18
A. Cropsey	32	F. Baker	17
H. J. Calkin	32	A. Paice	17
Charles Cole	30	T. Donovan	16
P. T. Perkins	30	H. H. Herron	13
E. Purpel	30	T. J. Torbet	12
I. L. Woodruff	30	D. Tefft	11
T. Donovan	29	D. M. Horton	10
F. Bartraud	28	Lewis Woolson	9
R. T. O'Neal	27	B. F. Peckham	13
T. W. Goodsell	27	W. R. Thompson	6
J. Moffit	27		
J. P. Hall	27	Total	1,169
A. J. Booker	27		

Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. W. C. Clark, commanding, will shoot for this trophy to-morrow, after which the result of the match will be duly announced.

THE CHIEF OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

Mr. James J. Brooks, who succeeds Elmer Washburn as Chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury, was for more than ten years attached to the internal revenue service as a detective officer, working in various parts of the country, but more especially in Philadelphia. It was in this latter city that he rendered himself so obnoxious to the Whisky Ring in his persistent pursuit of its members as to incur their vengeance in the shape of a personal assault. He was shot while overhauling the books and accounts of certain illicit whisky dealers, and was so severely injured that his life was despaired of for many weeks. Upon his recovery he succeeded in detecting his assailants and sending them to the Penitentiary. He also wrote a book containing his experiences as an internal revenue detective, and which was published under the title of *Whisky Drops*. He was afterward transferred to the secret service of the Treasury, occupying a subordinate place at first, but for more than a year past has held the position as assistant chief of that service. He is said to be a general favorite with his subordinates and an officer of ability and integrity.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST ORVILLE GRANT.

An application was made yesterday to Judge Barrett, holding Supreme Court, Chambers, for an attachment against the property in this State of Orville L. Grant, brother of President Grant, on behalf of Elisha L. Cole and David Wood. The plaintiffs, in their affidavits, set forth that they are the holders of two promissory notes for $450 each, made by the defendant, Grant, in July last, at sixty and ninety days respectively, one of which has already been protested, and that he is indebted to them in the sum of $901 in all. It is further alleged that he is not a resident of this State, but resides in Elizabeth, N. J., and that he is possessed of property in this State, consisting of shares in the Eaton Gold and Silver Refining Company. Upon these affidavits Judge Barrett granted the attachment.

BIDS FOR CITY STOCK.

The following is a list of proposals received by Controller Green yesterday for $1,497,500 five per cent. bonds of the City of New-York:

Name.	Amount.	Rate.
Nicholas Cantor	$6,000	100.25
Isabel M. Heiser	600	100.25
F. D. Tappen	110,000	100.21
George K. Sistare, Jr.	367,500	100.10
George K. Sistare, Jr.	400,000	100.09
George K. Sistare, Jr.	300,000	100.08
George K. Sistare, Jr.	200,000	100.07
George K. Sistare, Jr.	230,000	100.06
S. A. Lawrence	2,000	100.05
M. R. Walsh	1,500	100.05
M. Reuben Merchant	1,267,500	100.00
M. Reuben Merchant	230,000	100.00
Louisa M. Van Buren	10,000	100.00
E. C. Forces	2,500	100.00
Total amount of bids	$3,127,600	

The award of the stock has been made to the above parties at rates from 100.06 to 100.25.

CRIMINALS SENTENCED.

In the Essex County Court of Sessions, Newark, Jersey, yesterday, at Newark, sentence was pronounced in a number of cases which have excited public attention. Dr. Frederick Kordenat, charged with having produced an abortion upon a ten-year old girl, was fined $100 and costs. License Inspector Bavier, convicted of having altered names in licenses and sold them to persons for whom they were not intended, was sent to the State Prison for two years. John Dunn, a striking workman, who assaulted a laborer who had taken his place in Bannister & Tichenor's factory, was sent to Jail for a month and fined $25. Miles J. Harrington, convicted of having thrown oil upon the dresses of ladies passing through the streets, was sentenced to five months' imprisonment in the County Penitentiary.

CONDEMNATION OF A DISTILLERY.

In the United States Court at Trenton, N. J., yesterday, the case involving the condemnation and forfeiture of a distillery on the Hudson, opposite Yonkers, for being engaged in illicit distillation was disposed of. There was no question as to the liability of the personal property to forfeiture, but it was insisted that the real estate, which belonged to William H. McNeil, of New-York, ought not to be forfeited, for the reason that it was used as a distillery without the knowledge of Mr. McNeil. The jury brought in a verdict condemning both the real and personal property.

TAX-PAYERS PROTECTING THEMSELVES.

The New-Brighton Village Trustees, at their meeting Friday night, expected to issue village bonds to the extent of several thousand dollars, in accordance with a resolution previously adopted and in anticipation of the next year's tax collections, despite the formal protest of many tax-payers that such bonds would be illegal and void. A hastily-organized tax-payers' association presented itself at yesterday's meeting and requested to be heard in opposition, through Mr. S. F. Rawson, their counsel, but all, save Mr. R. B. Whittemore, President of the board, flatly refused to hear them. This effort at moral suasion having failed, the board was served at once with an injunction, issued by Judge Gilbert, at the suit of Mr. J. W. Simonton, acting for the tax-payers, enjoining the board from issuing any evidences of indebtedness or from contracting any obligation in excess of revenue actually on hand or already due and collectible. The Tax-payers' Association, composed of men of means, character, and pluck, declares its determination to break up the petty village Ring if there is law enough in the State to effect its purpose. It is due to Mr. Whittemore to say that he has resolutely fought all the schemes that have been presented to the board.

PARADE OF THE COACHING CLUB.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL "TURNOUT"—SIX COACHES IN THE PROCESSION—A WET AND DISAGREEABLE DAY.

The New-York Coaching Club had its semi-annual parade yesterday afternoon, leaving Madison square at 3 o'clock, and returning at 4:20 o'clock having meanwhile driven through Central Park. Six coaches participated in the parade, each having its full complement of passengers, and there was nothing wanting to make the turnout thoroughly complete. The day was as wet and dreary as an amateur coachman could desire. "It is just the day," said the President of the club, "to show the people our idea of what sport should be. We will show them that when we announce a parade it will surely take place, even if it rained down cats and dogs." The place of rendezvous was the east side of Madison square, and 2:30 o'clock was the time fixed for starting. Four of the coaches were promptly on hand, but Mr. Jerome and Mr. Bennett were tardy—Mr. Jerome was the last to come. The delay was relished exceedingly by the two hundred persons who had congregated to witness the start, for it gave them an opportunity to examine the various turnouts, and to discuss their merits and demerits. The passengers on the coaches, however, were impatient to be off. The men buttoned their coats close up under their chins and ears, and glanced anxiously over their shoulders now and then, in hopes of espying the laggards. The women bore the cold with greater fortitude; principally because they were provided with the snuggest seats and the warmest robes. None of the coaches carried passengers upon the rear seats, the rules of the club providing that these seats should be reserved for the men in livery.

All the coaches having arrived, Col. Jay, President of the club, ordered the customary blast of the coach horn and at once lead off the parade. He drove his regular team of two bay leaders with a chestnut and a brown at the pole. His passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Miss Stevens and Miss Bennington. Following him was Col. Delancey Kane, the accomplished driver of the New-York and New-Rochelle Stage. It was the second holiday which he had taken since the 1st of May, when he opened this route. Upon his left sat Mrs. Kane, who is almost as essential a part of the Pelham coach as her husband. The other passengers were Messrs. Frederick Sherman, John Cadwalader, B. R. Winthrop, and Walter Kane. Col. Kane's turnout was the one most of all admired. The horses were of extraordinary beauty, showing nearly full blood. They were almost alike in size, and just within the rules of English coaching as to height. They traveled perfectly, each horse pulling a taut trace, and showing that he had not been under Col. Kane's training all Summer for nothing. The Colonel himself was in excellent form, well browned by exposure to the weather for six months. He wore his light kersey overcoat, to the button-hole of which was attached a bouquet. The coach, of canary color, looked as fine and bright as when it made its first appearance in front of the Brunswick Hotel. The lettered panels had been displaced by others bearing the family coat-of-arms. Mr. Frederick Bronson came next, driving a handsome team of bays, with which no fault could be found, except a too obvious gradation in size from the pole horses to the leaders. Mr. Bronson's coach was painted blue, with red wheels. It was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Houlls Hunnewell and Miss Van Rensselaer. After Mr. Bronson came a coach-load of young gentlemen driven by Mr. Frederick Neilson. Leonard Cutting, Ben. Card, and Messrs. Sackett and Johnson made up the load. The coach was dark green in the body, with red wheels. Another "stag" party, consisting of Messrs. Barnard, Van Buren, and Edward Colgate followed upon Mr. Leonard Jerome's coach, which was painted red throughout. Mr. Jerome's team was a cross of iron grays and bays, very stylish but a trifle large. James Gordon Bennett's team of chestnuts, hitched to a dark green coach, striped with red, brought up the rear of the procession, and was greatly admired.

Passing into Fifth avenue, the coaches were soon lost to view among the numerous carriages which thronged that thoroughfare. The sidewalks were crowded with men and women who had gathered to see the parade, and all along the avenue bows were exchanged between the fortunate passengers on the coaches and their envious friends. Col. Jay lead straight to Central Park, entering through the western gate. The unpleasantness of the weather had kept away the majority of the people who had intended to witness the parade in the Park. There were very few carriages along the drives, and the Coaching Club had no intention to delay their return by slow driving. The order in which the coaches started from Madison square was maintained throughout the drive. The rain falling quite heavily as the procession emerged from the Park at the eastern exit, and as a consequence the number of spectators along the avenue was considerably less than during the up-town trip. The coaches were driven directly to Washington square, the objective point being the fountain. About this fountain a grand sweep was taked, and then the coaches drove straight up Fifth avenue, across Twenty-third street, and around Madison square to the side door to the Brunswick Hotel. This concluded the parade, and after chatting together for a few moments the coachmen again took their places in the boxes, and drove away to drop off their loads and stable their teams. Later in the evening the members of the Coaching Club and a few friends met at dinner in the Brunswick Hotel. Some of the members of the club were disappointed at the weather experienced yesterday, and at their suggestion another parade will probably be held sometime in November. The number of coaches at the second parade will be greater than yesterday. Mr. Douglass, who was injured at the Polo grounds a short time ago, promises to be present, and two other gentlemen who were out of town yesterday will also turn out their coaches.

REBEL FEELING IN VIRGINIA.

The Watertown (Jefferson County) *Times* prints the following letter from a former resident of that city:

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 20, 1876.

Editor of the Daily Times:

Allow me a few lines of space in your widely-circulated paper to reach a few Northern Democrats, that they may vote with a full knowledge of the designs of their Southern allies, if perchance they are successful at the polls in November. On the 6th of the present month a troupe at the theatre, as an introductory performance, sang the national airs of the principal European powers, concluding with the "Star Spangled Banner," at which the curtain was withdrawn, exhibiting the "Goddess of Liberty" wrapped in the Stars and Stripes. Immediately upon the rising of curtain the flag was met with the most vehement storm of hisses you ever heard. This may not seem of itself as of much importance, but if you could have been present and seen the animus of the crowd you could not but have felt that your country was again in danger. Before this occurrence, in the State Convention at which the delegates to the Democratic Convention at St. Louis were elected, ex-Governor Gilbert C. Walker, the Democratic member of Congress, and candidate for re-election, (who by the way is a New-Yorker counting rebel votes,) made a speech in which he said: If we are successful this Fall we will regain by the ballot what we lost by the war." If you, Mr. Editor, could have witnessed the favor with which that declaration was received, you would have seen the danger of trusting the Southern Democracy again. I am well aware how easy it is to deny such statements as I have made, but I hope that the truthful expression of one who has no motive to misstate, and who grieves to know that such things exist, may help to enlighten the honest but deluded Democrats of old Jefferson County. Yours, &c., ALONZO W. WILCOX.

EFFECT OF PULITZER'S SPEECHES.

The speech of Mr. Joseph Pulitzer on Thursday evening last, at College Point, Long Island, is thus characterized by "A Life-long Democrat," who resides there: "If the Democratic Party cannot send a more polite speaker than he, [Mr. Pulitzer,] they had better not send any more. The slang he used was disgusting, and Tilden has lost my vote, besides the votes of thirty or forty other Democrats. The votes are now for Hayes and Wheeler."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. Dr. Bolles, of Cleveland, is at the Coleman House.

Gen. James H. Ledlie, of Utica, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Col. Anderson D. Nelson, United States Army, is at the Stuyvesant House.

R. Montgomery Field, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Alexander Pleineff, of the Russian Centennial Commission, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Outerbridge Horsey, of Maryland, and Judge S. B. Beardsley, of Bridgeport, are at the Everett House.

Lord Lancaster and C. Minton Campbell, member of Parliament, of England, and Capt. Henry Burton, of the British Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Councillor Lopez Netto, President of the Brazilian Centennial Commission, and Judge T. W. Bartley, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Charles S. Parnell, member of Parliament, of Ireland; Congressman William P. Frye, of Maine; Congressman Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia; Congressman John M. Davy, of Rochester; Lieut. Gov. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts, and F. Gordon Dexter, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. DeWitt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are upon the eve of the most deeply interesting and important election in the history of the country, with the exception of Lincoln's re-election in 1864, and one fraught with questions of our very existence in the future. I should like, with your permission, to draw the thoughts of the working classes, indeed of all those who in any manner depend for their livelihood upon the employment of capital, to a point which appears to me to have been entirely, or nearly overlooked during the canvass. I allude to the fact that the capitalists of the country, those who have most at stake therein, are mainly of the dominant, the Union, the patriotic party. In other words that, beside representing the feelings of the mass of the North, the Republican Party further represents almost two-thirds of the capital of the nation employed in manufacture, agriculture, or mining enterprises. No one will, I think, require to be told how timid and conservative a thing that same capital is, nor that, in all times of uncertainty, in the presence or possibility of any reactionary movement, like the mercury in the thermometer, which at the approach of the storms and unsettled weather of Winter sinks into itself, but rises as the Summer nears and the earth begins to produce again, it is withdrawn to great extent from operation, and locked up until the times become more settled and business rests upon some firm and stable basis. Lack of confidence in the present and the future is an unvarying attendant of an unsettled state of affairs, and deprivation and suffering are entailed upon those least ready to meet it—those whose earnings are out little more than enough to pay their way from day to day. To no one is the blessing of a settled state of things so much of a necessity as to the working man. At election time he may be confused by misrepresentations, misled by promises, dazed by pyrotechnic displays, and flattered into the sacrifice of his independence, (I speak of the honest workman, not of the purchased loafer,) but, after his vote is cast, he finds himself contemptuously thrust aside, ignored, and despised for his bluntness, and, having misdirected his suffrage, like one of his own tools, which in the hands of a skillful craftsman produces articles of use or ornament, but which may in turn be used to work demolition, or death. In proportion to his means and position he is the chief sufferer. The man or a hundred thousand dollars does not feel the loss of ten thousand, as he who possesses one hundred feels that of ten dollars. I wish therefore, to call their attention and every one's attention, to the inevitable result that Mr. Tilden's election would bring, at least for a considerable period, a Pandora's-box full of woes upon our people. In that it would not only cause a continuance of all the present state of prostration, but would enhance that condition three-fold. I appeal to any man, would you not, if in possession of large means, keep your money and your investments back until you were definitely certain that the efforts of the past were not to be undone, that the "solid South," already a hackneyed phrase, but unfortunately a true one, was not to be rewarded in proportion to its services to the party; that is, three to one, in claims, bills, appointments, representations? I think a very large majority of capitalists would and will do so in such case, and yet the minority be sincere in their confidence and trust in their party. If we even admit that Mr. Tilden be perfectly unselfish, independent, and patriotic, could he stem such a tidal wave of Southern demands from those to whom, if elected, he would entirely owe such election; and stand by those whose most earnest prayer and work is for his defeat and disaster? It seems neither reasonable nor possible that he should. Andrew Jackson might have been able, in the period when he said he regretted not having had Calhoun hanged, but the overwhelming and united numbers of to-day would certainly have borne even him down. The writer had curious indication of the feelings of thoughtful capital and thoughtful labor recently, when, within twenty-four hours of each other, a man of wealth, after request, came to vote and handed me votes for the Republican Electoral and Congressional tickets, considering the State and city tickets not important, except as to obtaining honest men, led me to infer that he intended, should Mr. Tilden be elected, at once to withdraw, or contract his investments in manufacture and property, as far possible, until he saw the result. On the other hand, a very respectable and thoughtful working man, who said he had never, in his life of forty years, voted for a single Republican candidate, told me he considered it a duty to his family to make an exception in the case of Hayes and Wheeler, voting the rest of his ticket for the Democratic nominees. He gave reasons identical with the above, that if Mr. Tilden were elected it would result in the withdrawal and locking up of capital, which was mostly in the hands of Republicans, to the misfortune and great detriment of his class.

The uncertainty of the financial policy of the Democratic Party, radically divided as it is upon this question, cannot fail to affect the sale of our securities abroad, if their candidate should be elected. Mr. Belmont in a letter in this regard, supported by the *Herald*, says: "The safety and wisdom of investment in the funded debt of the United States do not depend upon the Presidential elections any more than the soundness of the English consols depends on whether the Ministry is Tory or Liberal." This is a very weak reasoning for a gentleman of Mr. Belmont's intelligence, and leads one to think he has deliberately adopted what he knew to be a very superficial comparison. It is not a parallel case in any wise. There is no difference at all on the finances in England; both parties agree fully and completely in carrying out the agreements of the previous Ministry, and it naturally follows that a change does not affect the value of the consols, the same undeviating principles being maintained—those of a nation united on this question. Moreover, it does not require any national repudiation to lower the value of our bonds abroad and impede their negotiation. Any great increase of our public debt, by payment of the Southern claims, increased issue of greenbacks, as demanded by such a powerful section of the party, any reactionary policy, calculated to create disturbance in the country and undue elation in the South, which will not fail to cause oppression to the white and black Republicans and result in stirring up the North. All these things conspire together to cause doubt and distrust among capitalists, both here and abroad, and Mr. Belmont has ignored the chief issues by merely asserting that his party will not actually repudiate the debt—one caused by those who are to-day "solid" for that party's candidates.

Here we stand, then, to-day, the North and the South, in the arena of the world, like the gladiators of Rome in the Coliseum—the North the Secutor, armed with the sword of Union and the shield of resumption; the South, the Retiarius with the entangling financial net and broken trident of secession. What will be the result?

E. GRAHAM HAIGHT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1876.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE GRAND ARMY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in the columns of the *World*, in its edition of the 20th, into which is dragged a number of letters and circulars from members and officers of the Grand Army who are conscientiously standing by the well-established non-partisan principles of their order, is an unwarranted political dodge—from information possibly gleaned from sources where it should have been sacredly and confidentially kept—to throw the entire organization of the Republican soldiery into discredit as ardent supporters of the cause by which alone their successes in the field can be maintained.

The Grand Army has its special mission—fraternity, charity, and loyalty—its ranks are composed of all creeds of political and religious faith; its principles and teachings are broad enough and wide enough to permit its associates to follow whatever political or religious faith they may see fit to pursue outside of its own order. It hampers them not by its prescribed regulations as to their choice between Democracy and Republicanism, Protestantism and Catholicism; they may be Israelite or Gentile. It inculcates, however, severely the principle of loyalty to the flag and country, and with that as a corner-stone of political belief it feels assured that none will be of its ranks who do not hold sacred every star, stripe, and fold of its ensign, and alike sacred the indivisible governmental unity of its every hill-side, mountain, valley, and stream, with no boundary but its oceans, its lakes, the St. Lawrence, and the Gulf. It recognizes alone the soldiers of the over-loyal States. Rebeldom and Confederacy have no foothold there. Non-partisan as it is, composed thus only of the loyal soldiers, it is but reasonably natural that much of its material should be Republican, and that much purposes that its Republicanism should be known and felt—if within their power to make it so—but, however, by parading it as an institution as such, but by doing as they unpremedly please as citizens.

Proportionately well filled as the volunteer Army was in 1861, with those of both parties, the sad ordeal of battle made sad havoc with the Democracy, and of what returned still stay believing now are preeminently identified with the party for vote with it, and most of those who still cling to its misguided principles do so from ancestral intuition, and not from personal convictions. The Grand Army people therefore propose to still exist as such, standing by our own long-established fundamental, non-political law; but we do say, and the New-York *World* and all other maligning sheets ought to know, that while with it and of it we intend to stand by our Republican faith, and that it and the institution shall and will survive, the first by our election of our candidates in November, and the second so long as the last man of the old Volunteer Army shall exist. COMMANDER.

PRACTICAL ADVICE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is useless—indeed, it is mischievous to disguise the fact that the coming election is to be a close one. In view of that fact, it becomes the duty of every true Republican to look about him, and to see if there is not among his acquaintances at least one Democrat, or doubtful, wavering person whom he can influence to cast his vote on the side of right. There are few who cannot influence one vote, and if every Republican who reads these lines will only make the resolve to do so, the election in this State will be secured. There are a large number of Democrats who have never heard the truth fairly and dispassionately stated. They never attended Republican meetings, and never read Republican newspapers. Their reading and hearing has all been one-sided, and it is only necessary for them to hear the truth for them to adopt it. In stating it, let me advise my Republican friends not to get angry themselves nor to make their opponents angry. Let their object be to convince by facts and facts only. Use no untruthful arguments, and admit the truth of truthful arguments advanced by your opponents. Surely we can afford to do this, and still have the weight of the argument in our favor. It is useless for me to give a line of argument, as it must be suited to each particular case; and every intelligent reader knows wherein the two parties and the two candidates differ. The arguments pro and con have all been published in the daily papers. Without denying that there are bad men in the Republican Party, we must see that the majority of that class belong on the opposite side. Without denying that there are good men in the Democratic Party, we know that the majority of that class belong to the Republican Party. To which party, as a rule, do the bar-keepers, the gamblers, the burglars, pickpockets, and highway-men belong? To which party, as a rule, do clergymen belong? Which wards go Democratic? Are they not the down town-wards, where the roughs predominate? Can a man, convicted of crime, more get the City than in the country; and, as a rule, it is the city which goes Democratic, and overwhelms the Republican vote of the country. These are facts which cannot be denied.

Let me, in conclusion, request my Republican friends to look over the registry list and see that there are none registered who ought not to be. Report to the proper authorities all fraudulently registered persons, that their ballots may be challenged when they attempt to vote. Let each and every Republican who reads this resolve firmly to do his duty; to work hard in the few remaining days between this and the election; to convert as many as possible, to bring up to the polls those who from apathy would remain away, and to see that his friends have the proper ballots on the day of election, and are not tricked with fraudulent ones. REPUBLICAN.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Oct 24, 1876.

GOV. HAYES AS A GUARDIAN OF ORDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During our local campaign preceding our October election, while speaking at Oakley, in this county, the President of the meeting, a wealthy and respectable citizen, related to me the following incident of our eminent candidate for the Presidency, Gov. Hayes, which comes from the best authority and cannot be questioned: During the riots which occurred among the miners at Massillon, in Stark County, in this State, this last Spring, and to quell which Gov. Hayes ordered troops to the scene of the strife, the Sheriff of the county being unable to disperse the rioters and stop the rioting, a couple of gentlemen (Republicans) waited on the Governor at Columbus and entreated him to withdraw the troops and let the miners alone, giving as their reason that a great many of the miners were Republicans, and that the action of Gov. Hayes in sending the troops to quell the rebellion would do a serious injury to the Republican Party by depriving it of a great many votes.

Said Gov. Hayes to these gentlemen "I have the evidence of the existence of a rebellion among these miners from sources of undoubted veracity. I must and shall stop the rebellion among them, even though to do so I have to call out the entire militia of the State of Ohio, and though my doing so destroys the Republican Party." Thereupon the gentlemen left, and the rebellion was stopped.

I send you this for publication in your widely-circulated journal in order to refute the charge that Gov. Hayes has not the courage to carry into force his convictions. M.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 23, 1876.

FACTS FROM HISTORY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When Fernando

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 29, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The dispatch from Philadelphia, to be found in another column, which informs us of the arrest of the Treasurer of the Democratic Executive Committee of that city, throws some light on the way in which the Tilden reform canvass is being run in other cities as well as in our own. The prisoner was found coming from the committee-rooms with paper prepared for the issue of 50,000 fraudulent tax receipts, to be used in the consummation of a conspiracy to secure as many illegal votes for the reform candidate as possible. There is nothing in this inconsistent with the general purpose and character of the Democratic campaign this year. It is a campaign intended to elect a notoriously dishonorable man to the Presidency, in order that a great part of his followers may repay themselves out of the United States Treasury for the losses they suffered in rebellion. Why should not such a plan be carried out by means of fraud in New-York, in Philadelphia, in Brooklyn—anywhere that it is likely to succeed? Happily there is such a thing for even the most experienced swindlers as reckoning without one's host. In Philadelphia the host has made his appearance so early that the Democrats must lose all interest in the reckoning. The promptness and energy of the Philadelphia Republicans give an example for other portions of the country.

We hope that those laboring men who believe the demagogic cry of the Tildenites that a Democratic victory will bring good times will read the note from Syracuse, signed "S.," which we print this morning. The writer is a truthful man, who knows what he is talking about. He says that one company, with $100,000 or more capital, will start in that city if HAYES is elected, but will not start if TILDEN is chosen. If the company begins work, it will employ one hundred or one hundred and fifty men. This is a case which is not rare. A similar case was noted last week in Olean, in this State. The reasoning of the men with money to invest is very simple. If HAYES is elected and a Republican Congress, we know very nearly what will happen. There will be a steady improvement. If TILDEN and the Southern Democrats come in, no one can know what the future will be. One event will give confidence. The other cannot do so.

A strong desire is felt in the Eleventh Congressional District that Mr. L. P. MORTON, of the firm of MORTON, BLISS & CO., should be nominated for Congress by the Union Party. No one acquainted with the district can fail to see that he would be, in every sense, an excellent representative. He has extensive interests in the right administration of the Government. His knowledge and experience in finance, the most important branch of Governmental action for some time to come, would enable him to make valuable contributions to Federal legislation, while his high character and unwavering devotion to principle would be particularly desirable. We certainly need more business men in Congress, to supply accurate and reliable information and sound counsel for its guidance in regard to matters in which the business community is interested. It is to be hoped that Mr. MORTON can be induced to accept a nomination.

A correspondent, who was for many years a prominent merchant in this City, but who is now in another State, writes us: "The showing up of TILDEN this (Saturday) morning, coupled with the disgraceful shuffling of Mr. HEWITT, makes me feel that the meeting to hear Mr. EVARTS on Wednesday should be held in Union square, where the great patriotic meeting was held in April, 1861, (which Mr. TILDEN did *not* favor,) and should be attended by every honest business man in New-York, to protest against the outrage of electing Mr. TILDEN to the Presidency. May Heaven deliver us from a President whose evasion of taxes honestly due should consign him to the company of those only who feel that it is always right to cheat the Government." These are the words of a gentleman who did not consider the payment of taxes to sustain the war to be, in the language of Mr. HEWITT, "simply a matter of statute obligation," and he does not like the idea of a President who took that view of a citizen's duty to his Government in the hour of supreme trial.

In the Twelfth (Westchester) District, Mr. CLARKSON N. POTTER is running for Congress on the Democratic ticket, against Mr. GEORGE A. BRANDRETH. The latter gentleman has served three terms in the State Legislature, and is very popular in the district. He is making a very active contest. Mr. POTTER is a gentleman of wealth and social position, and of some, though not great, ability. In Congress he has often shown himself to be a partisan of most contracted views and most unfair, not to say unscrupulous, modes of thinking and acting. As an ornamental member of Congress he has merit, but as a Representative, the country has received nothing and can expect nothing at his hands more than from those of the ordinary thick-and-thin party man. His extreme State rights theories were so offensive in the last session that they cost him the Democratic nomination for Congress, which he had confidently looked for, and even that supple political acrobat, Mr. S. S. COX, (by the way, what has become of Mr. COX,) could not accommodate himself to them. Since his defeat at Saratoga, Mr. POTTER has been pretty quiet, but he appeared once as the apologist of Mr. TILDEN in a speech at Albany. He was very polite with the Governor and with the Governor's lady relatives, and, whatever may have been his views on perjury or Copperheadism, he assured his audience that the hostesses of the White House, in case of TILDEN's election, would be faultless. If the people of Westchester want a man to really represent their district in Congress, Mr. POTTER is an excellent one to be left at home.

THE TRUE PARTY OF REFORM.

The Republican National Committee, in its address upon the result of the recent elections, truly declared that the candidates of the Republican Party "represent the best spirit of reform, to which they are pledged by every act and utterance of their lives." Not only is this true, but the only hope of any real reform rests with the Republican Party. Almost all of the men known to the country as civil service reformers are Republicans, and the only educated sentiment in favor of civil service reform is found within the Republican Party. Its candidate for President has repeatedly given evidence, both in his acts and utterances, of his devotion to the cause of reform. He is no new convert, making amends for the lateness of his conversion by the loudness of his professions, nor is he a political trimmer who has taken up the cry of reform because he believes it to be popular. His whole professional and political career proves him to be a man of deep convictions, sincere professions, and determined action, who needs only to see his duty clearly in order to do it. No man who had not made a study of the spoils system could dissect it so clearly and forcibly as he has done in his letter of acceptance. Nor is this a new thought with him. More than four years ago he expressed the same opinions in almost the same words. In Congress he supported Mr. JENCKES' careful and well-digested measure, and in his first inaugural Message as Governor of Ohio, in 1869, and again in 1871, he urged that civil service reform be made, by an amendment to the Constitution, a part of the organic law of the State. With such a record as this, there can be no doubt that Gov. HAYES would make a sincere and determined effort to reform the civil service, and that neither the difficulties of the task nor the opposition of interested politicians would swerve him from the path of duty and conviction. We do not attempt to disguise the fact that there will be persistent opposition to his efforts on the part of many of the prominent leaders of the party. All real reforms are difficult of accomplishment. The very fact that there is a demand for reform is a proof that there are deeply-rooted evils. It is not to be expected that a system which has been for nearly half a century tightening its coils about the service can be made to loosen its hold by a mere stroke of the pen. Both open and insidious attempts will be made to thwart his efforts. Importunity, cajolery, flattery, and even intimidation, will be brought to bear to weaken his resolution. Nevertheless, we believe that a large part of the obstacles will disappear before a courageous determination to overthrow the evil system. Committed to the reform, both by his own explicit and voluntary promises, and by the formal declarations of his party, and supported by an earnest and intelligent sentiment within the party, he has won half the battle already.

The record of the Democratic nominee is in striking contrast to that of his opponent. He has been a hack politician all his life, and has never risen above the lowest party methods. The record of his public and private utterances may be searched in vain for one word of sympathy with the true methods of reform, prior to his candidacy for the Presidency. He is forced, by the temper of the times to mention the subject in his letter of acceptance, but his shallow and superficial treatment of it gives no proof of a comprehension of the evils to be uprooted, nor any ground for hope of true reform in the event of his election. He stands upon a platform which demands a complete upsetting of the civil service, which is the very thing that all true reformers deprecate as the worst evil of the present system. But even if he were sincere in his professions, there would be no reason to hope that he would be able to carry them into practice. There is nothing in the history, the constitution, or the leadership of the Democratic Party to justify such a hope. That party is the parent of the spoils system, and it has never shown any disposition to disown its offspring. It has never anywhere, whether in national, State, or municipal administration, given evidence of sympathy with the methods or the objects of civil service reform. A Democratic President who should attempt to reform the methods of appointment would arouse the united opposition of his party. There is no sentiment within the party, as there is in the Republican Party, which would hold up the hands of a reform President; but on the contrary there is a fierce, resistless sentiment which would thwart all his efforts, or failing that, repudiate him. The whole Democratic theory of reform is summed up in the demand for a change, and that a change which will put Democrats in office.

In this fierce demand for a sweeping change in the public officers of all grades lies one of the chief dangers of Democratic success, not because it would turn Republicans out and put Democrats in, but because it would replace many tried and experienced officers with untried and inexperienced appointees. Imperfect as the methods of selection have been, the service has been increasing in efficiency and capacity under Republican rule. All parties in power grow conservative in this respect. They learn by experience that at least in the more difficult and responsible places, training and integrity are indispensable. A gradual process of sifting out takes place, in spite of vicious methods, by which the incompetent and dishonest are got rid of. This has been going on under the sixteen years of Republican rule, until the service has acquired some degree of permanence and character. But if the Democracy should come into power, there would be a clean sweep. Their platform demands it; their leaders are hungry and clamorous for it. Neither experience, nor length of service, nor uprightness of conduct would avert the summary dismissal of every Republican office-holder. The consequences may be easily predicted. The public service would be filled with hungry partisans, unskilled in public business, ignorant of their duties, and untried as to their honesty and responsibility. Such a process could not fail to be attended with demoralization and loss. The tax-payers of the country would reap the harvest in revenues diminished by reason of inefficiency in their collection; in expenditures, increased by incompetent or unskilled service, and in the embezzlement and squandering of the public money by dishonest or irresponsible officers. The tax-payer who proposes to vote for a "change" in the hope of diminishing his burdens, may well pause before he carries his intention into effect.

HAYES AS A SOLDIER.

Gov. HAYES entered the Union Army a Major, and left it a Brevet Major General and a member of Congress. He won his military and civil promotion by genuine service. The work which brought him advancement was done, not in Washington or Cincinnati, but in the Shenandoah Valley. What devotion to duty controlled him, appears from the record that it was his deliberate choice to go into the war if he "knew" he "was to die or be killed in the course of it." With what indignant emphasis he refused to leave the post of greatest danger—to him the post of highest duty—appears from the reply when asked to come home and canvass for Congress: "An officer fit for duty who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped. You may feel perfectly sure I shall do no such thing."

War makes and unmakes men. It is the severest and the roughest school of discipline and development. It destroys the physically and morally weak, and strengthens the strong. To live and act for years under the eyes of a thousand or ten thousand soldiers, is the most trying test to which human character can be subjected. Only a solid character can stand such scrutiny, and with the soldiers a good "square" man alone wins his way. How well Gen. HAYES stood this test we should be accused of extravagance if we allowed the concurring testimony of the soldiers of his command to speak. This affection of his men grew out of the fact that he always sought to make the comfort of his soldiers equal to his own. Their food and hardships were his. In an army, personal bravery is one test of merit. The higher the courage, the higher the admiration. HAYES won the hearts of his soldiers by his rare intrepidity in scores of fights.

At South Mountain, where a ball carried away a part of the bone of his left arm, he continued giving orders after he fell, and when carried from the field thus painfully wounded, returned to fight again at the front. At Cloyd Mountain he was in advance of the storming party charging up the mountain in the face of a most deadly fire, and fought with sword in hand to cut off the enemy's retreat. At Opequan he lead the charge, and was first across an almost impassable morass in which his horse was hopelessly mired. At Fisher's Hill he charged upon the enemy's shotted guns at the head of his division, on horseback, being the only officer thus exposed. At Cedar Creek, a heavy volley at close range having killed his horse under him, he obtained another, and, although severely wounded, kept the saddle and shared with SHERIDAN, from whom he received promotion on the field—one of the decisive victories of the war.

But without adding to the number of instances of bravery through which Gen. HAYES found his way to the hearts, not alone of his soldiers, but of his countrymen, it is enough that he was wounded four times in battle, had four horses killed under him, and was on one hundred different days exposed to death under the enemy's fire. If this war record is not good enough, perhaps Mr. TILDEN, Mr. HENDRICKS, or Mr. DORSHEIMER can present one that is better. Gen. HAYES was as brilliant and gallant a brigade and division commander as there was in the Army.

That he did not head a more conspicuous command was not from a lack of military skill, but simply because, while others were in Washington boring the President for promotion, HAYES kept hammering away at the enemy in the field. While officers of higher nominal rank gave much time to winning advancement, he gave all his time to winning victory. A scarred soldier and an unscarred patriot, who has risked his life a hundred times for the Nation's safety, can be trusted to guard the Republic from harm for four years.

SAVINGS BANKS AND SOUTHERN REPUDIATION.

The Democratic *World* has nothing but sneers for the victims of Southern repudiation. It has no word of rebuke for the Democratic Legislatures which signalized their return to power by robbing the holders of millions upon millions of bonds. All its indignation is reserved for the "impudence" of THE TIMES in suggesting that the South, having repudiated its own debts, cannot safely be trusted to deal with the indebtedness of the National Government. The *World* hints, indeed, that the Southern States are justified in the robbery, on the ground that the debts were incurred by "Republican carpet-baggers." As a matter of fact, the plea is untenable. We have already shown that the bulk of the debt which Virginia makes no attempt to pay was incurred before the war; and that considerable portions of the debts thrown overboard by Alabama, Arkansas, and North Carolina were created while those States were under the control of the slaveholders. In North Carolina nearly fifteen millions come under this description, and nearly one-half of the total debt of Arkansas is in the same category. It is idle, therefore, to try to make "carpet-baggers" the scapegoat for Southern dishonesty. That has its origin in the determination of the South to cast as many of its burdens as possible upon other shoulders than its own. It has the benefit of the railroads and other public works to which the proceeds of the bonds issued during the reconstruction era were applied, and when it attempts to rid itself of these liabilities, by the use of the sponge, it exhibits the unscrupulous dishonesty of its Democratic rulers.

The consequences of this dishonesty fall upon a class at the North who are not accustomed to identify themselves with financial controversies. Large amounts of the Southern State bonds are included in the assets of savings banks. Of these which have lately gone into liquidation, several were holders of Alabama, North Carolina, and Virginia securities, having either purchased them as available investments, or accepted them as collaterals on account of loans. And of the institutions still in good credit, many hold the bonds in one or the other of these forms. With the prudence of touching them at all we have just now nothing to do. At the time they were taken the bonds stood fairly in the market, and no attempt was made to repudiate them until the Democrats became again the administrators of the local Governments. Their open repudiation of tens of millions of bonds, and their refusal to provide for the payment of interest on the others, rendered them all but valueless. They are unproductive, and they are practically unsalable at any price. As long as the savings banks which possess them retain the confidence of their depositors, the direct injury experienced is confined to the loss of interest. The earning capacity of the assets is by so much diminished. When the institutions are embarrassed, the effect is more serious. The sums sunk in Southern bonds became an almost total loss; and the unfortunate depositors at once realize the operation of Southern bad faith. There are savings banks now in receivers' hands whose depositors will lose a considerable percentage as a result of the repudiation of State debts by the Southern Democracy.

LIFE INSURANCE MANAGEMENT.

The failure of the Continental Life Insurance Company is spoken of as a great surprise. Doubtless it was so to the main body of the public, who know little of the essential conditions of success in life insurance, and who are therefore easily misled by the pretensions of companies. To others, tidings of the failure came almost as a matter of course. The company, with all its display, has long been in an unsatisfactory condition, as indicated by its official returns to the Insurance Department, and by negotiations which have been known to be in progress for amalgamation with another company but one degree better than itself. In truth, the condition of the Continental Company has been such that if the State supervision, of which we are accustomed to boast were aught more than a delusion and a snare, the step just taken toward overhauling and adjusting its affairs would have occurred, under more satisfactory auspices, months ago.

The reason assigned for the acquiescence of the company in the appointment of a Receiver—namely, the depreciation in its real estate and in its mortgages on real estate—is as deceptive as the claims persistently presented by the company in its efforts to acquire business. The building erected and owned for the conduct of the company's business in this City was, like other buildings of the same character, an inexcusable extravagance. The total assets of the company on the 31st of last December were $6,229,484, of which $810,000, or more than one-eighth of the whole, is represented by the company's building. The proportion is obviously beyond what prudent management would have dictated. At the date given, however, the company, instead of acknowledging that depreciation in this item had taken place, asserted that its market value over cost was $133,912. The loans on bond and mortgage amounted to $1,301,377, and no mention is made of their depreciation. That the properties mortgaged have sunk very much in value there can be no doubt, but that the decline could seriously affect this item in the company's assets is possible only on the supposition that the loans were injudiciously made, or that there was gross blundering or worse, in the valuations on which the company acted. Its general mismanagement prepares us to believe either or both of these hypotheses. But it is manifest that had the company been otherwise sound, the shrinkage in real estate values would not have brought it face to face with bankruptcy. We regard the explanation of the company, then, as a pretext invented to divert attention from the mismanagement, which, among the well-informed, has long been considered its chief characteristic.

The company is little more than ten years old, having commenced business in May, 1866. Its accounts, therefore, should have shown a continuous process of large accumulations. With a total income of $2,452,466, it should have added, last year, many hundreds of thousands of dollars to its available assets. As a matter of fact, its expenditures exceeded its income by $172,065. We hold that the appearance of this fact, under any efficient system of State supervision, would have led to immediate and decisive interference. A ten years' old life insurance company, whose expenditures exceed its income, is on the downward road to insolvency.

Another very unfavorable circumstance came to light in the report. Besides losing ground financially, it was clear that the company was fast forfeiting the confidence of its policy-holders. The total number of its policies was given as 31,880. Of these, however, no less than 3,829 were allowed by the holders to lapse, 2,109 were surrendered, and 940 were not taken at all. Thus, apart from legitimate losses by death and expiry, more than twenty per cent. of the gross number of policies reported fell to the ground. In this connection a question arises which, for the credit of life insurance, must be answered explicitly. There are "wreckers" in life insurance as in railroads, managers who use their opportunities to create distrust in order that their own sinister ends may be served. Were there "wreckers" in the Continental Company? The Insurance Superintendent of California, in his latest report, alleges that there were. He distinctly charges that agents of the company were depreciating its policies with the view of inducing holders to surrender them, or to allow them to lapse by non-payment of renewal premiums. Two motives are assignable for this course—one, the furtherance of a disgraceful speculation for the private benefit of the company's officers and agents; the other, the enrichment of the company at the cost of the insured. It is not necessary to travel to the Pacific coast to find evidence of a practice which should subject parties concerned in it to prosecution. How far the Continental Company is thus compromised, the California Superintendent seems in a position to decide.

The premium-note system has probably had more to do with the embarrassments of the company than any depreciation of mortgages. Of its total net assets, considerably more than one-third is represented by premium notes, loans, or liens on policies on force. These may be good enough as a set-off to liabilities on account of policies, but they are not available as assets in the true sense of availability which hard times suggest.

But the great and obvious scandal in the company's accounts is the cost of conducting its business. Its total income during the last year was less than two millions and a half. Its ledger assets were below five millions and a half. And here are some of the year's costs of management:

Commissions to agents	$166,838
Salaries and traveling expenses of managers of agencies, and general, special, and local agents	83,635
Medical examiners' fees	22,089
Salaries and other compensation of officers and other office employes	85,419
Cash paid for commuting commissions	123,257
Advertising	13,135
Counsel fees, $17,191; stationery, $16,317	33,508
Agency and other expenses	75,938
Rent	20,580
Total	$624,449

With these items before us, it is not difficult to understand why or how the current expenditure exceeded the current income. The company paid more for its new business than that business was worth, and its management of business already acquired was on a scale which no solvent banker or merchant would tolerate in his affairs.

One cannot wonder if the results that have naturally flowed from management so improvident as this retards the return of confidence in the insurance world, and shakes the faith of all persons insured, or contemplating insurance, in the efficacy of State supervision. In its present shape that supervision is a mockery. It invites a trust which it does not merit. Unless it be made effectual it will continue to do more harm than good, for its existence presupposes the operation of a vigilant guardianship in the public interest, while failures like this of the Continental prove that the checks it is supposed to put upon bad management are practically worthless.

PROTESTANTISM AND THE POOR.

The weak point of Protestantism has long been its influence on the poorest masses. Last Winter there may be said to have been a revival of the old spirit of the reformed churches in reaching morally the lowest stratum of our population. Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY affected all classes by their ministrations, but they touched even the bottom of our society. As to the result of their efforts among the thoughtful and serious minded, this is not the place naturally to estimate it. The inner changes of character among the already moral and virtuous are not easily catalogued or measured. But every one familiar with the under-classes of the City, or with those especially exposed to temptations, will be able to put his finger on the names of a considerable number of persons who have reformed from the worst ways and now return each day to sober and happy homes, when before wife and children seemed ruined and heart-broken. These are some of the palpable fruit. Many of our most public-spirited citizens had it strongly in mind in some way to perpetuate this influence. The subject of a "free popular church" was much considered last Winter, and certain gentlemen stood ready to contribute largely if some judicious plan could be formed. But nothing as yet has come of it, unless it be the continued services in the "Gospel tent." The difficulty, no doubt, will be to secure a Mr. Moody for such a church. Such men are very rare. It is evident that the Protestant churches, both in their ideas and their mode and spirit, have not utterly lost power over the crowd. Their success depends upon their agent or preacher.

The wealthy churches of this City have certainly missed of success—that is, compared with the Catholic—and this with all the influence and prestige of a wealthy class in their favor. Some of them are led, too, by clergymen of singular devoutness and power. They are weak, however, in this direction, because the current of fashion and luxury has been allowed to sweep them away. When a church is made to cost half a million, and its pews let each for the annual income of a respectable householder, it may be a comfortable and religious club, or a place of worship for the select few, but it ceases to be a Christian church for the poor. It may be urged in reply that such churches have their own missions and schools in the destitute quarters, and thus reach the poor. But the law of "economy of energy" comes in. If the vitality of the people has been used in organizing a first-class fashionable church, or their money spent in building and ornamentation, they have little left of either for moral efforts among the "heathen at home." Then notoriously the church-mission stations soon aim above the lowest masses, and hit their object in a class by no means very destitute or exposed to temptation. They seldom are led by men of power or much moral life. They do good, but in a very humdrum way, and do not touch vast classes of persons.

This is the more lamentable in the Protestant missions, as certain districts in this City inhabited by Germans are especially open to the influences of the reformed sects. But no one who knows such wards, as for instance the Eleventh and the Seventeenth, need be told that the Protestant Church but skims on the surface of the immense population of needy and industrious people who inhabit these districts. What then is the mode in which Protestantism could reach these masses? We answer, by simply directing more of its vitality and means toward these classes. Every wealthy Protestant church ought to economize on its own luxury and comfort, and apply its money to some one central point among the poor. Here it should employ, not some inexperienced theological student, who works on low pay, but a man of power, accustomed to deal with the poor. His chapel should have for adjuncts various secular and moral agencies. He should have connected with it a "model tenement-house," to show landlords what ought to be done in this City, and to prove to tenants that they can live in New-York in a civilized manner. Such a house, carefully conducted, would be no expense to the mission, and should pay a fair income. Associated with this should be a reading-room for young men, (as Bishop POTTER has suggested,) an employment agency, and an industrial school for children. All these things, which the poor know to be blessings, should appear to be, what they are, the fruits of the tree of Christianity. The ignorant and despairing and unfortunate should come to associate with religion, not merely dogmas and sectarian interests, but the most practical spirit of humanity. A mission like this would be a light in a dark place. It would be as useful to the Church as to the poor.

VACANT LOTS AND BUILDING LOANS.

The great decline in City lots, coupled with the decline in labor and building materials, has had the effect of giving new life to the building trade, which for the past three years has been so utterly stagnant. Building has not been very brisk this Summer. There are, however, more new buildings in progress now than at this time last year, though the actual total estimated cost is less, because of the fall of contractors' prices during the last twelve months. A notable feature in building operations is the appearance of an entirely new class of men as buyers of choice lots, at low prices, for cash, in contradistinction to the old-time speculative builder, who always stood ready to pay the most exorbitant prices for land, provided the seller would advance "a building loan." This pernicious system had much to do with the building of up-town lots during those halcyon days when all manner of vacant property passed rapidly from hand to hand at constantly advancing prices. To it can be attributed, in a great measure, the unbroken succession of foreclosure sales we have witnessed during the last three years. These sales still continue. Rows of brown-stone houses were put up, almost entirely on credit, by men who had very little, if anything, to lose. It was done in this wise: The owner of say five lots, worth actually ten thousand dollars apiece, would agree to advance $8,000 on each house to be erected, provided he received $13,000 per lot, asking nearly 33⅓ per cent. more than the market value of his land, in view of the promised loan. Armed with this attractive proposition, brokers canvass industriously, and soon find some needy builder who "buys the lots" without paying a cent cash. In his turn the builder makes arrangements with brown-stone men, plumbers, carpenters, &c., who agree to do the work on the proposed buildings, taking in part payment one of the houses, subject to a mortgage of $21,000—the price of the land, $13,000, and the amount of the advance, $8,000, combined—and a certain amount of cash. The original starter of the enterprise will have probably disposed of two-thirds of his houses in this manner before laying a brick. He depends upon credit to build them, or so much of them as cannot be built with the "loan." He depends on luck to sell them. Only on a constantly rising market can enterprises of this description prove successful. Till 1873 we had such a real estate market in this City. Holders of lots, on hearing of a sale at advanced rates, immediately marked up the price of land to meet the figures realized by their neighbors who sold with building loans.

Real estate speculators stepped in between the land-owner and the speculative builder—bought for cash and sold to builders at a stiff advance, with a loan. Nearly all those connected with it have come to grief during the last three years; fortunes acquired in this manner melted like snow before a June sun, equities of redemption were swept away, and real estate speculators vanished from the scene. We do not wish to see this vicious system again revived. We believe it to be dangerous to the permanent and healthy advance of real property in this City. It militates against the best interests of mechanics, who are only too frequently deliberately swindled by dishonest builders.

With the revival in all branches of business will come revived activity in the building trade. Already, inquiries are on foot by men of ample means and ample credit, with a view to purchasing, at the very lowest rates, choice building lots on the line of improvement between Sixtieth and Eighty-sixth streets, Third and Madison avenues, for immediate improvement. Much building was done during the whole of last Winter. These men are prepared to pay a fair amount of cash down, leaving the balance on mortgage, payable in, or before, eighteen months. They cannot buy at foreclosure sales for two reasons, first, they do not care to pay all cash, as they wish to keep as much money in hand as possible for the erection of their buildings; second, they wish to pick and choose their lots, and it rarely happens that lots can be bought at foreclosure in a particular spot, and in a given quantity, just when wanted.

These men will not pay an exorbitant price for the sake of getting loans. When their buildings are up, they find no difficulty in effecting a loan at reasonable rates with any of our first-class life insurance companies, which are, and from present appearances will for some considerable time continue to be, very flush of money. We submit that it is to the interest of real estate owners to deal with this class of builders—to sell them at low rates for cash, rather than to embark in the hazardous system of selling at fictitious values through the medium of "building loans." Let owners of vacant lots sell their property at such price as will attract builders of means, character, and enterprise. Real estate with us is always the last interest to revive after a period of depression. We believe, from present appearances, that next Spring will open with a much greater degree of activity in the building trade than we have seen in this City at any time during the last three years, and the movement last Spring was by no means despicable. Of the new buildings then started, the Nineteenth Ward had the larger share. A better class of apartment houses has made its appearance in the most central portions of this ward. Of this particular kind of house more are wanted; they combine comfort and elegance with great economy. Those which have been put up in Seventy-second street, between Third and Fourth avenues, have met with notable success. They were filled at remunerative prices as soon as completed. Being off Third avenue and yet on a hundred-foot street, they have an air of elegance, comfort and respectability not to be found in any apartment house which sacrifices its ground floor to store purposes. We hear of projects for other finer and larger apartment houses in the same locality, between Third and Fourth avenues. There is at present values no safer or better investment than the loaning of money on first mortgage on improved property in this City. We can well understand that owners of vacant lots might be willing to make loans to responsible builders to whom they sell land. Transactions of this kind are legitimate, and should be encouraged, where land is sold at its real value, and loans are not made to effect sales at unduly high prices. Real estate speculators and irresponsible and dishonest speculative builders have helped not a little to depreciate choice unimproved property in this City below its actual intrinsic value, estimated at the par of gold.

TILDEN'S LETTER IN VIRGINIA.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS IN TROUBLE—THE SHAM REFORMER'S LATEST FABRICATION—A DILEMMA IN WHICH SOUTHERNERS HAVE BEEN PLACED BY THEIR TRICKY LEADER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The leading Democratic politicians of this section have recently had the severest burden of the campaign thrust upon them in the shape of Samuel J. Tilden's letter on the payment of the rebel war claims. It appears to have thrown them into a dilemma from which it is difficult, not to say impossible, to extricate themselves, since, up to the present time, they have not been able to put forth anything like an adequate explanation to this last, and to them most damaging, document. It has been an understood thing from the moment of Mr. Tilden's nomination, that his elevation to the Presidency would be the signal for the adjustment and payment of these claims. It has been asserted here that one of the first measures of a Democratic President would be to so reconstruct the Southern Claims Commission as to render these claims easy of adjustment and prompt in payment; and Mr. Tilden's letter has made it imperative upon the part of the Southern Democratic politicians that they should explain it away, or at least break its force.

An effort to do this is made on the ground that the letter was written solely to effect the war Democrats of the North, the Southern leaders claiming the most sacred pledges from their Northern allies that these claims shall be paid in full, and at the earliest possible date after the accession of the Democratic Party to power. Was there ever anything fabricated in the darkened lace-rooms of Europe so thin as this explanation? I hardly need tell you that it is an unsatisfactory one here, and that the situation grows hourly more embarrassing for the Democratic leaders. I have had some familiarity with these claims. I know that in numerous instances they have been made up upon an entirely fraudulent basis; that in very many cases the claimants are not only disloyal to the Government, but that they did not lose one dollar of the amount claimed. Evidently, they proceed upon the principle that it is no greater wrong to take money illegally from the Treasury of the United States after the war, by means of fraudulent claims, than it was to withhold taxes lawfully due the United States during the war, and in the hour of the nation's greatest peril.

The claim of James O. Harris, No. 18,953, for the sum of $33,100, is one in point. The claimant in this case makes oath that he was loyal to the Union during the war, and that when Gen. Sherman captured Atlanta he [claimant] was possessed of property in the nature of supplies and provisions to the value of $33,100, which was taken by Gen. Sherman for the use of the Union Army. The official investigation of this case develops the fact that the claimant was a regularly appointed purchasing agent for the Confederate Army, with head-quarters at Atlanta, Ga.; that the supplies contained in the store-house occupied by him were purchased by him as such agent, and on account of the rebel authorities; and, further, that on the night preceding the evacuation of the city by the Confederate troops the building was gutted by them, and everything carried away, with the exception of a few dollars' worth of property—among which was a violin belonging to private parties. Instances similar to this can be cited *ad libitum*, in larger as well as smaller amounts. In some cases it was urged upon claimants by loyal men who knew their falsity, that such claims could never be paid, and the substance of the answers invariably returned was: "No; not under Radical rule; but we mean to break that, and have a Democratic administration, and then we will get every dollar." This is the idea that has been steadily fostered by the Democratic leaders. This is the idea which the rank and file have believed their chosen standard-bearer would carry out, and they cry aloud and piteously for an explanation of this seeming change of base.

Mr. Tilden's letter is a splendid campaign document for Southern circulation in the interest of the Republican Party. The Southern Democrats have been led to place great reliance in the ability of their chief candidate to work himself into the White House by means of trick and device, if not by votes. We are waiting here, curious to learn how the leaders will explain the letter. Thousands of Southern Democrats are waiting, not curiously merely, but anxiously; for unless some reason more satisfactory than any yet advanced can be given for the letter, all other promises made by him will appear to their minds as the shallow pretenses which they now are to thousands of others. The outlook here now is more hopeful for the Republicans than at any time since the opening of the campaign.

R. N. B.

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, Va., Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1876.

THE ETHICS OF "REFORM."

PAPERS IN THE SUIT OF BOODY VERSUS TILDEN.

A CONVINCING STATEMENT OF MR. TILDEN'S SHARE IN THE NORTH-WESTERN POOL OF 1864—HOW HE DREW SIX TIMES THE AMOUNT OF PROFITS HE WAS ENTITLED TO—HIS REFUSAL TO RETURN THE SAME—HIS BREACH OF TRUST IN THE USE OF THE COMPANY'S FUNDS FOR STOCK-JOBBING PURPOSES.

The remarkable developments concerning the "crookedness" of Mr. Tilden's Wall street career are more than borne out by the full text of the papers in the suit of Boody against Tilden, a brief summary of which was published in THE TIMES of Friday. To-day we print in full the affidavit attached to the complaint, and the perusal of which leaves no doubt as to the scandalous nature of Tilden's share in the transactions in question. The inexcusable delays by which he has attempted to evade justice, and at the same time keep the details of his rascality from becoming public, are quite in keeping with all the public have heard from Mr. Tilden, and form an admirable illustration of the shuffling and double-dealing so conspicuous in his canvass.

THE AFFIDAVIT.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Henry H. Boody against Samuel J. Tilden, impleaded with others.—City and County of New-York, ss.—Henry H. Boody being duly sworn deposes and says, that the summons and complaint in this action were served upon the defendant, Samuel J. Tilden, May 6 last. He appeared by his attorney May 20. His time to answer expired May 26. My attorneys gave him three extensions of time to answer, the last expiring on July 15, last. The defendant then applied ex parte to the court on July 12, and obtained from Judge Curtis an order extending his time to answer twenty days from July 13, 1876. On Aug. 1, 1876, he applied again ex parte to the court, and obtained an order from Judge Sanford extending his time to answer twenty (20) days from that date. On Aug. 21, 1876, he applied again ex parte to the court, and obtained from Judge Speir an order extending his time to answer forty (40) days from that date. On Oct. 16, 1876, he applied again ex parte to the court, and obtained from Judge Sanford an order extending his time to answer thirty days from that date.

Defendant Tilden appears by the same attorneys as the other defendants, and the answer of each defendant is substantially the same, namely, the plea of the Statute of Limitations.

The said Tilden's answer was substantially prepared, as I am informed and believe, and put before him for verification two months ago. It could have been served at the same time that his attorneys served the answer of the other defendants, namely, July 15, 1876, had not defendant Tilden some purpose to serve other than the bringing of this litigation to a speedy conclusion. The facts upon which the action is brought are as follows:

THE STORY OF THE POOL.

On the 28th day of March, 1864, defendant Tilden was a Trustee and member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company. He in connection with the other defendant entered into an agreement with me, called in stock jobbing parlance a pool, to buy up a sufficient number of the shares of the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad Company to enable us, with such proxies as I might obtain, to control the then next election of Directors of said road, and then sell out the said road to the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, of which said Tilden was a Director and member of the Executive Committee, as aforesaid, at a rate that should be profitable to the three individuals concerned in the transaction. In this pool Mr. Tilden agreed to take an interest amounting in round numbers to one-ninth (1-9), myself one-half (½), and the other party the balance; but as it might require nearly three millions of dollars to carry it through, I consulted in the start with Mr. Tilden in regard to the money to be furnished as his share to buy and carry the large amount of stock, which might amount to $300,000.

TILDEN CONTRIBUTES NO CAPITAL.

Mr. Tilden himself contributed no capital whatever to the pool. But the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, of which said Tilden was, as aforesaid, a Director and member of the Executive Committee, had at that time on deposit in the City of New-York to meet liabilities that from time to time accrued here, $459,092 99.

AN INDEFENSIBLE BREACH OF TRUST.

Of this money Mr. Tilden a few days previous, *viz.*, March 9, *had obtained for his own use without security or interest*, $60,000, imperatively demanding it on the ground that he was a Director and member of the Executive Committee of the road whose money it was, and as such instrumental in having it deposited here. The remainder not used by Mr. Tilden, of the $459,092 99, viz., $399,092 99, he advised and consented should be used in the pool, and it was used.

After I had expended in buying up the stock under this pool arrangement over two and a half million, not a cent of which was furnished by Mr. Tilden, (except advising and consenting, as above set forth,) there came a great panic on the stock market, commencing about the 16th of April, 1864, and continuing several days, and I was suddenly called upon to raise $1,500,000 to carry said pool stock I had purchased of the said Chicago and Galena Union Railway Company, and which stock I had to carry until some time in the Summer of that year, when the sale and consolidation of the said company with the Chicago and North-western Railway Company should be carried out. Mr. Tilden furnished no aid whatever, except advising and consenting as aforesaid, in carrying the said stock through said panic, though strongly and repeatedly urged to do so. I had to shoulder the load and carry it through the panic myself at a cost to me of $71,551 85. In the Summer of 1864, at the election of the Board of Directors we obtained the desired control of the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad Company, and Mr. Tilden and his friends, having control of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company also, a consolidation was effected at a rate which at the time it was believed by us would pay Mr. Tilden and myself and the other party engaged in the operation a net profit of about two hundred and thirty thousand dollars. In August, 1864, after the consolidation had been completed and we had received from the Chicago and North-western Railway Company the proceeds of the transaction, Mr. Tilden drew from me about what was supposed at the time to be his share of the net profit of the pool, namely, $2,000. But the accounts, which were long and complicated, were not at the time written up or balanced, and, through the inadvertance of my book-keeper, credit items to the amount of more than seventy thousand dollars were carried into the accounts on the books which should not have been credited there, as they belonged to other transactions, and debit items amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars were, by an oversight of the book-keeper, not carried into the account at all. These errors and omissions of the book-keeper I did not discover until a year and a half ago. Upon correcting these errors and footing up the accounts, so as to get the true result of the pool, the net profits, instead of being about $23,000 turned out to be only about $35,000, and defendant Tilden's share in the said profits on his agreed interest in the pool, although he did not put into the transaction a cent of capital, except to direct the use of said money of the said Chicago and North-western Railway Company, was not $56,000, which he drew from me, but only about $4,000, making the amount that I overpaid him in August, 1864, on this transaction more than $22,000.

TILDEN REFUSES TO RETURN THE MONEY.

Immediately I discovered and verified this error—this overpayment to him of more than $22,000—I made a statement of the same to Mr. Tilden, and requested him to examine the accounts himself, or to send some one in whom he had confidence to examine and make them up for him, and to repay me the amount that he had overdrawn from me, or at least to submit the matter to arbitration, and this request I several times renewed. He delayed giving any decision until the month of April last, when he refused to do anything about it. I then brought this suit to obtain a settlement with him of said accounts, and the closing up between us of said transactions.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PROCRASTINATOR.

He had 163 days to answer before getting this last extension of thirty days. His only possible defense, I am advised, is the Statute of Limitations. Last June he asked for time on the ground that he was busy getting his nomination. In July it was represented that he could not put in his answer, because he was writing his letter of acceptance. In August it was represented that the reason why his attorneys could not get him to verify the answer was that he was organizing his canvass. In September it was said that he did not wish to be troubled with answering till after the October elections. I waited patiently till those were over, and now am met with a further delay of thirty days by a fourth ex parte extension. H. H. BOODY.

Sworn before me this 23d day of October, 1876.
J. WERDEN GEDNEY,
Notary Public, Kings County.

It is hardly necessary to point out the glaring impropriety of Mr. Tilden's participation in the scheme just described while occupying the three-fold office of counsel, Trustee, and Director of a corporation whose interests he was bound at all hazards to protect. Most men in his place would hesitate long before embarking in operations of the kind in question. Much more would they hesitate before using the funds of their employers without security and without interest for their private stock-jobbing purposes. Mr. Tilden, however, with a serenity peculiarly his own, does both, and then challenges the admiration of his fellow-citizens as the most conspicuous "reformer" of the age,

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

GEN. ANSON G. M'COOK SELECTED AS THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The Republican Convention of the Eighth Congressional District met last night at No. 231 West Sixteenth street, and nominated as candidate for Congress, Gen. Anson G. McCook. A committee was appointed to inform Gen. McCook of his nomination, and to invite him into the hall. After he had been introduced to the Convention he made a short address of acceptance, thanking them for the nomination, and concluding as follows: And now, gentlemen, one word in regard to the campaign. In little over a week you will be called upon to decide the most momentous question that ever has been submitted to the American people. The battle that has been raging in the West has been transferred to this State, and apparently the result will depend upon the way it casts its electoral vote. The election of our candidates for President and Vice-President is paramount to all other considerations, and next to that in importance is the necessity of wresting from the grasp of the Democratic Party the control of the House of Representatives, not forgetting our State and County ticket. So far as I am personally concerned, I believe I have a pretty correct idea of the difficulties in the way of an election. My opponent, Mr. Ward, is a gentleman, a shrewd and experienced politician, and against him I have not one word to say. But this Eighth Congressional District properly belongs to us, and with your generous and cordial assistance, and by hard and continuous work, I believe it can be carried, as other close and doubtful ones have been. In this great City, with its fifty or sixty thousand Republican voters, representing, as they do, certainly one-half the intelligence and property of this community, we have not a single Representative in the popular branch of the Congress of the United States. If it be true, friends, as our Democratic friends say, that change is desirable and reform necessary, here certainly is a splendid opportunity to inaugurate both. Let me thank you again for the honor of the nomination, and I assure you that no proper or legitimate effort will be spared to make it a successful one.

Anson G. McCook was born in Steubenville, Ohio. He is a brother of Gen. Edward M. McCook, and Commander R. S. McCook of the Navy. He was educated in the common schools of Columbiana County, and in 1854 crossed the Plains to California and remained there until 1859, when he returned to Ohio. Upon the call for troops in the Spring of 1861, he raised the first company in Eastern Ohio, and was mustered into the three months' service as Captain in the Second Ohio Infantry. He thus served through the campaign with the first troops in the field from Ohio, and was present at the first battle of Bull Run. When the regiment was reorganized for the three years' service he was commissioned as Major and was promoted successively to Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel. He served with the Army of the Cumberland, and was engaged always with credit and sometimes with distinction, at Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, and in all the other hard fought battles of the Atlanta Campaign. He was mustered out with the regiment Oct. 10, 1864. In March, 1865, the Governor of Ohio tendered him the Colonelcy of the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio. He accepted the position and moved with the regiment to the Valley of Virginia. In the Summer of 1865 he was made Brevet Brigadier-General for "meritorious services," in the language of the order announcing promotion from March 13, 1865.

Gen. McCook came to New-York about four years ago, to engage in the practice of his profession as a lawyer. He is now interested in the publication of the *City Register*.

GEN. ARTHUR AND MR. E. B. HART.

A CORRECTION OF CERTAIN STATEMENTS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN MADE AT THE MEETING OF FRIDAY.

The reports which appeared in the morning papers of yesterday of the meeting of the Anti-Tammany Conference Committee on Friday night, betray the inaccuracies almost inseparable from an attempt to give in detail the proceedings of a secret meeting. In the reports referred to it was set forth that Mr. Emanuel B. Hart had a conference with Gen. Arthur, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Nominations of the Republican Convention, and that the latter gentleman asserted that no coalition could take place between the Republicans and Democrats, unless some other selections than those of Mr. Green for Mayor and Mr. O'Brien for Sheriff were made by the Anti-Tammany Democrats. No such assertion was made by Gen. Arthur, and no conference took place between Gen. Arthur and Mr. Hart. Mr. Hart called on Gen. Arthur on Friday, and was informed that the Republican Convention had not appointed a conference committee. A conversation then ensued between the gentlemen on political matters, during which Gen. Arthur told Mr. Hart that he [Arthur] had no authority whatever from the Republican Convention to confer with the Anti-Tammany organization, and that there had been no committee appointed to confer either with the Anti-Tammanyites or the other organizations at the meetings at the Astor House. When Mr. Hart asked why the Republicans had not appointed a conference committee, Gen. Arthur said it was the prevailing sentiment of the Republican Convention that as a matter of political policy simply it would not be best to indorse Mr. Green, as it might injuriously affect the interests of the party in regard to their national and State tickets. If it were not for that feeling, Gen. Arthur thought that the Republicans would be strongly in favor of indorsing Mr. Green. In reference to the gentleman put forward by the Anti-Tammanyites for the Shrievalty, Gen. Arthur told Mr. Hart that a great many Republicans thought it would be difficult to obtain Republican support for Mr. O'Brien. For these and other reasons, Mr. Hart was informed, no conference committee had been appointed by the Republican Convention. No expression of his own personal opinion was given by Gen. Arthur to Mr. Hart, but only a statement of what seemed to him to be the prevailing sentiment of the Republican Convention in regard to a conference with other bodies, and in no manner intended to be taken by any political organization as a basis for their action. The feeling in the Republican Convention toward Mr. Green as a candidate for Mayor was represented by Gen. Arthur to be very friendly, and were it not for the complications which arise from the fact of the County ticket being on the same ballot with the State ticket, and the danger of making up a County ticket partly Democratic for Republicans to vote at a Presidential election, he had no doubt Mr. Green would receive the indorsement of the Republicans. The matter of Mr. Grady's nomination by the Republicans has not yet been decided on, and it is possible that he may yet be made the Republican nominee.

NOMINATIONS FOR ASSEMBLY.

The Republican Assembly Convention of the Tenth District met last evening and nominated Joseph Hoffman for Assemblyman.

The Independent Republican Association of the Sixteenth Assembly District last evening unanimously nominated for Assembly Frederick Hagemeyer.

The Republicans of the First District, Jersey City, have renominated William A. Lewis for Assembly.

The Tammany Convention of the Seventh Assembly District met last evening and nominated Christopher Flecker for Assemblyman.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas gave the first of his symphony concerts, this season, at Steinway Hall, yesterday evening. The performance was rather more protracted than usual, for it did not terminate until 11 o'clock, but it was certainly one of the finest ever given. The affair opened with the Eighth Symphony, which was exquisitely played. The second movement, an *allegretto scherzando*, and the final division, an *allegro vivace*, have been rendered again and again as separate numbers, but the work, as a whole, is not too frequently executed. Its brightness and vivacity lost nothing through its treatment by Mr. Thomas' forces, last night. The pretty and almost humorous second movement was handled with wonderful feeling, and in point of crispness and sparkle, the delivery of the last *allegro* could not possibly be improved upon. After the symphony, Mme. Schiller performed Schubert's fantasia in C, opus 15, arranged for piano and orchestra by Liszt. The great virtuoso has, in this instance, subordinated himself to the composer of the original piece with uncommon taste and modesty, and Schubert's delicious though sometimes rather incomplete melodies, are not crushed out of all semblance by the orchestration of the period. In its entirety, the fantasia is not very shapely, but we do not know that symmetry ought to be exacted of a composition bearing that name. It is, however, replete with lovely if fragmentary thoughts, and Liszt, as mentioned above, has almost continuously kept the orchestra within bounds, by assigning to it responses and discreet accompaniments. Mme. Schiller's playing was never heard to greater advantage, in our judgment, than last evening. As a rule, this artist is more delicate than vigorous, and her sentiment is seldom agreeable. Yesterday her execution was quite remarkable in point of feeling, tone, and power; her delivery was uncommonly spirited, her octave-passages were surprisingly clear and strong, and what we may term the embroidery of the themes in the *adagio*, and the brilliant portions of the finale were brought out with rare cleanness, elasticity and vivacity of touch. An intermission followed the fantasia, and then Mr. Thomas addressed himself to the principal task of the night—one of the most arduous, it can be safely affirmed, he has ever set himself. Hector Berlioz's dramatic symphony of "Romeo and Juliet" is a doubly interesting achievement. It is not only of unquestionable beauty and impressiveness, but it is worthy of study as representative of a composer who was a quarter of a century in advance of his contemporaries. Liszt has surely not added to the resources of the orchestra since Berlioz's epoch, nor has Herr Wagner's talent added considerably to its effects. If "Les Préludes" and "Lohengrin" are still music of the future, "Romeo and Juliet" must be kept in reserve for posterity. This, happily, will not be necessary, in the United States at least, and although it is doubtful if, for many years, works of art requiring thought and repeated public rehearsals for their comprehension will be popular in the most literal sense of the word, it is undeniable that many thousand *dilettanti* will be found, who by training and habit are prepared to enjoy their recitals. "Romeo and Juliet" is defined by Berlioz as "neither a concert-opera nor a cantata, but a symphony with chorus." The composer then proceeds to make known his intentions and plan as follows:

"It the voices are introduced almost at the outset, it is in order to prepare the mind of the hearer for the dramatic scenes about to be illustrated by the orchestra, as also for the sake of the gradual musical development of the choral masses, whose too abrupt entrance might detract from the unity of the work. Thus, the Prologue, in which, as in Shakespeare's play, the chorus indicates the action, is recited by but fourteen voices. Afterward, we hear (behind the scenes) the chorus of Capulets (men only;) later, in the funeral ceremony, the Capulets, both men and women. At the opening of the Finale we have the two entire choruses of Capulets and Montagues, and *Friar Lawrence*; at its close, the three choruses combined. This last scene of the reconciliation of the two families belongs strictly in the domain of the opera, or the oratorio. It has never, since Shakespeare's time, been represented on any stage; but it is too beautiful, too musical, and too well adapted to crown a work of this kind for the composer to think of treating it otherwise. If, in the celebrated 'balcony' and 'graveyard' scenes the dialogus of the two lovers, *Juliet's* 'asides' and *Romeo's* passionate outbursts, are not sung; if, in fine, the duets of love and despair are given to the orchestra, the reasons for this are numerous and evident. First, that alone would suffice to justify the composer, because it is the case of a symphony, not of an opera. Again, as duets of this kind have been vocally treated a thousand times and by the greatest masters, another kind of setting was attempted, from prudence and as a matter of curiosity. Moreover, the very sublimity of this love rendered its representation so hazardous for the musician that he had to give to his imagination a latitude which the positive sense of the words sung would not have admitted, and to recur to instrumental language, a language which is richer, more varied, less determinate, and, by its very vagueness, incomparably more effective for the present purpose."

The symphony opens with a brief *agitato* movement, in which the string-passages are interrupted and accented by vigorous unisonal progressions of the trombones. Then comes the prologue, in form of a choral recitative, which is unaccompanied and almost monotonic. A few bars from the harp separate this from a short recitative for contralto, and then the chorus resumes its recitative, the lines referring to *Romeo* being emphasized by a theme for violoncello, typical of the personage throughout the composition. The contralto's strophes, which succeed this number, are melodious, and a simple harp accompaniment, with occasional breathings of the wood instruments, heightens now and then its delicate color. The tenor solo, descriptive of the dream of Queen Mab, with its choral interruptions, is a less felicitous effort, though its quaintness makes it rather pleasing, but some superb symphonic writing occurs further on, in the pages illustrative of "*Romeo*, alone," and the chorus of *Capulets*, heard from without, and gradually dying away in the distance, is prettily impressive. The number which comes next and which suggests the "balcony scene" in the tragedy is, to our mind, the most delicious in the symphony. Its themes are of exquisite beauty, and their treatment endows them with a sensuousness rivalling that of Shakespeare's sensuous poem itself, the *Romeo*-phrase recurring again and again, until it haunts the ear, and numberless sweet and brief dialogues between the instruments realizing the exchange of lovers' vows. The "Queen Mab *scherzo*"—the one familiar part of the symphony—follows. The subsequent number, a funeral march in the fugue style, at first instrumental, with occasional entrances of the voices on one and the same tone, and afterward vocal, the monotonic phrases being now allotted to the orchestra, is less happy, in our judgment, and the grand scene, showing *Romeo* at the tomb of the Capulets, and usually omitted abroad, because of the lack of imaginativeness of general audiences, according to M. Berlioz, though magnificently instrumentated, did not impress us so profoundly. At this stage of proceedings the chorus resumes its labors, and the finale begins, the Capulets and the Montagues discovering the lovers dead in the tomb, and *Friar Lawrence*, in tuneful numbers, narrating the story of their woes and end. The interpetation of this elaborate work, to which such a notice as can be written after its second performance cannot hope to do justice, left absolutely nothing to be desired. The orchestra surpassed itself, and whether the delicate tracery of the "Queen Mab scherzo" or the dramatic coloring of "*Romeo* at the tomb" occupied its attention, it was not for an instant wanting in lightness or force of execution or in precision. Mr. Thomas' chorus also did exceedingly well, their enunciation of the words being marvelously distinct, while their singing in the peroration of the symphony, where recitative makes way for dramatic utterances, was excellent. Miss Antonia Henne, Herr Remmertz, and Mr. Werrenrath were the soloists, the lady's performance meriting special commendation. Steinway Hall was filled, as it was fit it should be, to overflowing.

THIS EVENING'S CONCERTS.

Mr. Fryer's fourth Sunday concert at Booth's Theatre, this evening, is likely, from its programme, to be exceedingly attractive. It will reintroduce Signor Mazzoleni and Mme. Ortolani-Brignoli, who have not been heard here for some years, and it will also be the occasion of the début of Master Gianco Mazzoleni, a young pianist, upon whose execution a great deal of praise has already been bestowed. Besides these artists, Mr. M. Arbuckle and Mr. A. E. Stoddard are to take part in the concert, which, it will be seen, is really full of promise.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A few more representations only of Mr. Boucicault's freshest work are to occur at Wallack's Theatre. "Forbidden Fruit" will, indeed, be succeeded by the same dramatist's "Shaughraun," but, well-constructed and entertaining a play though it be, it is doubtful if its audiences will depart half as delighted as at the close of the piece now before the public, whose merriment over its scenes is almost continuous. "The Shaughraun," however, must be brought out on Thursday week, and, hence, "Forbidden Fruit" can have but a small number of additional representations. The reader who would pass a hilarious evening ought to bear the fact in mind.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"Life" is to be refreshed this week, by the infusion of several new incidents, and by the assignment, to Mr. Lewis, of a few additional and ludicrous duties. "Life" will certainly not bear severe criticism as a work of art, but no claims to special literary excellence have ever been put forth on its behalf. It addresses itself almost wholly to the audiences of strangers who now fill the City theatres, and who, weary of travel and sight-seeing, desire a few hours' diversion. They find the *desideratum* at Mr. Daly's popular house, and, hence, the "run" of "Life." When the influence of the Exhibition passes away, and a normal condition of affairs is restored, we doubt not that the manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre will supply the local play-goer with plays and performances meriting more serious consideration. The announcement that "As You Like It" and "The School for Scandal" will be brought out in November, can be accepted as an earnest of Mr. Daly's foresight and judgment.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Barnum's show continues to flourish at Gilmore's Garden.

The wonders of the Aquarium are constantly increasing in number; the place is open morning, afternoon, and evening.

"Ching Chow Hi," the new operetta by Offenbach, figures upon the programme at Kelly & Leon's Opera-house, this week.

A concert by Slavin's "Original Georgia Jubilee Singers" may be attended at the Grand Opera-house this evening.

The San Francisco Minstrels renew their programme weekly, but its impression—bright and hilarious—suffers no change.

Miss Kate Claxton brought her engagement at the Union Square Theatre to a close, yesterday evening. She goes hence to Toronto, Boston, and Philadelphia.

A liberal variety programme will be interpreted this week at the Olympic Theatre. The drama entitled "Rosina, or the Temptations of City Life," is to be part of its elements.

The Union Square Theatre announces continued performances of "The Two Orphans," and later on, the production of "Miss Multon," the new French version of "East Lynne."

The complete programme for the approaching final rehearsal and first concert of the Philharmonic Society is to include Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, with the first act of "Die Walküre."

The long-promised new ballet which is to vastly heighten, if expectation is realized, the already manifold attractions of "Sardanapalus," will be brought out at Booth's Theatre to-morrow evening.

Mr. George Wood is seeking a site for a theatre in the vicinity of Thirty-fourth street and Broadway. Rumor has it that he intends building an establishment after the fashion of Astley's in London.

A concert is to be given at Chickering Hall, on Friday evening next. It will enlist the services of Messrs. S. B. Mills, Warren, Humphries, Sohst, and Lumbard, and those of Mmes. Salvotti and Anne Bulkley Hills.

"Tom Cobb" will be acted throughout this week at the Park Theatre, but "Sweethearts" will be replaced on the programme on and after to-morrow by "Adam and Eve," a novel work, drawn, we learn, from Gallic sources.

A new burlesque, having for its subject "The Two Orphans," will be brought out at the Eagle Theatre to-morrow evening. Messrs. Walters and McKee and Mr. Dave Reed appear at this house, this week, besides the familiar performers.

No change except such as will be caused by the appearance, to-morrow, of Signora Antonini is to be noted in respect of affairs at Niblo's. "Baba" is still the attraction there, and a sufficiently potent one to make preparations for a modification of programme unnecessary, just now, at all events.

To-morrow evening is set apart at Wood's Museum for the benefit of Mr. James Barnes, stage director of the house. "Escaped from Sing Sing" and "The Adopted Child" will be the attractions in the evening, and, in the afternoon, "Neota, the Avenger," and "Don Cæsar de Bazan" will be represented.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States, rising, followed by falling barometer. winds mostly from north-east to south east, generally warmer, cloudy weather, and rain areas.*

For New-England, rising or stationary, followed by falling barometer, winds mostly from north to east, warmer, partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by rain areas.

THE MIDLAND (N. J.) ACCIDENT.

Coroners Van Dan, Bylant, and Meyers yesterday held an inquest over the remains of John Duen, the engineer, and Patrick McCuliffe, the fireman, who were killed Friday by the fall of the Midland Railroad train through the bridge at Hawthorne. The jurors rendered the following verdict:

We, the undersigned, jurors in the case of the sudden death of Patrick McCuliffe and John Duen, do find that they came to their death by the falling of the Midland Railroad bridge at Hawthorne, on the 27th day of October, 1876; the falling of which was caused by the jumping off the track of a coal car that (the car) striking the solid west post of the bridge, knocking it off the abutment: an accident on the part of the road altogether unavoidable. We therefore exonerate the officers of the Midland Railroad from all censure.

The survivors of the accident, who are in the hospital, are in a fair way of recovery.

J. S. P.'S REPLY TO F. A. B. R. S.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not see that the note of F. A. B. R. S. in your paper of the 24th, criticising my letter published in THE TIMES of the 15th inst., requires any reply from me. My method of stating my expenses is found fault with, to which the best reply would be to reprint what I wrote on the subject, but I do not think this is necessary. I shall simply request those who think that I am criticised to my own disadvantage to again read my letter and compare it carefully with what F. A. B. R. S. says in reply, for as far as I am concerned the case has gone to the jury. I am satisfied to be judged by what you have already printed.

Let me further say that the criticism in the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth points is to such a great degree personal in its character as to make it better not to reply to it.

N. B.—I must apologize for attempting an occasional jest. The result has been disastrous. Q. E. D. J. S. P.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Oct. 27, 1876.

CARD FROM UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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President United States Life Insurance Company.
—Exchange.

THE FATE OF THREE CLERGYMEN.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—A special dispatch to the *Globe-Democrat*, dated Little Rock, Oct. 27, says: "Three Methodist ministers, while riding circuit in Pope County, Ark., were shot from the brush yesterday by two illicit distillers named Hughes and Hale. It is believed they were mistaken for revenue officers coming to arrest them, as warrants are out for their arrest for illicit distilling. One of the ministers was mortally wounded, and died two hours after being shot. The other two are seriously, if not mortally, wounded. There is a large number of illicit distillers in that part of the State, six of whom have been convicted during this week in the United States Circuit Court for this district."

CHICKERING PIANOS AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS have been awarded a Medal and Diploma at the Centennial Exhibition, and the report of the judges, verified by the proper authorities of the Centennial Commission, A. F. Goshorn, Director General, Gen. J. R. Hawley, President, and A. R. Boteler, Acting Secretary, is more emphatic and more conclusive in all that relates to the requirements of a first-class Piano than has been accorded to any of their competitors.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS have produced a Piano that *combines the greatest power consistent with the most delicate, sympathetic and singing quality of tone, a most susceptible, quick and elastic touch, and highly-finished workmanship.* During the past fifty-three years they have striven to attain these ends, and now have the pleasure of submitting the following copy of the Official Report, with the assurance that their claims will be as fully sustained by the public as they have been acknowledged by the judges:

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H. K. OLIVER,
Chairman of the Jury.

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Furriers, No. 449 Broadway, have received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition for the superiority of their fine furs, especially Seal Sacques.

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OBTAINED ALL THE HONORS.

All the honors attainable at the Centennial were awarded to the new "Automatic" sewing-machine of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company. On view at No. 658 Broadway, New-York; No. 76 Court street, Brooklyn; No. 379 Grove street, Jersey City; No. 5 Cedar street, Newark.—*Exchange.*

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Weather Report.

For the Eastern and Middle States, variable winds, falling barometer, followed by a sudden wearing around of RAYMOND & CO.'S (corner Nassau and Fulton) NEW FALL SUITS. A spell of weather is predicted.—*Advertisement.*

POND'S EXTRACT for pains, sores, &c. The marvelous cures effected compelled scientific medical investigation and forced its acknowledgment.—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS CO. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway. —*Advertisement.*

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To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

BRAGDON—BADEAU.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 26, 1876, by Rev. C. W. Simms, D. D., IRVING L. BRAGDON to MINNIE C. BISHOP, daughter of W. S. Badeau, Esq. No cards.

SCHNEIER—ROBERTSON.—On Tuesday, Oct. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, Mrs. George W. Rapelyea, by Rev. J. R. Duganne, GEORGE SCHNEIER to ANNIE, daughter of Daniel Robertson.

DIED.

BROWER.—At Chatham, N. J., Oct. 26, SIDNEY G. BROWER, aged 38.

Funeral Monday, 30th, at 1:30 P. M. Morris and Essex Railroad train leaves New-York at 11:20 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited.

DAVIS.—On the Sixth day, (Friday,) the 27th inst., SUSAN M. DAVIS, widow of David H. Davis, in her 65th year.

Funeral on First day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock, from Friends' Meeting-house, on 27th st., near 6th av.

ELLIOTT.—Memorial services of the late Capt. SAMUEL ELLIOTT will be held at the Mariners Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., this evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Address by Rev. Charles J. Jones.

ENSWORTH.—Oct. 28, KATE M. ENSWORTH.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FLEMING.—At Scarsdale, N. Y., on the 26th inst., EMMA ATKINSON, relict of the late Alexander Fleming, of Bellows Falls, Vt., in the 82d year of her age.

Funeral on Sunday, 29th inst., from Church of St. James the Less at 4 P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 2:30 P. M., and return 4:50 and 6:47 P. M.

LEAVITT.—Friday morning, 27th inst., SHELDON LEAVITT, aged 58, eldest son of David Leavitt.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Fisher Howe, No. 128 Willow st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock.

LIPPINCOTT.—On saturday, the 28th, NANNIE B., wife of Job H. Lippincott, aged 32 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 30th, at 2 P. M. from No.

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BASKET MOHAIR BRAIDS

NEWEST SHADES, WITH SILVER AND GOLD.

ASSORTMENT LARGE; VARIETY UNEQUALED.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BARGAINS IN SHAL SACQUES—$50, $60, and $65. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY. 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.,

LADIES' FELT SKIRTS, 59c., 73c., 95c., $1 15, $1 21 and upward.

LADIES' FLANNELS AND DELAINE WRAPPERS, handsomely made and trimmed with velvet or satin, $3 12, $3 75 and upward.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' WORSTED KNITTED JACKETS, nubias shawls, scarfs, &c.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' UNDERWEAR of every description.

LADIES' CORSETS, 50c., 75c., 85c., and upward.

LADIES' CHINCHILLA AND MATELASSE BEAVER CLOAKS, WATERPROOFS, ULSTERS, $1 25 and up.

CHILDRENS' PLAID ALL-WOOL CLOTH DRESSES, $1 25.

MISSES' ALPACA SILK EMBROIDERED APRONS, 35c. Our two-button

NILSSON GLOVES, 95C.

Others given for all that rip or tear. Three, four, and six buttons in equal proportion.

SWEDISH GLOVES, two and three-buttons, 57c. and 65c. CLOTH, CASTOR, and FLEECE-LINED GLOVES.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

All sizes, styles, and quality.

AMERICAN FELT HATS, 18c. and 25c.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FELT HATS, 50c., 75c., and $1 up.

ELEGANT

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AND CUT-STEEL HAT ORNAMENTS,

in great profusion.

HAVE OPENED TWO CASES

FRENCH DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Comprising most elegant FRINGES, BRAIDS, AND PASSEMENTERIES, at extraordinary low prices.

BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS. SILK SATINS, &c.

Assortment complete, prices lowest in the City.

BLOOMS'

338 BOWERY. 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

Detroit, Monroe and Toledo R. R. Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

DUE 1906. Interest Seven Per Cent., due February and August. Total issue, $924,000 on 62 miles of road, WITH NO OTHER DEBT OF ANY DESCRIPTION.

PRINCIPAL and INTEREST GUARANTEED by the LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

CHASE & ATKINS, Bankers,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, N. Y.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, draw Bills on England, France and Germany; issue Letters of Credit available throughout the United States and Europe, and make transfers of money by telegraph and cable. Investment orders executed in the Exchanges of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco. Approved Securities for sale.

Choice and Safe Investments.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.

INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS.

GASLIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.

For sale at desirable prices by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B. INVESTMENT SECURITIES OUR SPECIALTY 25 YEARS.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.

BANKERS, NO. 3 NASSAU ST.

Orders executed in STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, for cash or on a margin.

HOLDERS OF THE WESTERN EXTENSION Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company are hereby notified that their bonds must be deposited with GEORGE W. EARLEY, Secretary, at No. 25 Nassau st., New York city, on or before Nov. 1, 1876, in order to get the benefit of the purchase at foreclosure sale.

GEORGE OPDYKE, HENRY WHEELER, WM. H. GUION, } Committee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1876.

OFFICES OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, Oct. 27, 1876.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November proximo, inclusive, for the purchase of its first mortgage sinking fund bonds for cancellation, for which purpose ($10,000) ten thousand dollars have been deposited with the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.

S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM,

(Members New York Stock Exchange.)

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,

No. 30 BROAD ST., New-York.

Stocks, bonds, and gold bought and sold on margin or for cash. Branch offices in Fifth Avenue and Windsor Hotels connected by our private telegraph lines. Accounts solicited.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Aug. 10, 1876.

ALL SIX PER CENT. STATE BONDS DUE in 1878, 1879, and 1883, will be redeemed at par and accrued interest after this date at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

WM. B. McCREERY, State Treasurer.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE NO. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Nov. 4 at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 16th. THEO. E. WOOD, Treasurer.

CAPITAL WANTED—$7,500—FOR THREE or more years, at 12 per cent. interest; amply secured principle and quantity in an established business. Address DIAMOND, Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON Life and Endowments Insurance Policies, Mortgages and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HARRIGH & CO., No. 119 Broadway

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$575.000—TO LOAN ON GOOD PROPERTY. —Also $260,000 at 6 per cent. PAUL P. TODD, No. 145 Broadway.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 61 LIBERTY STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1876.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 6th day of November next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. WM. RAYNOR, secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 398 and 398 CANAL ST., corner of Laight st. Open daily, 10 to 3, and Monday evenings, 5 to 7.

ASSETS OVER TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS.

SURPLUS OVER ONE MILLION, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

N. J. HAINES, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. FLOYD JONES, Secretary

DRY GOODS.

Stern Brothers.

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY AND DURING THE WEEK NEW AND CHOICE ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK OF

Saques, Cloaks and Dolmans.

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, IN PLAIN AND BASKET CLOTHS, MATTELASSE AND ALL WOOL BEAVERS

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

Large stock of

INFANTS' MERINO CLOAKS, LADIES' MORNING ROBES, HAND-EMBROIDERED UNDERWEAR,

AT

Decided Reductions from Former Prices,

Will offer on Monday and during the week five cases of our own importations.

Paris Fringes and Passementeries,

COMPRISING SOME OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY

AT

OUR WELL KNOWN LOW PRICES.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN

MILLINERY GOODS, OSTRICH AND FANCY FEATHERS, VELVET AND FELT HATS, IN ALL THE DESIRABLE FALL SHADES.

NEW AND RECHERCHE STYLES OF

Ebony, Ivory, and Pearl Stick Fans,

IN CARDINAL AND OTHER CHOICE COLORS, COMPRISING NOVELTIES NOT OFFERED BY ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.

NEW DESIGNS AND COLORS IN

BERLIN AND PARIS

WORSTED EMBROIDERIES,

OUR OWN IMPORTATION, AT VERY LOW PRICES. IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, WE ARE NOW DISPLAYING AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

MADE-UP LACE GOODS

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, WHICH ARE WELL WORTH THE ATTENTION OF OUR CUSTOMERS.

WE PARTICULARLY CALL THE ATTENTION OF STRANGERS VISITING THIS CITY, DESIRING TO COMBINE ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY IN THEIR PURCHASES, TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN EDUCATED AND REFINED PERSON would like a situation in a family of Unitarian faith: highest references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl as chamber-maid or waitress in private family; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Call at No. 663 6th av., between 38th st. and 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—OF EXPERIENCE; WITH best of city reference. Address, for two days, B. B., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting; best City references. Address, for two days, R. H., No. 760 3d av., Advertising office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—TO HOTEL PROPRIETOR—A chamber-maid of experience, with best City references. Address, for two days, K. P., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 161 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as chamber-work and fine washing; good reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th st.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman; or to do light chamber-work; is a good plain sewer; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 19 West 11th st.

COOK—KITCHEN GIRL—WAITRESS, &C.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find situations for three good servants, a cook, kitchen girl, and waitress or country and parlor maid. Apply from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M. at No. 2 West 48th st., corner of 5th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; Cand will assist with washing and ironing; good cook and excellent baker; best City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; first-class bread, cake, and pies; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 128 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN in a boarding-house or private family. Call at No. 151 West 31st st., first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress maker, who has been engaged in some of the leading establishments in New-York, a few customers at her home; a perfect fit guaranteed; charges very moderate. Call at 21 Clinton place, near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker a few more engagements by the day; all the latest Paris fashions; perfect fit guaranteed. Address A. R., No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD GO OUT OR TAKE work home; cutting and fitting a specialty. Address M. E. Bruce, No. 653 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; work by the day or week. Call at No. 252 West 15th st.

HOUSEKEEPING.—BY A REFINED AND EDUcated lady, belonging to the Society of Friends, as housekeeper in or near New-York; is a good reader; understands marketing and can take full charge. Address Americus, Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN as working housekeeper; first-class cook and seamstress; best city reference. Address H. H. H., Box 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY, with undoubted reference, who is introduced circumstances, to take charge of a furnished house. Address D., care of Box No. 3,775 Post Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID, speaking Italian, to accompany a family going to Europe. Address N., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID OR CHILD'S MAID.—BY A young colored girl; is experienced; good reference. Call at No. 145 W. 32d st., room 4.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE LAUNDRess in a laundry or to work by the day; is a first-class washer and ironer; good reference. Address S. B., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in private family, with excellent City references; will go to country, if necessary. Address for two days Laundress, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; OR AS chamber-maid and laundress, in a private family; first-class City reference. Call, on Monday morning, at No. 20 West 4-3d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress; thoroughly understands her business; or would do chamber-work and fine washing; City reference. Call at No. 136 West 28th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A LIGHT COLORED GIRL about eighteen years old, as nurse, or to wait on a lady; she can be seen at the residence of her present employer's, No. 38 West 17th st., where she has lived for the last eight years.

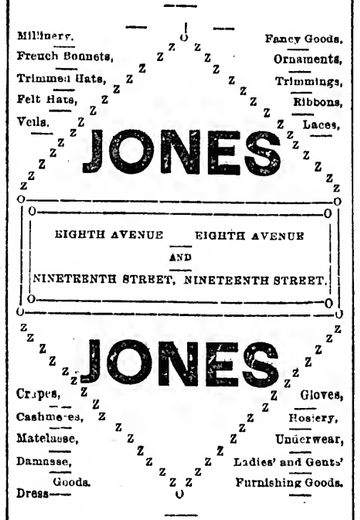
NURSE, &c.—TO TAKE CARE OF AN INVALID will take care of grown up children; best of City references. Call on Monday at No. 104 Leroy st.

DR GOODS.

1870. JONES. 1840.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.



Our advantages in the market are such as procure us constant bargains, the benefits of which we offer daily to our customers.

In this extensive and popular establishment competent buyers are at the head of each department, and our great variety of stock will allow our customers to procure anything they may require, from HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS "in the basement," finest stock in the City.

FIRST FLOOR—DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

SECOND FLOOR—SUITS, SHAWLS, MILLINERY, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

THIRD FLOOR—CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY, &c. Superb stock at low prices.

FOURTH FLOOR—FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c.

Best house in the City to buy Flannels, Blankets, Domestics, &c.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

JONES, 8TH AV., COR. 19TH ST. JONES.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS—AS UPHOLSTRESS IN A HOTEL by a competent person; fully understands cutting and making all covers, lambrequins &c.; can operate on machine; most unquiob of references given. Address A. S., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN (from France,) as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting for ladies and children; is a good operator on several machines; first-class references; no objection to city or country. Call or address Mrs. Picken, No. 477 3d av.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; work of all kinds done in families; also, ladies' cloth garments. Address Pauline, No. 411 West 21th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSE, for a young girl as first-class waitress; best reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 13 East 32d st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ladies', gentlemen's, or families' washing; fluting, pouting, and all fineries done neatly at moderate prices; references unexceptionable. Call or address Box No. 206 East 57th st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with best references, gentlemen's and family washing at her own house; can iron and polish like new; reasonable terms and prompt delivery. Apply or address No. 125 West 19th st., in rear.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman with little incumbrance would like to do the washing of some respectable families for apartments to live in. Call at No. 131 West 28th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS washing and ironing in the house, or would go out by the day; first-class reference. Call or address Mrs. Reilly, No. 327 West 43d st., basement.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress, to take home or go out by the day; has first-class references. Call at No. 121 West 31st st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do a few families' washing by the dozen or by the week. Call at No. 142 West 36th st., room No. 3.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, family or single washing; fluting in all its branches; at moderate terms. Call or address Mrs. E. P. A., No. 151 West 24th st., top floor.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, HEALTHY young woman whose husband is in England; baby seven weeks old; no objection to the country or to travel; good reference. Call at No. 600 West 52d st., corner 11th av., over drug store.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH married woman as wet nurse in a respectable family; baby three weeks old. Address Woman's Asylum, No. 38 Marion st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND SALESman.—By a young man who writes a good business hand and has had experience in bookkeeping; also speaks German; references. Address W. M., No. 340 Greenwich st.

MANURNSIM.—YOUNG MAN; LONG EXPERIence, desires permanent position; salary moderate; references. Address E., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

CLERKSHIP.—IN A LAW OFFICE; UNEXCEPtionable references. Address TEMPORA, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN American Protestant; is a good groom and driver; good kitchen gardener; understands flowers in general; good milker; extremely handy in and out of house; can be recommended as a sober, respectful man. Can be seen or address by letter J. H. A., Bridgeman's seed store, Broadway and 18th st.

COACHMAN.—ON ACCOUNT OF GIVING UP MY establishment, I wish to procure a position for my coachman; married, of good address; I can highly recommend him for honesty, sobriety, capability; first-class groom; City driver. Call or address F., No. 117 West 50th st., present employer's stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN (not long from Europe, aged twenty-seven, in a private family; thoroughly trained to drive, ride, and break to perfection; thirteen months' reference; in or out door servant. Address J. Byrne, Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—JUST DISENGAGED; a smart, active young man; thoroughly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; city or country; the very best of long and satisfactory reference from present employer. Address P. M., Box No. 244, *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can strongly recommend in all respects, as coachman and useful man. Apply or address Luke, No. 171 Madison av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced Protestant man; eight years' best City reference. Address W. J. Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS MAN; THIRTEEN years' reference from his last employer. Address Robert Campbell, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; can give the best reference. Address C. P., Box No. 250 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

EDITORIAL OR LITERARY EMPLOYment is desired by a recent graduate of a law-school. Address K. V., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WITH TWELVE years' experience in commercial and private gardening; to take care of graperies, green-houses, flower and vegetable garden; satisfactory references. Address T., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GARDENER OR FLORIST.—BY A MIDDLEaged Scotchman, who is thoroughly versed in all branches of gardening, whether landscape, fruit, flowers, or vegetables. Address J. O., Box No. 244, *Times* Office.

GROOM AND COACHMAN—BY A YOUNG Protestant single man; five years references from last employer; can milk, and will make himself generally useful. Address J. E. W., Box No. 227 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT MAN AS NURSE or attendant to a sick or lively gentleman; no objection to travel; good reference. Address H. B. B., No. 328 West 34th st.

DRY GOODS.

James McCreery & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

Silks! Silks! Silks!

BLACK, COLORED AND NOVELTY SILKS, In magnitude, variety and disposition unexcelled in any country.

VELVETS.

COLORED TRIMMING VELVETS, All new colors, $2 per yard. BLACK TRIMMING VELVETS, $1 50 per yard. 28-INCH ALL-SILK MANTILLA, $8. Sold everywhere for $10 50. BROCATELLE STRIPES AND OTHER EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS IN

FANCY VELVETS.

James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

REDUCTIONS IN DRESS GOODS, FROM AUCTION SALES OF LAST WEEK. SCOTCH PLAIDS, 24 INCHES WIDE, 30 CENTS AND 37½ CENTS. REGULAR PRICE 50 CENTS AND 62 CENTS. ALL WOOL MATELASSE AND BASKET CLOTH, 50 CENTS AND UPWARD. MERINOES, CACHEMERES (NEW COLORS) 75 CENTS PER YARD.

RICH DRESS GOODS.

BROCATELLE, MATELASSE, BASKET PATTERNS, AND OTHER HIGH NOVELTIES,

AT MARKED DOWN PRICES.

James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

SEAL SKIN SACQUES.

NOVELTIES IN IMPORTED

FUR-LINED GARMENTS.

Trimming Furs of all Kinds.

SUITS, CLOAKS AND DOLMANS

IN ALL THE NEW FABRICS AND THE LATEST DESIGNS, IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED EUROPEAN ARTISTES. ALSO A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDRENS'

Furnishing Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

WILL OFFER ON

MONDAY, OCT. 30TH, SPECIAL BARGAINS IN REAL LACE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF POINT, GAUZE, APPLIQUE, VALENCIENNES, AND DUCHESSE LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS, AND BARBES. BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE, AND FRENCH

LACES, BARBES, SCARFS, and CAPES,

ALSO, NOVELTIES IN MANUFACTURED LACE GOODS, COMPRISING VALENCIENNES, AND DUCHESSE LACE SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, TIES, &c., HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, AND BANDS.

LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, HEMMED AND HEMSTITCHED IN PLAIN AND FANCY BORDERS.

SILK POCKET AND NECK HANDKERCHIEFS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

PORTER, FIREMAN, AND USEFUL MAN.—IN a private family or business establishment; can tend steam and hot air furnaces; willing to make himself useful; good City references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 216 *Times* office.

PORTER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS PORTER or messenger; will be generally useful; highest testimonials and security if required. Address Messenger, Box No. 204 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, JUST from the south, with ten years' recommendations; understands the care of horses, and will make himself generally useful; waits and tends. Call or address No. 8 West 28th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN, (colored,) to attend furnaces and black boots; City reference for honesty. Call or address J. T. B., No. 151 West 24th st., top floor.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has references from the best families in this City. Address C. R. L., No. 82 Wooster st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter and he generally useful; will work for moderate wages. Apply at present employer's, No. 891 Broadway, Hyatt & Co., upstairs.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS WAITER IN a private family; best reference. Address Powers, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; good City reference from last employers. Apply at 45 West 3d st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, IN VERY GOOD waiter, in a private family; good City references. Address Felix, No. 150 East 42d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GARDENER AND wife, without children, to take charge of a gentleman's place in the country; he must understand taking care of green-house, grapery, flowers, &c., and she can do of cows, making butter, cooking, and housekeeping; best reference required. Apply at No. 26 broad st., in basement.

WANTED—SUPERIOR COLORED GIRL FOR A family of three in a French flat; must be an excellent cook and good laundress; the best of City references required. Apply at Irvington, corner 53d st. and Broadway, entrance on Broadway.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED UPHOLSTERY salesman. Apply at J. & C. JOHNSTON'S, Broadway and 22d st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UN JEUNE HOMME MARIÉ; UN EXPERT jardinier, désire une place; comprenant sans metier comme jardinier et fourrage des fermes; parle Français, Allemand et Anglais. S'adresser à Camille Waller, No. 136 Bleecker st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD.) NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-THIRD (3⅓) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past four months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 36 William st., New-York, on the 10th day of November. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th, both inclusive.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct 26, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d November. E. WILSON, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of November next.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING (Oct. 25, 1876.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1876, ON the War Bounty Loan Bonds issued by the state of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York.

WM. B. McCREERY, State Treasurer.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company, will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of November next.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

THE GOLD COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1876, on the bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, and Central Colorado Improvement Companies, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to Hilton & Bond, No. 52 Exchange place.

WILLIAM A. PALMER, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BURNETT AND BROOME ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after the 1st day of November next.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

KINZEY'S

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

KINZEY. 12,000 Yards rich all silk Ribbons, worth 75c. at 25c. yard.

KINZEY. Another lot of Silks Reduced down to 50c. yard, from $1 50.

KINZEY. Felt Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed, all the New Shapes.

KINZEY. Fur Trimmings, Great Bargains. Silk Fringes and Gimps low.

KINZEY. Worsted Fringes and Braids. Passamenterie Gimps way down.

KINZEY. Real Guipure Laces, 12½c. up. Real Yak Laces, 10c. yard. up.

KINZEY. Best Silk Velvets, 10c. piece. Silk Bonnet Velvets cheap.

KINZEY. Ladies' all linen Hem'kerchiefs, 6c. Colored Borders, all linen, 6c.

KINZEY. Boys' Color'd Bordered Hankerch'fs, 3c. Hemstitch and Initials, do., 12½c.

KINZEY. Gent's Linen Hemmed, 12½c., up. Lot Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c.

KINZEY. Gent's Cashmere Mufflers, 25c., up. Gent's Furnishing Goods low.

KINZEY. Gent's Merino Underwear, 42c., up. Boys' Merino Underwear, 50c., up.

KINZEY. Ladies' and Misses' Merino Underwear, fine goods, 50c., up.

KINZEY. Bargains in Ladies', Misses', And Infants' Muslin Underwear.

KINZEY. Chemise and Drawers, 39c., up. Embroidered Skirts, $1 each.

KINZEY. Fine Tucked Skirts, 50c., up. Felt Skirts at low prices.

KINZEY. Full assortment of Hand-knit Woolen Goods.

KINZEY. Bargains in Towels, 8c., up.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

HOW TO REDUCE EXPENSES.

Fruits peculiar to Autumn are plentiful in the markets. Good pears are becoming scarce. The best that can be bought come from California. Apples and grapes are abundant, and so are bananas and oranges from Southern groves. Game is at present very appetizing, and there is a large variety in the markets, among which may be enumerated wild ducks—canvas-back from the Chesapeake Bay, and mallard, red-head, and teal from different quarters—partridges, grouse, quail, rabbits, hares, and venison, all of which are arriving in good condition from the South-east and West. Poultry is daily getting to be a more popular article of diet, and the dealers in it are having a foretaste of the golden harvest which they will reap next month. Just now there is a little more of it sent here than is needed, and prices are quite low. In a few weeks there is good reason to believe that it will be as cheap as meat. The last mentioned edible is selling at reasonable rates, and the markets are supplied with as good beef, mutton, lamb, veal, and pork as can be bought in any quarter of the globe. Fish is very plentiful. Milk, butter, and cheese are in excessive supply, and sell cheaply in a wholesale way. The markets are very liberally stocked with vegetables of all kinds in season.

It would be a good thing for families intimately connected to club together and buy what they consider would be sufficient for their use for the Winter in large quantios. There are, it should be remembered, several gradations of prices in the markets, namely the producer's, the commission merchant and wholesale dealer's, the jobber's, and the grocer's. All have to make a profit, and those who deal with the grocer must pay the highest prices that can be obtained. By clubbing together and appointing some individual to act as a special agent, a number of families, with little more inconvenience than they would experience by dealing with the grocer, could buy directly from the producer, or, at least, from second hands, and save money. The trouble of marketing in this way, with market express wagons always at command, would not be very great, and the reduction of household expenses in these hard times would probably be a sufficient compensation.

ANSWERS.

WELSH RAREBIT.—One teacupful of chopped cheese, one teacupful milk, one egg, butter size of butternut; boil milk, butter, and cheese till smooth paste; add egg, well beaten, and turn at once upon half slices of toast well buttered. Serve hot, with mustard to add if desired. A little flour of mustard is added to the mixture while boiling if agreeable to all tastes. Have care about curdling the milk by too hot a fire.

WELSH RAREBITS—II.—Put a little milk in a saucepan and set it on a moderate fire; cut up in slices some new cheese, and put into the saucepan; also stir the whole thoroughly until the cheese is melted and well mixed with the milk. Only a small portion of milk is necessary, say about one-eighth. Have some pieces of toast nicely buttered and on the bottom of a dish. When the cheese is thoroughly melted and mixed, pour it upon the toast and serve while hot. A golden buck requires a poached egg on top.—W. M. F.

SOUFFLE.—A French dish. Take four eggs, beat the whites and yolks separately until an exceedingly thick froth is formed; then mix the two and add one-half a cup of powdered sugar, and one-half a spoonful of extract of vanilla, and stir in quickly; pour this into a deep dish and bake for fifteen or twenty minutes in a moderate oven. This dish should be made and be ready to put in the oven just as dinner commences, in order to serve while hot. It falls when cold.—W. M. F.

LETTUCE SALAD.—The yolk of two hard-boiled and two raw eggs, large tablespoonful of dry mustard; rub together and add gradually fine olive-oil till very stiff; thin with juice of small lemon; add more oil till two-thirds of a large bottle is used; salt to taste, and add small wine-glass of good vinegar. When prepared it should be of the consistance of paste, nearly stiff enough to hold the spoon upright; add capers, if for lobster, and olives also, if for chicken salad; dress just before serving; ten minutes will "flatten" the best dressing ever made if allowed to stand on celery or lettuce. Be sure the oil is perfect.

SHINY BUNS.—It L. C. S. will brush her buns over with white of egg, it will give them a shine.

CRANBERRY JELLY.—To a quart of cranberries put one tea-cup of sugar, a very little water; cook them until very soft, strain, and they are done; do not cook in tin, as it spoils the color; earthen or porcelain is better.

TO MOLD CRANBERRIES.—One cup of water, two cups of sugar, and three cups of cranberries; boil well, pour into molds, and stand in a cool place until perfectly cold.—GILMANTON.

BLANCHING ALMONDS.—Almonds may be blanched by first shelling them, then putting them in a deep dish and pouring boiling water over them. Pour off the water in about one minute; the skins may then be easily removed by the fingers. The idea of blanching is to remove the skin before the almond is shelled, so that the brown skin, which is tough, may not enter the compound for which they are used. The flavor is about the same, but the appearance is much better.

BLANCHED ALMONDS.—II. Take almonds from their shells, as bought at a grocer's, and cover with boiling water; in a few moments the brown skin will readily peel off, and the nuts are white and ready for pounding in a mortar or chopping for use: if not ready to use at once, cover with cold water till required.

TO BLANCH ALMONDS.—III. Remove the shells and throw the nuts in boiling water for a moment; spread on a plate to cool, when it will be found that the skins will peel off readily. This receipt is for almonds as they are bought at the grocers.—MRS. J. H. S.

WINE STAINS ON MARBLE.—Let the slab be placed where it will get as warm as it will bear, cover it with gum arabic dissolved as a paste. I have tried it on marble tables where it has been used, and found that the stains could be removed upon two or three applications.—N. K. G. C.

WINDOW GARDENING.—I have two window boxes which are particularly fine. In them I have begonias, coleus, geraniums, oxalis, pinks, sweet allyssum, mignonette, petunias, fuchsias, German ivy, corn ivy, money-wort, Wandering Jew, &c. Besides these I have baskets and stands and window shelves. First, I pot them in August, the latter part of the month. Plants do not like being disturbed, and usually resent removal or repotting. They will drop their leaves and take a rest a number of weeks before sending out a full leaf again. So by the time I wish to bring them in they are in good condition. Secondly, for soil I take two-thirds mold from under sods out of a vacant lot, and one-third rotted manure, also a little additional sand. Sift them all through a coal-sieve, then pour boiling water over the earth. Be particular to use pots the size of the roots, and not to fill the top of the plant—have them scrubbed well; put stones in the bottom of the pots. I take special care to press the earth firmly just about the stalk, and repeat pressing the earth close up about it as the water washes it down; also when I take a plant from the border to pot it, I am careful to disturb the roots as little as possible, and I dip it for a moment in water before putting it in the pot, holding the root carefully in my hand. From the middle of September I begin to bring them in so as to get them acclimated to the house temperature in a measure; if you wait until fires are lighted to bring plants in from the cold air, the change is too great; they are sure to lose their leaves and look like scare-crows for weeks. I water them always in the morning, just before the sun comes on them, using quite warm water, being careful to give only as much as is needed; I keep water in the saucers of the callas, vines, and moss plant; give this last plant plenty of water and strong manure once in it at the same time. I always sprinkle my boxes, never pour water on them, using my hand as a sprinkler; in extremely cold days I give no water, unless there is danger of their drooping. When the earth looks close and baked I turn it up with an old fork; this keeps the soil fine and soft and the water easily penetrates to the roots. Pick off every leaf that begins to turn yellow; do not water much till it is well watered. On very cold nights put newspapers between the plants and the window. Never open the window directly on them. I do not find this service to harden them, as some suppose. The rush of cold air only chills and blights them, stopping their growth. I have the room carefully ventilated and have the air kept pure, and find that to be all sufficient. At night I leave the room doors all open if it be not of extreme weather. I wash the large leaved plants with a sponge and warm water about once a month—also fill a tub with warm water and dip the plant boldly in it, and gently swash it back and forth, and it will come out of the bath fresh and green, freed from dust and insects. If insects should get on them pulverize them, by means of a bellows, with white hellibore. Once or twice during the Winter I water them with bone-dust dissolved in water, using quantities according to directions obtained with the bone-dust. This can be procured at any large florist's. This treatment is according to no regular rules, but gained by the experience and observation of years.—AUNT ADDIE.

BACHELORS' CURTAINS.—A very pretty and inexpensive curtain for a bachelor's bed-room windows may be made as follows: Get twelve or fourteen yards of fine, even, unbleached muslin, cut it the length from top of window to floor, put on a border at turkey-red about five inches wide, have a narrow gilt cornice, or else take a smooth board about eight inches wide, cover it with a plaited ruffle of the muslin with a narrow border of the red. Three and a half yards of turkey-red will make the border for the two windows; cost altogether, about $3 50.

TO TAKE FOLDS OUT OF VELVET.—First moisten the velvet slightly on the wrong side, then stretch it between the hands and draw the back across a hot iron in order to cause the steam formed through the velvet above. This will raise the nap, and thereby take out the folds and creases.—W. M. F.

TO DRIVE OFF ANTS.—Place a small saucer of ground cloves where they are troublesome and they will quickly disappear.

QUESTIONS.

Will some one give me a receipt for "chicken croquettes," such as they have in restaurants. The inside is soft and creamy while the outside is crisp and tender.—M. C. C.

Will some one inform me how to crystallize grasses? Also, how to preserve Autumn leaves, and how to make violet ink?—CONSTANT READER.

Will some one inform me what will remove indelible ink without injuring the cloth?—I. I.

Will some one tell me how to cook carrots the German way, and as you get them in the New-York restaurants? Also how to make cheese-cakes?—MARION.

I would like to know how to use salt and lime in making chloride of lime.—KIT.

Can some one inform me how the proofs of photographs can be kept from fading?—MAUDE C. G.

Can you oblige a house-keeper with a good receipt for restoring black marble clocks to original lustre?—MRS. M. Z.

Please give me a good receipt for plum pudding.

Will some one please give a tested receipt for almond sponge cake?—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Will you inform me how vinegar for table use should be made from the juice of green wild grapes which has been standing over one year in cellar, and which as yet has not come to vinegar?—PATRON.

Can some reader of THE TIMES give a receipt for canning pumpkins and squashes?—O. W.

Will some one inform me how to curl ostrich tips from which the dampness has taken out the curl?—ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

PHIL. KEARNY'S LAST LETTER.

FRANK APOLOGY FOR A HASTY WORD—HIS APPRECIATION OF THE GERMAN SOLDIERS.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 23.

It was on the second day of the second battle of Bull Run, in a lull in the battle, that the chivalrous Phil. Kearny, in his saddle, writing on scraps of note paper with a stump of a lead-pencil, dashed off the following to Gen. Von Steinwehr, now of this city. In the course of a conversation with Gen. Von Steinwehr, at the Grand Hotel yesterday, a reporter of the *Commercial* learned that he had this letter in his possession, and requested of him a copy of it for print. The request was granted. In explanation of it, Gen. Von Steinwehr said:

"Gen. Kearny was a noble, chivalrous man, as well as a dashing *saberur*. I had taken a liberty with him that stung him to the quick. We were warm personal friends, of years' experience of each other. I was in command of a division in Gen. Sigel's corps. All my batteries were engaged, and Gen. Kearny's were at rest. Seeing where good use could be made of another battery, I had sent Capt. Schultz, of my staff, to order one of Kearny's batteries to a point. When we happened to meet next Gen. Kearny merely bowed, sulky, to me. He had addressed Capt. Schultz, in my presence, according to his idea of what he considered an unwarrantable liberty. But his generous nature relented, as you will see, and at his first opportunity he wrote this note, probably the last thing he ever wrote, which was handed to me by his aide on the field. You will see that he chose to consider the act that of Gen. Sigel, who was in command of the corps:"

BATTLE-FIELD, Aug. 30, 1862.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I learned to me afterward that I must have appeared very unpardonably ungracious in saying that Gen. Sigel had overstepped military bounds (without an excuse) in taking a battery of my division. But the question was decided by Gen. McClellan. You know my friendship and esteem, so sincere for you. What I said in reference to being commanded by an officer of a foreign country in my own land, however happy to serve under them in their own country, (as when I was with the French,) you must not misunderstand. It is individual *feats* of country, which with me is no doubt as much too strong, as you must have observed it is generally, with many others, much too weak.

I owe you this explanation as an apology. But if I committed myself, believe me that I was (you know my sentiments so well of high admiration for the distinguished German officers with us and of their noble services as military men) not sufficiently on my guard to disguise a something of pique I naturally had toward Gen. Sigel until I had my first interview with him last night, and found him so obliging.

It was that I, at the ontset, insisted that our German brethren should not be as German regiments, but as American regiments. I should suppose that this must have been their own views generally.

Gen. Sigel took the liberty of publishing an extract of a private letter to the Governor of New Jersey, and it struck me as unnecessarily making me, by misconstruing my meaning, unpopular with a most gallant set of men who have seen service and discipline abroad. But perhaps I am in error. Still it prejudiced me. I fancied Gen. Sigel extremely arrogant, instead of being what he seems, most kind and considerate. Therefore, my dear General, do not let me forfeit one particle of your long friendship. And as I owe it to him, do for me at once what I shall do later *en personne*, make my full apology to the old acquaintance. (Capt. Schultz, and tell him that I should not have criticised his fulfilling the mission of a superior General. He had out to obey.

I have taken this first occasion, in a lull in our fighting, to make you, my dear Baron, this *amende honorable*.

My loss yesterday was enormously severe—more so than in almost any previous battle.

Most truly yours, P. KEARNY.

To General the Baron VON STEINWEHR, commanding Second Division, —— Corps.

RELICS OF BURGOYNE'S ARMY.

The Charlottesville (Va.) *Jeffersonian* says: "George Carr, Esq., informed us the other day that one of his farm hands, in plowing a field on the farm, brought to the surface a gold coin, coined more than one hundred years ago. This farm of Mr. Carr is situated seven miles nearly north from Charlottesville, and is the place where the Army surrendered by Gen. Burgoyne in the Revolution were located as prisoners of war, and this coin was undoubtedly lost by one of the prisoners. The foundations of the cabins in which these prisoners lived can be seen at this day, and in the forests are seen the graves of those who died while they were quartered there. We believe the fields retain the names given them at that time, as 'head-quarters,' &c. When the prisoners were removed from the county the place was purchased by the late Garland Garth, Esq., and he said there was not a tree left on the place. The forests in the vicinity had all been cut down and used for fuel. The forests that are now to be found on this farm have grown up since the prisoners left. Quite a number of the prisoners remained and married, and their decendants are among our most industrious citizens. In the list of old men, published two weeks since, are the names of two brothers, one being sixty-three, and the other eighty-one years of age, whose father was one of the Burgoyne prisoners."

A REMINISCENCE OF THE BURDELL MURDER.

The Fishkill *Journal* says: "The noted J. Snodgrass, who figured prominently in the Burdell-Cunningham case in New-York City in the year 1857, recently turned up in Wappinger's Falls. Dr. Burdell at the time of the murder was forty-five years old. The inmates of the house besides the deceased, to whom it belonged, were Mrs. Emma Augusta Cunningham, a widow; her daughters, Augusta and Helen; John J. Eckell, who was a boarder; a young fellow of eighteen named Snodgrass, a friend of the Cunninghams and attached to the daughter Helen. A few weeks ago Snodgrass applied to P. H. Shaughness, at his oost and shoe establishment, gave his name as George Reed, and requested work. He was employed, and proved himself an apt workman. The other evening, having imbibed pretty freely, he became talkative, and during the conservation a party accused him of being Snodgrass. He confessed, and asked that the matter be kept quiet. Snodgrass, the following day, related the circumstances to Mr. Shaughness, and informed him that he would leave the village. Mr. Shaughness tried to prevail upon him to remain, but he answered, 'Now that I am known, I could not rest contented, as the finger of scorn would be pointed at me.' Snodgrass departed for parts unknown, after thanking Mr. Shaughness for the kindness bestowed upon him."

THE PIPE LINE CHARTER ATTACKED.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of Monday contains the following: "Readers are familiar with the scheme for the construction of a pipe line from the oil regions in Butler County to the sea-board at New-York, for the purpose of conveying crude oil, as is now done on a limited scale in the oil districts. Important interests are involved in the project, and the companies owning the various railway lines which have been constructed mainly for the carrying of the oil product are specially concerned. It was not presumed or expected that these corporations would suffer the loss of such an important item of trade without carefully scrutinizing the charter of the competing corporation and the powers which they propose exercising under it. This has already been done, and an application has been made to Hon. George Lear, Attorney General, and Hon. William McCandless, Secretary of Internal Affairs, on behalf of a number of corporations and private citizens of the State, to file a suggestion for a writ of *quo warrante* against the Pennsylvania Transportation Company for the purpose of forfeiting its charter. The principal allegations are that the corporation has no legal existence; that if it had a legal existence and valid charter it has not the power of eminent domain for the purpose of taking the property of the citizen for laying down a pipe line; that it has no right to exercise the functions of a common carrier, and no authority to lay down and maintain a line of pipe as contemplated, and that it has committed sundry acts unwarranted by its charter, which are sufficient to work a forfeiture thereof. The Attorney-General has fixed Wednesday next at 11 o'clock, at his office as the time and place for hearing the argument. The Secretary of Internal Revenue sits with him, under the provisions of the act of May 11, 1874, defining his duties."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

An election for Lieutenant-Colonel will take place in the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 10, at 8 P. M.

Second Lieut. Richard S. Dinsmore, of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, has resigned after a service of thirteen years in this command.

The first annual prize-meeting of the Bay View Rifle Association took place at Buffalo on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday last. The aggregate value of prizes was $425, distributed among three matches.

The annual inspection of the Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, took place last Friday evening, when it mustered five companies with a total of 193 present, out of an enrolled total of 213 men. Last year it mustered 181, out of a total of 212 enrolled.

At the weekly competition for "champions'" medals at Conlin's gallery last Tuesday evening, the winners of prizes and their scores were as follows: C. E. Blydenburgh, 43; J. B. Blydenburgh, 42; T. C. Banks, 41; P. Lorillard, Jr., 40; C. E. De Forrest, 40; A. B. Dodge, 39; Col. J. S. Loomis, 39. B. S. Brown, 39.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, last Monday evening, Mr. Alfred C. Barnes, a member of the Veteran Corps of this command, was elected Major, vice Major Partridge, promoted. Private D. C. Pinney, of Company D, won the "Satterlee" medal, a trophy annually competed for by this company, on a score of 36 out of a possible 50 points; distances, 200 and 500 yards.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh Brigade, mustered only forty-six men, out of a total enrollment of fifty-six, last Friday evening; a decrease since the last annual inspection, of four in the number enrolled, and an increase of seven in the number present. The Inspector, Major Hayes, found a very low state of discipline in this command, but thinks that with proper drilling, a good troop might be made of it.

The Gatling Battery of Artillery, Brooklyn, was inspected at the plaza in Prospect Park last Wednesday afternoon. The wind was disagreeably keen, but the day was fine, and the men looked handsome in their modest gray uniforms and fine horses and guns. Such a contrast as the latter present, when compared with the heavy, cumbersome old brass 6 and 12-pounders, which disgrace the other batteries in both divisions, and whose only use is to fire salutes on holidays. Major Hayes, the Inspector, received the review, which was a model in its execution. The battery mustered as follows: Present, 13 officers and non-commissioned officers, and 35 privates; absent, 1 officer and 11 privates; total, 39.

The annual inspection and muster of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, took place last Monday evening. The result of the muster was as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
F. and S.	16	0	16
Band	20	0	20
A	36	6	42
B	29	2	31
C	44	6	50
D	25	27	52
E	26	26	52
G	45	18	63
H	45	6	51
I	22	36	58
Total	308	127	435

In 1875 this regiment mustered 360 present out of a roll of 414, showing an increase of 18 enrolled and a loss of 50 in the number present.

The Forty-seventh Regiment of Williamsburg paraded for inspection and muster last Tuesday, and rather astonished its friends by charging an admission fee of fifty cents, which is a questionable proceeding on the occasion of the most important regimental parade during the year. The result of the muster was as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
F. and S.	11	5	16
Band	30	0	30
A	40	5	45
B	38	8	46
C	22	10	32
D	31	19	50
E	27	12	39
F	32	4	36
G	41	20	61
I	24	15	39
K	36	12	48
Total	331	110	441

In 1875 this command mustered 357 present out of 448 enrolled, showing a loss this year of 26 in the number present, and 7 in the number enrolled. After the inspection was over the Veteran Association badge was presented to Private Backofen.

The London *Standard* of a recent date publishes a report of the proceedings attending the formal presentation of the Elcho Shield by the winning team to the Lord Mayor of London at Guildhall. After the ceremony there was a banquet at the Mansion House, during which, in response to a toast, Mr. Parsons, Adjutant of the English "eight," made a speech in which the following remarkable paragraph occurs: "With reference to the late matches in America, he felt that they could not be called representative teams of either Ireland or Scotland. In the latter they missed the names of the Rosses, Dunlop, Malcolm, and others, and with regard to the Irish they were obliged to call themselves the Dublin Club Team because one of their members, Mr. Ward, was an Englishman, who had actually been asked by their Captain to shoot for a place in the English Elcho Shield Team, but who said that he could not do that, his sympathies being so strongly with Ireland, but that the more he looked into his antecedents the more English he was. On this occasion, however, he had fired with the Irish, and had made an excellent score. Under these circumstances they could hardly be called representative, and a United Kingdom Team against a United States Team, might perhaps have been more successful."

The Seventh Regiment paraded for inspection, muster, and review, last Tuesday evening, at its armory. The regiment did not parade as strong as its friends had anticipated it would, but nevertheless a gratifying number was present. Col. Emmons Clark was in command, and Brig. Gen. Varian, of the Third Brigade, was present with his staff to receive the review, which was unexceptionably fine. Major D. D. Wylie, Inspector of the brigade, carefully performed the duties of his office. The muster was as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
F. and S.	18	0	18
Band	47	0	47
First Company	75	3	78
Second Company	104	9	113
Third Company	61	6	67
Fourth Company	64	6	70
Fifth Company	60	12	72
Sixth Company	67	6	73
Seventh Company	71	14	85
Eighth Company	111	4	115
Ninth Company	109	5	114
Tenth Company	106	23	129
Total	893	88	981

In 1875 the regiment mustered 839 present out of a roll of 971, showing an increase this year of 10 in the number enrolled and 54 in the number present. Among the prominent spectators were Inspector Gen. John B. Woodward, Brig. Gen. Frederick Vilmar, and staff of the Second Brigade.

The members of the National Guard, who have been in the habit of visiting Creedmoor, will probably remember the lively waiter at the Century Hotel, who was known as "Frenchy." His name was Gustave Ballion, and he resides at No. 16 Spruce street, in this City. On Sunday morning, the 15th inst., "Frenchy" assisted a Police officer in the capture of a thief in Bayard street, and in doing so, received several severe wounds in various parts of the body, he was removed to his home, where his wounds were examined by a surgeon, and pronounced of a serious character. For two days he was unconscious, but, under the careful nursing of his wife, he is now in a fair way to recovery. "Frenchy" was a gunsmith by occupation, but for the past year has been unable to obtain any steady employment at his trade, and, as his wife was a sufferer from neuralgia, his odd jobs as waiter have failed to support them, and leave any surplus, consequently the unfortunate couple are very poor. A few charitable people have kindly sent their contributions to this office for the relief of "Frenchy"—in all $12. Application by Mrs. Ballion to the Charity Commissioners for assistance was refused by Mr. Kellock, and if the babitues of Creedmoor do not assist the unfortunate man, he is in a fair way of suffering considerably during the next few weeks. As the man was injured while assisting a policeman in arresting a public enemy, it is only fair that the public should assist the unfortunate man to his feet again.

The separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein, commanding, has commenced a movement toward obtaining a new armory, or at least an armory more suited to the uses of a cavalry company than the one it now occupies. The principal objection to the building which it occupies at the present time is that no arrangements have ever made for heating the drill-room, and at the only time the troop needs it the weather is usually so cold that it is impossible to drill there. Another objection to the building is its location. The members of the troop are mostly engaged in business in the lower wards, and cannot be brought to go so far up-town as Forty-fifth street, where its armory is located, very often; consequently, while there is plenty of money in the treasury, according from the dues of delinquent members, the effectiveness of the troop as a military organization is much impaired. Major Klein laid these objections to the armory now occupied by his command before the Armory Committee of the Board of Aldermen last Wednesday, and suggested that when the lease of the present armory expires the troop should be assigned to the "Riding School," in West Thirteenth street, the Head-quarters of Gen. Shaler and staff, of the First Division. The location is excellent; the accommodation ample; and, besides, an opportunity will there be afforded the troop for mounted drill. The Aldermanic committee were favorably disposed to the proposition, and it is probable that the troop will be assigned to the "Rendezvous" next Spring, if not before. The regular monthly meeting of this command will take place at its armory next Wednesday evening.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Col. H. E. Roehr, commanding, assembled for annual inspection and muster at its armory last Friday evening. The occasion was also Col. Roehr's final parade with his regiment as Colonel. The ceremonies cannot be said to have been impressive, as the orders were very numerous, and the ignorance in their duties, manifested by the line officers was the most striking feature. Col. Roehr's resignation will undoubtedly be a bad thing for this command, as whatever military knowledge the regiment possesses, it is undoubtedly indebted to that officer for it, and a new Colonel, who may take command, if he aims to raise his regiment to the level of other regiments in the brigade, will have a colossal task before him. The regiment was organized in eight companies of twelve files front, and after review the regiment was mustered. The result was as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
F. and S.	17	0	17
Band	35	0	35
A	106	7	113
B	72	5	77
C	65	6	71
D	48	10	58
E	48	8	56
F	48	5	53
G	67	3	70
K	61	9	70
Total	590	53	643

In 1875 this command mustered 567 present and 624 enrolled, showing a gain this year of 23 present, and 19 in the number enrolled.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, paraded for inspection last Wednesday evening at its new armory, in Flatbush avenue. A large crowd was assembled to witness the ceremonies. Brig. Gen. Jourdan received the review. Major Syme commanded the regiment during the early part of the evening, and did not display the coolness which is absolutely imperative in handling troops. Whether it was the novelty of commanding a regiment on so important an occasion, or a natural nervousness under the eyes of so large a concourse of people, certainly the Major made a very unsatisfactory commanding officer, and the men appeared thereby to be dull of comprehension and slow to obey orders, whereas they were not to blame at all, as was evident from the manner in which they executed their orders later on, under command of Col. Briggs. There were very few errors in the ceremony of review: There is one thing, however, that many of the line officers have yet to learn—to salute properly when passing in review. Some of the salutes on this occasion were execrable, and there was no uniformity to making them. Col. Briggs should make it a point to drill his line officers in this detail at his earliest opportunity. The muster-roll was as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
F. and S.	14	2	16
Band	30	0	30
A	25	17	42
B	49	6	55
C	30	13	43
D	22	17	39
E	35	3	38
F	35	8	43
I	57	21	78
K	33	32	65
Total	372	129	498

Capt. George William Smith, late commandant of Company H, Seventh Regiment, died of apoplexy at his residence in this City last Friday morning, in the sixtieth year of his age. Capt. Smith became a member of the fifth company in the old Twenty-seventh Regiment when he was scarcely nineteen years old, on June 11, 1835. He was one of the recruits of Private Edward Shortill, who received a prize "for having recruited the greatest number of men in that company during the year." From the start, Capt. Smith evinced a deep interest in his company, and being naturally of a vivacious disposition, and thoroughly open-hearted and generous, he became a favorite with his comrades, and was soon promoted Corporal, then Sergeant, and two years after the date of his enlisement he was chosen Second Lieutenant; another two years saw him First Lieutenant, and in 1840 he was elected Captain. He commanded the fifth company for four years, when, having conceived a liking for the eighth company, he resigned his Captaincy in 1844, and during the same year accepted the position of First Lieutenant in Company H, generally known as the "eighth company." For twenty years he filled that office, oftentimes being placed in command, and on Jan. 11, 1864, he was promoted Captain, and continued to hold that position until, becoming tired of active service and being desirous of yielding the "right of line" to one of his younger brother officers, he resigned on Sept. 6 last. Capt. Smith was one of the best drilled officers, if not the best, in the National Guard. Having thoroughly studied the tactics in 1840, when he first became a soldier, he mastered the slight modifications and additions found in each system successively adopted, and soon, became the authority in such matters. He never paraded his knowledge ostentatiously, but no officer who sought information from him was repulsed, or left him without being thoroughly satisfied with the knowledge desired. So correct was his judgment in all matters of military detail, that it was a common thing to hear officers in the Seventh Regiment, when disputing some point not clearly laid down in the tactics, exclaim, "Let us consult the oracle." Capt. Smith, after hearing both sides would decide the mooted question in a calm, dignified way, which while favorably impressing his hearers, would leave no doubt in their minds as to his meaning. He was first stricken with the disease which finally caused his death, on Thursday, Oct. 12. On the evening of that day, while at home, he was seized with what appeared to be a violent headache, but which subsequently proved to be a stroke of apoplexy. Since that time he has occasionally felt better, and hopes were entertained of his recovery. Capt. Smith had been sun-struck on one or two occasions, and was seriously affected by the heat in the memorable parade at Philadelphia last July 4. This, in the opinion of some of his friends, conduced to apoplexy. In his social relations Capt. Smith was a man whom to know was to love. Possessed of a bright intellect, his conversation was at once entertaining and a source of profit. He was one of those few men who may be said to die without an enemy, and has left a vacancy in his large circle of friends which will not readily be filled. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter. The funeral services will take place from his late residence, No. 109 West Twenty-third street, to-day, and the remains will be interred in the cemetery at King's Bridge. The members of the Seventh Regiment will assemble at the funeral, but by General request of the family will not parade.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 Mo. K. & T. S. F. 59		100 St. Paul	26⅞
128 Del. & Hudson	71	500 do	26¾
25 do	71¼	200 do	26⅝
1000 Pacific Mail	25	100 do	26½
200 Erie Railway	10⅜	700 St. Paul Pref	56⅞
100 do	10⅝	42 do	57
100 N. Y. C. & Hud	104½	100 do	56⅜
600 Western Union	74⅛	1400 do	56⅝
300 do	74⅜	1000 do	56½
200 do	74⅜	100 Del., Lack. & W.	74¼
500 do	74	200 do	73¾
2100 do	73⅞	200 do	74
2000 do	73⅞	200 do	74
500 do	74	200 do	73⅞
500 do	73¾	700 do	73⅝
1300 do	73⅝	200 do	73½
600 do	73⅝	800 do	73⅝
100 do	73⅝	100 do	73⅞
700 do	73⅞	200 do	73¾
100 do	74	200 do	73⅞
100 Mich. Central	50⅜	1100 do	73⅞
600 do	61¼	100 do	73¾
100 do	83. 61⅜	200 do	73⅝
300 do	61⅜	200 do	73¾
500 do	61⅜	300 do	73⅝
700 do	61⅜	400 do	73⅞
100 do	83. 61⅜	300 do	73⅝
500 do	61⅜	30 do	73⅝
700 do	61⅜	600 do	73⅝
500 do	61⅜	270 do	73¾
100 do	61⅜	10 do	74
500 do	61⅜	100 Pac. R. of Mo.	53¼
100 Ohio & Miss.	53⅛		

GOVERNMENT SECTION—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$17,000 U.S. 6s '81, C.	113⅜	$5,000 U.S. 5s, '81 C.	
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.			b. c. 114½
'68	116⅜	20,000 U. S. 4½ c.	
500 U. S. 5-20 R. '65	114⅛	'91	b. c. 111½
1,000 U.S. 5s 10-40 R.	114		

FIRST BOARD—10:33 A. M.

$5,000 La. 7s, C.	61	200 Sc. & Es.	24⅞
1,000 Mo. 6s, '77	102	100 do	b.c. 91
25,000 Tenn. 6s, old	46½	100 Ill. Cen.	b.c. 83
7,000 Tenn. 6s, new	45	100 Mich. Cen.	b.c. 50⅜
10,000 do	b.c. 44⅜	100 do	50⅝
1,000 N. C. 6s, old	17½	300 do	50⅝
1,000 do	18	100 do	83. 50½
7,000 do	A. & O. 17¼	100 do	83. 50⅜
1,000 C. & O. 1st, C.	29⅞	100 C. Pacific	b.c. 62
5,000 do	30	50 C., C. & I.	42½
3,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10	99	100 Chic. & Alton	b.l. 100
10,000 M. & St. P. 1st		100 O. & M.	b.c. 53. 11¼
La C. Div.	103	200 C., R. & St. P.	b.c. 26⅝
5,000 M. & St. P. C. & F.	74½	100 do	26⅝
10,000 N. W. C. C. G.	95½	100 do	26⅝
4,000 Erie 1st	114	300 do	2 7⁄8
7,000 Erie 2d	100⅜	450 do	25½
1,000 H. & St. Jo. Sc.	82	300 do	83. 25
1,000 do	82½	1,000 do	24⅜
5,000 do	82⅜	200 do	24⅞
3,000 do	83	100 do	25⅛
5,000 N. Mo. 1st	97⅜	100 do	83. 25⅛
10,000 do	97⅝	100 do	25⅞
10,000 do	97⅞	100 do	24⅞
5,000 do	98⅛	200 do	2 1⁄4
1,000 M. & E. 7s, '71	101	160 C., M. & St. P. Pf.	b.c. 56⅝
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87	106	100 do	56⅜
10,000 W. Pac. Bds.	103⅜	200 do	56⅝
3,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	50	400 do	83. 56⅝
7,000 Gt. West. 2d	67	100 do	56½
5,000 do	65	100 do	56⅝
5,000 U. P. S. F. Inc.	91½	100 do	56¼
14 Fourth Nat. Ex.	99	300 do	56⅜
100 A. & P. Tel.	16	400 do	56
300 W. U. Tel.	b.c. 74	200 do	55⅞
800 do	74⅛	500 do	55⅝
100 do	74⅜	100 do	55⅝
600 Pacific Mail	25⅞	400 do	55⅝
100 Erie	b.c. 9⅜	100 do	56¼
100 N. Y. C. & H.	b.c. 104⅜	314 C., M. & St. P.	b.c. 25⅜
400 do	104⅜	200 do	25½
100 Mich. Cen.	b.c. 50⅞	100 C., M. & St. P. Pf.	b.c. 56
100 C. & N. W. Pf.	b.c. 81	100 do	55⅞
100 Tol., W. & W.	b.c. 6⅛	500 do	56
100 do	6¼	100 do	56¼
200 L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 61⅞	100 do	56⅜
4100 do	62	100 do	56½
100 do	c. 62	100 P., F. W. & C.	b.c. 15½
100 do	61⅞	300 Del., L. & W.	b.c. 74⅜
300 do	83.

WORKING MEN OF FRANCE.

THE RECENT CONGRESS IN PARIS.

POLITICAL UTTERANCES NOT PERMITTED—HOW A BELGIAN DELEGATE WAS TREATED—THE POSITION OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES—THE CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM OPPOSED—SOME ACCOUNT OF SOCIETIES IN FRANCE—THE PRINCIPLES OF UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 9, 1876.

I had scarcely posted my last letter praising the moderation of the Working Men's Congress, when that body trenched upon political ground and became turbulent. Several persons had been waiting patiently for the psychological moment in order to get in their speeches, but only a limited number of them succeeded. One of them had already begun to "spout" socialism in regulation style when he was interrupted by the President, who asked if he was not a Belgian. The advocate of universal brotherhood was nonplussed for a moment, but replied presently that he was a Belgian by birth, but a Frenchman at heart. That admission incapacitated him for taking any other part in the Congress than that of spectator; but seeing that many present were discontented, the President, Citizen Prost, turned the incident off in a manner worthy a Duke of the old régime. He said when one was in the service of humanity his birth-place made little difference—that he could never forget that Anarcharsis Clootz, the advocate of the human race, was a foreigner, but whatever his personal sentiments might be, he had to follow the rules established for the present Congress. Applause stamped this remark with approval. On more than one occasion, notably when he tabooed politics and refused to have a special organ, Citizen Prost, a manual laborer, be it known, has shown the same tact and good sense. Nevertheless, a few men did get in their political speeches, and their attacks upon the French bourgeoisie, which now stands in the position of the old *noblesse*. It is the scapegoat for everything at this time. Everything that is tyrannical, grasping, avaricious, vile, and mean is now summed up in that one word, and the bourgeois, or middle class, is attacked with as great violence as the nobility was during the first revolution. Yet nearly every member of this class began as a workman or as the son of a workman, and it is the natural tendency of things for the working man who saves his money to become a bourgeois, to join the shop-keeping class, and for the very rich bourgeois to get a title of nobility. His son, having wealth, education, and friends, may become a Minister of State and a Peer. This seems to me a very good arrangement of society, since it offers palpable rewards to the industrious and saving workman; but the latter cannot see things in that light. Instead of being content with leaving a place in the bourgeoisie to his son, who may leave his son in the ranks of the *noblesse*, he seeks to find some quicker way for obtaining privileges either won by valor or by personal sacrifices for many generations. It has been demonstrated in all parts of France that a district falls into a state of misery when deprived of large, wealthy land proprietors. Those communes which have none have no schools, no hospitals, no churches, and their roads have to be constructed at the expense of the State. The city artisan has to pay for building roads in the Landes, in communes where the property is divided up into small holdings. It is a matter of economy, therefore, to encourage the large land-holders and the nobility, but he has the shop-keeping class at hand upon which he can vent his ill-feelings. How the laborer is going to do without that class is more than I can see, but the working man's remedy is co-operation.

Generation after generation we hear the same talk about co-operation, and only the other day the working men who returned from Philadelphia declared that it was a sovereign remedy for all the complaints of laboring people. I have more than once wondered, if this were capable of demonstration, why no more societies were formed, and never heard the real reason before Saturday. Citizen Finance, a journeyman house painter, made a speech in the Congress which is now attracting attention. He said that he was once a believer in co-operation, but believed in it no longer. The word had been greatly abused. It was a good word upon which to hang wild theories, but there was nothing practical in the system. As can be fancied, this declaration was met by formidable denials, but Citizen Finance went on to show that he had studied the question and knew very well what he was talking about. His statements were instructive as well as curious. At one time Louis Philippe tried to give some encouragement to the system, but just before 1848 only five or six associations remained, and only one of these—that of the gilt jewelry-makers—survived the Revolution. It was founded in 1834, and for a long time was composed of only four members, employing other hands, so that it had, in fact, become a simple business company. The Constituent Assembly of 1848, said Citizen Finance, wishing to obtain pardon from the people for the bloody "Days of June," began to occupy itself with this question. The sum of 3,000,000 francs was voted as subventions to working men's associations. In order to get some of this money, numerous societies were formed, and there were 600 demands in a single month. Upon examining them, only fifty-six were found which had been organized by real working men independent of employers or patrons. Of the twenty-six formed in the provinces, only eleven were really by workmen, and the sum of 1,700,000 francs was distributed among them. At Paris there were twenty-seven societies subventioned, having in all 434 members, and they were allowed 890,500 francs. What have become of all these subventioned societies? During the first six months which followed the reception of the funds there were at Paris alone three failures, and of the 434 members, 74 resigned, 15 were discharged, and there were 11 changes of Directors. In 1854 only nine of these societies remained, and in 1865 the number had been reduced to four.

Of these four I may give the history of the most successful, or the model society of France. After the death of the head of the house, the printers in the employ of Remquet & Co. took the business on the co-operative plan. They had the advantage of an unsullied name, of a good business, and of a sterling reputation throughout all France. Each member of the association agreed to give up one-quarter of his wages, and to leave the entire direction to one man. A clause in the articles forbade any liquidation before the end of ten years. But for this the society would have been wound up long before the expiration of that term, but it did not go a day longer. When the accounts came to be settled, it was found that the profits of the house, after paying back the 80,000 francs granted by the State, were 155,000 francs, or 10,400 francs for each member of the society. When we add up the quarter's salaries given, with interest at only five per cent, we find a sum amounting to 5,660 francs, so that the benefits of each man, in ten years's time, were only 4,740 francs, or about $215 a year. Laborers doing piece-work to soil in the booths in their off hours earn more than double that amount, and hence we may set even the model society down as a very bad failure.

Yet after all this the Socialists kept on talking about co-eneration and Napoleon III., who conscientiously studied the best means for improving the condition of the working classes, determined to give the system another trial. He offered subventions from the civil list, though the previous sums had been paid in only one instance, all the rest having been swallowed up in the failures. Three hundred associations were formed, thirty of them being subventioned. Of the 270 remaining, no trace of them can be found to-day. Four years after that time only twenty remained, and in 1865 the number had been reduced to eleven. In 1869 only six of the co-operative societies were in existence, all the rest having gone into bankruptcy, making away with the funds of the State as well as their own. Yet this experience did not stop men from talking about co-operation, and in 1872 another attempt was made, but with no sort of success. In 1871 there was an outcry about the price of bread, and the journeymen bakers formed an association for the purpose of taking the business from the bourgeois, and of furnishing the city with cheap bread. I was inscribed as one of the patrons of this attempt, and got bread one sou per pound cheaper than the regular rates. At the end of two months the bread became so poor that complaints were made, and at the end of the year the society announced that it had to sell its bread at the usual rates. Notwithstanding the fact that this co-operative bakery got as much as any other for its bread, and was served by interested workmen, who turned in a quarter of their salaries into the business, the enterprise had to be wound up the following year, the net proceeds to divide among the members of the association being twenty-eight francs, or not quite $6, which would make some twenty cents profit for each of the men who had turned in a quarter of his salary for near two years. In connection with this subject I must say that I met a gentleman last Summer at the hotel where I was staying who is now a large proprietor, and is estimated to be worth 5,000,000 francs. He was a simple artisan in 1854, more intelligent than his fellows, perhaps, and was chosen as *gérant* of one of the co-operative societies receiving State aid. Before 1864 he retired with a fortune, and the societies disappeared. Now he is in the enjoyment of wealth, and boasts of all that he has done for the working classes by aiding them in founding co-operative societies. I will not attempt to draw a moral from these facts, for it is one that every reader will draw for himself. The great trouble in the six hundred and odd attempts here has been to find an honest director, but the directors say that the trouble is a want of confidence in them. In fact, there is so little confidence that the directors are generally changed every fifteen days, thereby throwing everything into a state of disorder. The Citizen Financier warns his fellow-laborers against these co-operative societies, which only enrich a few dishonest men at the expense of the rest, and tells them that they will do much better by remaining on salaries, putting the quarter of their pay into the savings banks, and using the rest of their time either for extra piece-work, or what is better, for the improvement of their minds.

While upon the subject of this congress, I may as well tell you how it treats the principle of universal suffrage. The matter came up upon the article of the programme referring to the representation of the Proletariat in the National Parliament. The following project was presented by the delegates:

ARTICLE I. The system of *scrutin de liste* by departments is re-established, so that laboring men may be represented.

ART. II. When the electoral committees have made up the lists of candidates, the working men's corporations and syndical chambers, in view of the importance or their numbers, will designate the number of seats to which they are entitled, and will choose their own representatives.

ART. III. The representatives of the Proletariat must be working men, that is, manual laborers, not employing other laborers.

ART. IV. They shall be held to hand in their resignations in blank and without date, as a guarantee of their loyalty in the functions which they accept.

ART. V. They will be regarded as the business men and mouth-piece of their electors; in consequence they cannot vote upon any question without having first consulted—unless there is material impossibility—the Consultative Committee adjoined to their representation by the electors.

ART. VI. All the representatives of the Proletariat must form in the Chambers a separate group, to be always inspired by the purest of democratic and republican principles.

It is singular indeed that such nonsense as this should find favor with men of ordinary common sense, but I am sorry to say that the congress is going to do its utmost to have this made a law of the land. It will be done, probably, when we have the *Republique universelle, democratique et fraternelle.*

A WOMAN'S HALLUCINATION.

From the London News, Oct. 10.

The newspapers yesterday contained a story of what seems to be a case of self-delusion, not rare indeed in character, but much more elaborate and more complicated in its operation than is ordinarily found under similar conditions. It is the story of what purported to be a confession of murder, but which appears to have been a statement made under the influence of a complete hallucination. On Saturday evening, as the facts are reported, a well-dressed woman, not apparently in a state of disordered intellect, spoke to a Police officer in one of the streets of London, and told him that she had committed a murder. She was taken at once to a Police-station, and there she gave a long and minute account of the murder which she said she had committed. She described herself as a nurse in one of the Metropolitan work-houses, and declared that for a long time she had been filled with feelings of hatred and revenge against one of the matrons, that she had watched for and found an opportunity, knocked the matron down, stunned her, and then killed her by cutting her throat with a razor. After this the self-accusing woman said she wrapped the body in her bedclothes, and hid it under her bed. This done, she got a pass for leave, and she intended to make her escape, but afterward she thought there would be no chance for her safety, and she became stricken by remorse, and accordingly she determined upon giving herself up. The story, grim and ghastly as it was, seemed coherent, and had nothing in it that could be called incredible. The Police accordingly made instant inquiries, and they found at once that in one rather important point it was incorrect. The woman said to be murdered was alive and well. In the room of the alleged murderess there was found, indeed, a long bundle or roll under the bed; but the bundle on being opened was found to contain no human body, only a bolster. The woman who accused herself was examined by a medical man, but he appears to have been unable to give any decided opinion at once as to whether she was sane or insane—that is, as to whether her condition, judged without regard to the story she told, could be considered that of madness. She remains, therefore, for the present in the charge of the Police. Should the report which we have read, and from which, of course, we draw our sole knowledge of the facts, turn out to be accurate, and the woman prove really to have been the victim of a delusion, her story will be a somewhat curious chapter in the strange and painful chronicle of morbid human self-deception. Perhaps not the least curious thing about it is that it has been anticipated far more often in fiction than, so far as our knowledge goes, in real life.

A MAN BLOWN TO ATOMS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

In the annals of suicide few cases are more remarkable than one which occurred a few days ago at Nitshill, in Scotland, where a miner named Duncan deliberately blew himself up with dynamite. It seems that the unfortunate man, who was about fifty years of age, was much distressed at some remarks made about him by his neighbors. On Monday afternoon he was seen coming out of his house with a parcel in his hand, described as being of about the size of a two pound loaf, and to which was attached two pieces of colliers' "strum," or match. This parcel contained dynamite. Having procured a match from the house of a neighbor, to whom he remarked that "they had said a great deal of him lately, but he would put it past them now." Duncan went out into the street, and, putting the parcel down on the ground, leaned well over it. He then lighted the "strum" with the match. At this moment some boys, attracted by his unusual attitude, came toward him. "Keep back," shouted Duncan, "for the love of God! or you will be blown into eternity!" Thus adjured, the boys did keep back; and it was well for them that they did so, for a moment later there was a loud explosion, which startled the whole village, and Duncan was instantaneously blown to atoms. On the spot where the dynamite had been laid there was left a hole about three feet deep by two and a half wide.

THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY.

GOLD AND POLITICS IN WYOMING.

THE NEW ELDORADO—REPORTS OF "BIG STRIKES"—DEADWOOD CITY—A PROJECTED RAILROAD—THE CONTEST FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CHEYENNE, Friday, Oct. 20, 1876.

The average Cheyenne "squatters" can be seen gathered in crowds at the street corners a good deal nowadays, talking loud and long over something that seems to have an unusually awakening effect. A close observer who will listen at the different points will be likely to sum up the whole matter into two absorbing questions—first, what's the latest news from the "diggings" up north, and second, who is the best man for Delegate to Congress. It is probable that the largest number of loungers give their time to the sampling of the latest specimens of dust and nuggets from Deadwood and in figuring out how they will manage to get passage to the new Eldorado, and how long it will take them to "strike it rich" after getting there. A place that could keep up and flourish as Cheyenne did for a couple of years on the Custer City bubble, might reasonably be expected to get very lively and confident over the "big strikes," at Deadwood. This place is still the favorite outfitting point, and many of its merchants have branch stores at the diggings. The stages and transportation companies are well patronized, and although more at this time are coming out than going into the mines, yet the permanent settlements in the new country—Deadwood City, Elizabeth, Rapid City, Custar, Golden City and Hill City—must have supplies and communication with some railroad centre all the year round. Cheyenne is without doubt settling down into a steady and permanent growth, many new buildings have been put up during the past season, and among the important projects on foot are gas works and a street railroad. The population of the place is probably 4,500, and there are some 500 lookers-on, coming and going.

There is still a great tendency here to exaggerate the gold discoveries in the Black Hills, but there is considerable being brought in here almost every day. The *Leader* yesterday contained this item which is essentially correct:

"H. H. Reed and J. E. Wilson, who came in on the Black Hills coach last night, state that they left Deadwood with a party of 100 men, the remainder of whom will arrive in a day or two. Part of them, with ten teams, will arrive here to day. The party bring $100,000 in gold with them."

The express company has shipped a good deal of dust to the East, the banks here buy some, and about ten thousand dollars per month is being received at the Denver Mint. The greater part of the supply comes from the vicinity of Deadwood City, which contains 175 business houses of various kinds and has a population of nearly three thousand; all this since April, when the first house was built. There are still conflicting stories told by parties returning from the Hills. Some claim to have made "big pay," and have the dust to show for it, while the great majority, as has been the case in all mining regions, come out "dead broke." The latter curse the country unstintedly. A private letter, referring to a couple of companions who had gone home disgusted, says: "They are a little too tender for the border and lack the 'sand' necessary to enjoy life in a country like this," but the letter winds up with the charge to "tell the boys to stay at home until Spring." But for those who are determined to go, and can't wait, it may be consoling to know that the Black Hills are not so far out of the world after all. The coaches make the run from Cheyenne to Custer City in two days, and to Deadwood in two and a half. Deadwood is only 126 hours' ride from Denver. It may not be generally known that the Far West people, those who have lived for years on the mining and founded its towns and cities, have an abiding faith in the future of the Black Hills country. They expect to see it dotted with towns and cities, and already look upon Deadwood City as another Denver and the capital of a future State. Capitalists, with all their caution, have great expectations. Already the Cheyenne and Black Hills Telegraph Company has reached Red Cañon, 30 miles north of Fort Laramie, and will be rapidly extended to Deadwood. It is announced that Jay Gould, who has just made a tour through this section stated that he proposed to build a railroad "up North," and would make this place the starting point, beginning work next Spring, and pushing it forward to completion within two years. This is not so great an undertaking after all. The distance is only 348 miles by the present route, or 273 miles by an air line, which is claimed to be practicable. There are no great obstacles to be overcome in the shape of grades and bridges, and a narrow-gauge road would do a good business like the Denver and Rio Grande, which in a short time, and without much noise, has built and equipped 200 miles of road, and is now pushing the iron toward the San Juan mines and into New Mexico. The route of the Black Hills Railroad would lie through a country no more barren than that along the Kansas Pacific for a distance of 300 miles, while at the northern terminus there would be almost the population and prospects that Colorado held out when the Kansas Pacific was projected in Denver. In all the counties and the whole country along the line will settle up faster, there being many fertile valleys, and excellent and extensive stock ranges.

The people of Wyoming claim all the northern country as their own, and are taking comfort in the fact that Prof. Jenney has decided that the Black Hills are wholly within their borders. What he might find Dakota will do to be thus robbed of its glory, it is hard to say; but the Wyoming Legislature has organized the County of Crook, which will probably have Deadwood City for its capital, and this Territory expects to have jurisdiction. Cheyenne has been something of a distributing point for years, and its annual trade reaches from six to eight millions. This year it will exceed ten. Some idea of the character of this trade may be gathered from a look at the freight books of the Union Pacific and Denver Pacific Railways. They show that during last month there were received 353 car loads of merchandise, the largest items being flour, grain, fruit, canned goods, coal, and live stock. During the same time there were forwarded 214 car loads, the principal shipments being fatted cattle for eastern markets, of which there were 156 car loads. The cash receipts of the station for freight and passengers during September were $74,968. The travel to and from this place during the past three months by both railroads, has been very large, and the prospects are that next Spring and Summer, if the Indian question is favorably settled, there will be an immense immigration drifting through here to the northern country.

The contest for Delegate to Congress is a biennial pastime that often creates a furor in Wyoming. The capital towns of the Territory are widely scattered, but not so far apart, nor so rural in their style that their inhabitants fail to get all the fine arts of the politician. A convention to nominate a Delegate is the great event, and it is often a fierce scramble, wherein tricks that would eclipse Tammany are boldly played. The two parties have just held their conventions and put their men forward. The Democrats took up a third termer, Judge Steele, Delegate for the past two sessions; and the Republicans put forward W. W. Corbett, a first class man whom they expect to elect. The Democrats made a platform a column long. It indorses Tilden, declares for "home rule" and the election by the people of county and Territorial officers; wants the Government to "pay such of our citizens as have suffered loss from Indian depredations during the past ten or twelve years;" calls for a military wagon-road from some point on the Union Pacific to the Yellowstone National Park; wants Indian affairs turned over to the War Department; believes Chinese immigration a blight upon the Territory; thanks Gen. Crook for fighting the Sioux; wants the Territory enlarged so as to take in the Black Hills, and demands the removal of the Indians from Central and Northern Wyoming. The present white population of Wyoming is about twelve thousand, not counting the Black Hills region. The voting force is about three thousand. The last two elections have been in favor of the Democrats, but it is believed that the Republicans will win at the coming election.

WHAT CAME FROM THE WELL.

The Salisbury (Del.) *Sentinel* of the 25th says:

"On Saturday morning, Mr. Samuel J. Turner drew up from his well, in the water-bucket, a most curious reptile. The thing, which looks something like a huge lizard, is about twelve inches long, and is of a dark brown or leaden color, with dull yellow spots over his entire body. It has a head like a frog, is white under the throat, and its breathing-holes are situated on the top of its upper jaw, in the same manner as a porpoise's. It has four legs and a large flat tail, about the same length as the body. With this tail it can propel itself through the water at a very rapid rate. It is by some supposed to be a triton or water-newt, but Dick says that it is a spring-feeder, and that if he is removed from the well, the well will go dry, as his mission is to keep the springs open, and they generally go in pairs."

WORDS OF CHEER.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Friday evening says: "There is inspiration in the prospect. Once assured that their grand Republican majorities are not going to be swamped by the "solid unbroken Roman Catholic vote" in New-York, combined with that of all the dangerous classes and swollen out of all due proportions by outrageous frauds upon the ballot-box—once assured that the Tilden-Tweed system of disfranchising the legitimate voters of the State will not be permitted to prevail, the faithful Republicans in the rural districts and interior cities will feel every incentive to do their level best for the whole ticket. That assurance we now feel justified in giving. We call upon our Republican contemporaries throughout the State to keep it before the people, that as sure as the sun rises on the morning after election, so sure will it be found recorded that this Union has been delivered, through another glorious Republican victory, from the second greatest peril that has ever threatened its existence, if the Republicans in this State, outside of the metropolis, show themselves in their full strength on the 7th day of November! There is no doubt about it. And now, Republicans of New-York, all good men and friends of the Union, organize, organize, organize, for Hayes and Wheeler, for Morgan and Rogers, and for victory!"

A MISSENT LETTER.

TILDEN LOOKING TO THE CATHOLIC VOTE—WHAT HE HAS DONE FOR THAT CHURCH.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Oct. 27.

The following letter was brought to us by the members of a highly respectable business firm in this city, who received it yesterday in the course of regular business. The envelope, which is postmarked "New-York, Oct. 24," together with the original letter, is in our possession. It will be seen by the postscript that the writer had written to Cleveland about shipments. The supposition of the firm receiving the letter is that communication about shipments was placed in the wrong envelope and sent to Wisconsin, while the letter intended for the Wisconsin correspondent came to the Cleveland firm. We make no comment on the document. It speaks for itself:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1876.

DEAR LEWIS: As promised, I stopped here on my way home from the Centennial to see our friends, to write you briefly, as this is my tenth letter to-night, and it is late.

They promise us aid, but say it must be through the State Committee. Hewitt was so occupied that I had no opportunity to talk to him as I wished. A few minutes with the Governor, however, who happened in the City, did as well. He talks hopefully but is solicitous about Wisconsin, and thinks there is a possibility of its vote determining the election. Among other things which I will tell you, he feels the necessity of a full Catholic vote, and wishes its importance cautiously urged upon the Priests and officers of the Church. The fact should be remembered by them that the school question has been dragged in issue in some States, and that the Democratic Party is their true friend. He wants them reminded that he and the party are constantly assailed for the Gray Nuns act and such favors, and for the Church to be laggard now would be little less than treachery. This matter he wishes to have looked after with the utmost caution and outside of committees, and by none not of our order.

I'll stop at Milwaukee as I go up and look after the matter there. Can you not go over to Madison and do so there. There is no time to be lost. I will also look after the mining regions when I get home, which will be not later than the 28th. I start to-morrow by 3 P. M. via Albany. Business is looking up. Truly yours,

JAMES C. DEVAN.

P. S.—Please answer me at home, on back of this letter. Have written to Cleveland about our shipments.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S NURSE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed please find copy of a communication sent to the New York *Sun* on the 17th inst., called forth by an article in that paper of the 13th inst., which I also inclose, and would like to have you publish them, as the *Sun* has failed to make the correction. GEORGE F. ROBINSON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1876.

[Copy.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1876.

To the Editor of the New York Sun:

SIR: My attention was called to an article on the first page of your paper on the 13th inst., headed, "Another Phase of Grantism—Secretary Seward's Nurse Dismissed from Office on Account of her Religion." I take it for granted that you intend to publish facts. But, as you have been led into an error in this case I will give you the facts, and can sustain what I write by the records of the departments and courts, as well as by the testimony of individuals knowing to them.

First—Mrs. Coleman *was not* Secretary Seward's nurse; second, she *was not injured* by Payne; third, she *did not see* Payne, or no her, in or near the Secretary's room, or about the house at the time of the attempted assassination; fourth, Mrs. Coleman *has not been dismissed on account of being a Catholic* or on any other account, but *is now* and *always has been* holding her original appointment of laborer in the Treasury. Facts of which your correspondent was grossly ignorant, or wilfully misrepresented to suit his purposes among people who had no means of knowing the difference between the truth and his mean petty lying.

So far as my personal knowledge extends, (and I have been a close observer,) there have been no favors shown by President Grant or any members of his Cabinet to any one on account of his religion, and I am positive no persecution on account thereof; and any intelligent Catholic who knows anything about the matter will confirm my statement, as some have done to whom I have shown your article.

It is well known that there is a larger percentage of Catholics in office here than of any other Church, and it would be remarkable if, in the sweeping reductions made by the last Congress, no Catholics were discharged.

But I deny most emphatically that any have been removed on account of their religious opinions. Trusting you will give this the same prominence you did the article in question, I remain,

GEORGE F. ROBINSON.

AN UNFORTUNATE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The London *Telegraph* perpetrates the following: "'When the bell rings, look out for the locomotive.' Such is the ominous notice painted on sign-posts in the streets of the most populous suburbs of every American town. It means that when a bell is heard jangling, it will be one placed over the middle of the boiler of a steam-engine dragging a long train of cars which have just issued from the depot, and will philosophically pursue their way along the crowded thoroughfare en route for the far West or the far East, as the case may be. The track is neither walled nor fenced in; to carry it by a viaduct over the houses would be too expensive to suit American notions of railway economy; and it is found cheaper to warn all and sundry, that 'when the bell rings,' the locomotive may be expected to come plunging and snorting along. Unfortunately, in American cities, as everywhere else, there are numbers of deaf, purblind, nervous, and stupid people, to say nothing of wildly frolicsome Yankee children; and the consequence is that, hastily as the bell may ring, a considerable proportion of the population, especially the juveniles, do not look out for the locomotive, but get crushed to death or miserably mutilated beneath the monster's pitiless wheels. It is difficult to visit an American infirmary without finding some of the beds occupied by the victims of street-railway accidents."

JUDGE ABBOTT'S REFUSAL.

Following is a copy of the letter of Judge Abbott, declining the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fourth District of Massachusetts:

NO. 42 COURT STREET, Oct. 21.

Leopold Morse, C. L. Woodbury, J. F. Ball, William T. Brooks, T. J. Ducey, and Joseph Everdean, Esqs., a Committee, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: Permit me through you to express to the Democratic Convention for the Fourth District my hearty thanks for the honor of the nomination as their candidate for Congress, and for the kind and flattering manner in which it was made. I must respectfully decline it. Before the convention held its first meeting I withdrew my name in good faith, because I have no desire or ambition for the place. I have ever since steadily and firmly adhered to that declination, and, as some of you can bear witness, have given to no person any reason to suppose I should change my action. Under such circumstances, I must adhere to my determination, and decline to accept the nomination. I believe the district is Democratic, and I will do all in my power to help elect the candidate nominated by the Democracy. Faithfully your friend,

J. G. ABBOTT.

"THEIR TURN COMING."

A letter from a Southern gentleman says: "The rebel talk here is as bitter as in 1860 and 1861, and we feel more unhappy than in 1861. Then we were looking forward to a change from Democracy to Republicanism. Then the South was divided; now the South is a unit, and endeavoring, by the aid of Northern copperheads, to do what they failed to do with the sword—bring to get possession of the Government. The prospect for all Republicans South is anything but agreeable. One'red tell me a few days since that their turn was coming. That soon the solid South, with the aid of their Northern allies, would dictate terms to the Yankees. That the Yankees would be the rebels. Such is the constant talk here."

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Curtis.

Lowenstein vs. De Leyer.—Judgment for dismissal of the complaint upon the merits, Memorandum.

Tyng vs. Marsh.—Motion to back report of Referee, &c., denied, with costs.

Reed vs. Reed.—Motion for a reference granted.

Struppman et al. vs. Muller et al.—Motion that Receiver pay over rents now in his hands granted, except as to Thomas H. Young. No costs of motion.

Lester vs. Jackson, Jr.—Motion for an allowance granted—$25.

Smith et al. vs. Smith.—Order appointing John McDonald Receiver &c.

Hart vs. Doyle et al.—Reference ordered.

Wigstaff vs. Smyth.—Referee's report confirmed.

Thornton vs. King et al.—Case and exceptions ordered on file.

Orders Granted.—Smyser vs. Bright; Aste vs. Newburger, and Schenia vs. Freund, et al.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Moldam.

Aschroft vs. Havemeyer.—Interpleader allowed.

Hilmuth vs. Plenkr.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Wheeler vs. Robbins.—Motion to punish for contempt denied.

Thomson vs. Holleng.—Defendant fined and committed for contempt.

S. A. Woods Manufacturing Company vs. Stevens.—Motion to correct docket granted.

Bayer vs. Engler.—Motion for judgment denied.

Motions Granted.—Olwoll vs. Goldsmith; Derham vs. Crosby; Barnes vs. Woodruff.

Coerner vs. Frechlich.—Order of arrest vacated.

THE BATTLE OF MORAVA.

HOW IT WAS FOUGHT AND WON.

THE SERVIANS BRAVE AND DESPERATE, BUT NOT ABLE TO OVERCOME THE TURKS—THE BATTLE ENDED WITH GREAT SLAUGHTER—INCIDENTS OF THE FIELD—SOME OF THE TERRIBLE SORROWS OF WAR.

The London *Telegraph's* correspondent with the Turkish Army, writing from near Alexinatz, Oct. 4, thus describes the battle of Morava:

"It was emphatically a 'soldier's battle.' Far be it from me to venture upon a plan of what might have been done had we possessed a great General, with efficient subordinates. With such an army as Ahmed Eyoub commanded at this crisis, it is difficult to say what might not have been achieved. There was not a man in that splendid force who did not appear to rejoice at this prospect of a hard fight with the Serbs; not a Turk but longed to descend into the valley and charge the aggressor. But throughout the day—except in some minor details, and in one instance, on the extreme right, as I shall presently relate—no attempt was made at manœuvring the Army. The soldiers met the Serbs in front of their own positions, and decided the fortune of the day by their own personal bravery. We had been watching, as I have already said, the masses of Servian troops on the somewhat distant hills, and some of our guns had actually taken a shot or two at them for some time, when we became suddenly aware that their advanced guard was very considerably nearer to than we had imagined. So rapidly had they, indeed, already engaged and driven in our outposts, that it was clear a very great force was immediately in our front, and that we should have to bear the brunt of the battle. I do not know how every individual Turk felt at this supreme moment, but of this I am certain—that every man I saw looked as though he were ready to spring immediately at his hereditary foe, and would be glad when the order was given. Many of them had not long to wait, for the trumpets sounded, they "fell in," and were soon rushing down the hill, not as though they were in fear of their enemy, and were anxious to gain the cover of their trenches, but as though they longed to get at and grapple with him. It was fraught with danger to the Turks, but it was terribly grand. Many a man was stretched on the turf; many a one returned slowly and painfully to the lines from whence he had come, but on went the companies, one after another, till the bottom of the slope was gained and the enemy confronted. Then opened such a fire as never to be described. It was the meeting of desperate men—of Serbs urged forward by reckless Russian leaders, of Turks longing to strike their enemy. The question was, which could be reinforced the longest and the quickest. Fresh Servian battalions were coming into action every moment and extending the line of attack; fresh Turks were coming down the slope, and manning the shelter-trenches which, as I have before remarked, the Turks, with admirable forethought, had constructed. At first the men could not be persuaded to lie down; they wanted to go forward, and I expected every moment to see them charge with the bayonet. But they were gradually prevailed upon to avail themselves of cover, and hence the great disparity between their loss and that of the Servians. Among these latter we could see that great slaughter was taking place, for their line, although continually fed, did not appear to increase; while, in addition to the rifles of our infantry, our guns were able to throw whole volleys of shell in among the blue-coated soldiers. With what a yell went those terrible missiles on their way! They seemed to break, every one of them, exactly where they burst, and strew the ground with dead and dying every moment. The rifles, quickly seconding them, added to the carnage which took place in that valley. I will not pretend to say whether the Servians actually crossed the bridge over the Morava; by some who were on the spot it is denied, by others admitted. I thought at the time that they did. Moreover, as the fight progressed, our line wavered as the Servians in increasing numbers were hurled against our left flank. But this was only for a while; the men were simply borne back, not disheartened, and fresh troops were hurrying up to succor them. Hafiz Pasha himself being among the foremost in that gallant fight. It was a fearful struggle, truly, and seemed to extend all along the line at this moment; indeed, it is believed that sixty Servian battalions were at that moment engaged. But all to no purpose; the steady courage of the Turks prevailed against the newly-found bravery of the Serbs, and was making itself more and more apparent every moment. The ground was covered with disabled Serbs, and, still that astonishing roll of musketry maintained itself along the Turkish front, the men firing each five or six shots a minute. At length the crisis came. The Servians made one more great effort, there was a tremendous crash, a fearful roll, as if of thunder, and then the enemy began to give ground. With a wild shout, the Turks rise and pour volley after volley into their retreating ranks. Our guns fire shell, which burst over their heads, in front of and behind them, dealing death and destruction all around and among them. The Servians turn and fly; their effort has been in vain; they must seek the shelter of their guns or be killed to a man. Without further delay they rush to their haven of comparative safety, leaving their dead and dying on the ground, and the Turkish forces alone in their well-earned glory. No wonder that next morning Hafiz Pasha and his colleagues, who aided him and was wounded, Lahimedi Pasha, were raised to the grade of Division Generals from that of Commanders of Brigade. They had fought a grandly sustained fight, and had fairly won their admirable success.

* * * * * * *

Next morning I rode over the battle-field, or rather over the greater part of it. I am afraid to say how many dead lay there; they covered the ground as far as the eye can say. But among these heaps of mangled men gone to their last account were seventy-four Russian officers, and, as is usual, the papers which were in their pockets were taken from them prior to their burial. I chanced to look at the heap thus collected. There was a Russian passport on one; another had carried with him a diary, which told all his doings for the past three weeks; another, less diligent even, had noted his expenses in a little note-book, and I am sorry to say that some of his money seemed to have been badly spent. But there were two pieces of paper the memory of which will long remain with me. At first sight they were only letters from home to the dead man on the Servian field; but as I turned them over a few lines through my blood, and my heart stood still. Between widely-ruled pencil lines on the last pages of each note were a dozen sentences written in such large letters that my attention was immediately fixed upon them. It was not that the Russian hieroglyphics were prettily made; on the contrary, the little hand which had traced them had been tediously guided as it passed along the paper. The heart-breaking words were those of a very little boy: 'Loved Papa' was in each message, 'When will you come home again, my own dear papa?' And the little writer went on to tell of how home was dull and the days long, and how the sun would not shine again upon his life till the papa who was absent had come home again. As I looked at the great letters they seemed to run into one. I thought of the little boy and the affectionate wife who had penned these loving pages, and then of the father who lay face downward on Servian soil, ready for burial in Servian ground. What mattered it that a coronet and the letters 'K. C.' in a monogram headed that tender message. That home at Dyvna or Dovna—I could not quite tell the name of the place—will be dark for many a day, for the sunshine of that little boy's life is removed, and the owner of the coronet is no more. He had come to fight for the Servian cause, and it had been the sad lot to die in its defense. There were other documents far less painful. One was a list of 109 Russians who composed a company—evidently a very strong one—in the Servian Army. The Captain was dead, and those of his command were near him. Another paper turned out to be a letter from a brother of the dead officer, whom it was found, telling him that at home they wanted news of Turkish defeats and Servian victories. The wounded man had apparently tried to get at it, and had read the last news from home while dying, for bloody fingermarks were upon it. There was a message from one who was, one might suppose, even nearer and dearer than a brother—a sweetheart—at the end; and perhaps the expiring Russian was trying to look at that kindly word when death dimmed his eye and cut the cord of friendship forever."

SENT TO PRISON FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Patrick Nolan, a builder, was yesterday sent to Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, by Justice McCue, for contempt of court, for refusing to surrender certain mortgages in his possession to a Receiver in obedience to the order of the court made last month. He was examined in supplementary bankruptcy proceedings last Winter, at which time he was in possession of real estate valued at $100,000, including a mortgage on some property in Manitoba, held, N. J. A creditor obtained judgment against him for $331 67, and also secured the appointment of a Receiver. The Receiver sold the Plainfield property, receiving for it the sum of $10, when it was ascertained that it was mortgaged nearly up to its full value. It was his refusal to surrender these mortgages which resulted in his being sent to jail.

THE UNITED STATES LIFE.

In the suit of Francis B. O'Connor against the United States Life Insurance Company, of this City, and others, the complaint in which was published in THE TIMES of yesterday, the defendants have not as yet put in any formal answer. They deny, however, the principal averment of the plaintiff, to the effect that there was any intention of transferring the business of the company to the Union Life Insurance Company, of Maine, of which John E. Dewitt, one of the defendants, is President, or any other. A reporter of THE TIMES yesterday learned that the affidavits had been made by Mr. James M. Morrison and Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, both of whom were stockholders of the company, the latter being also a Director until September last. The latter gentleman in his affidavit sets forth that he heard of the proposal to transfer the business of the United States Life Insurance Company to some New-England company, and being of the opinion that although it might be a good enough thing for the policy-holders, it would be an exceedingly bad one for the stockholders, sold his stock, consisting of some two hundred shares, to James Buell, the President of the company, and ceased to be a Director. Mr. Morrison says that the proposition was mentioned to him by Buell, and he deprecated any such action, whereupon the said Buell suggested to him that he dispose of his stock. This was also sold to Buell. Judge Gilbert, who granted the temporary injunction against the defendants, has appointed Mr. Alexander Cameron as Referee to take testimony in the matter. The officers of the company denounce the injunction proceedings as a malicious attempt to extort black-mail and demoralize the business of the company. They will charge this in their answer to the complaint.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AS SEEN BY A BUSINESS MAN FROM MAINE.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The following letter is from an Oxford county gentleman, who has been traveling in South Carolina several weeks:

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Oct. 17, 1876.

During my stay at Columbia, S. C., I saw a case of revolvers arrive, and also saw an enterprising young man busily engaged in distributing them. And I noticed it as a fact that it was uniformly

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY,

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its thirty-fourth year Sept. 13. Circulars at book stores and at the Institute.

MLLE. L. F. KOSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 1 East 41st st., corner 5th av.

Will reopen Oct. 8. The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILES and B. LAURENT. Mrs. M. J. E. BUEL, late of Washington, D. C., will be connected with the school.
KINDERGARTEN AND PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

MME. O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, with collaethenics, No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 25. Applications may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th st.,
FACING RESERVOIR PARK. English, French, and German Boarding and Day school Reopens Sept. 27.
BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO NINETY.
Interm diate class and private class for boys.
KINDERGARTEN IN CHARGE OF
MISS LEONOWENS.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, CENTRAL PARK, New-York City, for boys and young gentlemen of seven to twenty years. Boarding and Day School, College, Business, West Point, and Scientific Schools. French, German, and Spanish carefully taught and spoken. But ding new, the best of its kind. 23d year begins Sept. 18. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Charlier Institute for Young Ladies,
No. 157 Madison av., New-York
Will reopen Sept. 26. A few boarders will be taken. The Belle Lettres class will also begin at the same time. Circulars can be had on application, or at Putnam's. Mlle. SOPHIE LENZ and Prof. M. J. DRENNAN, Principals.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.,
Between 38th and 39th sts.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
The rates of tuition have been reduced.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies. No 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris), will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 27. Address as above, until Sept. 8, when Mlle. CHARBONNIER will be in New-York.

EARNEST TEACHING,
COMMON SENSE MANAGEMENT.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
BENJAMIN MASON,
Box No. 361. Yonkers, N. Y.

CLASS FOR BOYS.—THE DESIGN OF THIS Class is to thoroughly prepare boys for our best colleges; number of pupils limited to twelve.
References: President eliot, of Harvard University; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., and William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City. For circulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, at Class Rooms, No. 713 6th av.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av.—Primary Department for young boys. Refers to the following present patrons: Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. Dr. E. S. White.

MISS AYRES,
NO. 15 WEST 42D ST.,
NEW-YORK.
Will reopen her English, French, and German School for Young Ladies and Children MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE FIFTH AVENUE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT NOS. 539, 541, AND 543 5TH AV.
REOPENS SEPT. 18.
E. A. GIBBENS, Harvard. } Principals.
D. BEACH, Jr., Yale. }

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1876.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION,
FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS,
"Movement cure for Invalids."
No. 64 Madison av. Dr. Mott's Memorial Hall.
Prof. HENRY GRIBAUD, Director.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 58 West 57th st., will reopen Sept. 21. A school and Kindergarten class will commence Oct. 2, at No. 62 West 12th st. School Omnibus.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 BROADWAY.—Pupils prepared for business or college. Teachers coached for higher grades. Special private lessons in Penmanship, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 79 WEST 33d st. corner 6th av., Rev. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN, Principal.—Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-seventh school year just begun.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the schools of science, technology, mines, architecture. Seven-per college this year. A. COLIN, M. E., late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Professor at Naval Academy.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 9 Washington place, (one block from New-York University,) begins its Fortieth Year Sept. 13. Classical, commercial, and primary departments.
M. M. HOSBY, B. S. LA SITER, Principals.

C. A. MILES,
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 100 West 43d st., corner 6th av.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY—A Boarding School for boys. Downington, Pa., limited to 30 boys. Terms for board, tuition, and careful training, $300 to $350 per year. F. DONGRAVE BOND, A. M., Prin.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, MANSfield, Conn.—Beautiful and healthful location; second term begins Jan. 4, 1877; applications received immediately. Address SEMINARY.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY—Up-town College, No. 284 8th av.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, English branches, writing, $3 monthly. Backward persons receive private attention daily.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,
New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place.
Drawing, Water-colors, and Oil Painting.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 252 West 23d st., reopened Sept. 18.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 8TH av., opposite Reservoir Park. Pupils of all ages improve here.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day school for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 28. Send for circular.

MISS EDMONDS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 37 East 29th st.

ANNOUNCEMENT!—TEN PRIVATE WRITING Lessons, $6; 20 do, $10; day and evening. Rooms, No. 70 West 23d st., cor. 6th av. Oliver B. Goldsmith.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway.—Three boarders taken. Circulars at Putnam's.

MRS. GREEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children. 63 West 36th st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 131 West 45th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 20.

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, who graduated with the highest honors, desires private pupils; prepares for college; highest city references. Address Earnest, box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GOVERNESS.—AN ACCOMPLISHED AND EXperienced teacher of English, pure Russian, French, and music, desires pupils, singly or in classes; best City references. Address GOVERNESS, No. 61 East 20th st.

BOYS PREPARED FOR COLLEGE BY A graduate of Harvard; experienced in teaching. Address Harvard, box No. 259, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MATHEMATICS.—A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC will give lessons on the piano or organ in exchange for lessons in mathematics. Address R., No. 1,238 Broadway.

MME. ROBBINS, A WELL-KNOWN AND successful teacher of French and primary English branches, desires pupils, and reads for invalids. No. 58 West 36th st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, FORMERLY instructor in Harvard, desires pupils; best references. HARVARD, No. 115 East 26th st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer, No. 60 Liberty st.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION.—French China Dinner Sets, Tea Sets Dessert Sets, and Chamber Sets, rich cut and engraved Glassware for table service, also Vase Bronze Figures, Clocks, and Fancy Goods, on THURSDAY, Nov. 2, and FRIDAY, Nov. 3, each day, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. Goods on exhibition on Tuesday, Oct. 31, and Wednesday, Nov. 1. The trade and public are invited to attend, as the sale is entirely peremptory and without any reserve. Experienced packers will be in attendance.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY ON DIAMONDS, FURS, &c.—Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, camel's hair shawls, seal sacques, muffs, boas, silk, &c., bought, and sold back at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,199 Broadway, near 29th st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED BY first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,199 Broadway, near 29th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS CAN HAVE choice of Second or Third Floor Suites in private house, 45th st. near 6th av., if they care enough for first-class apartments and good table to pay a fair price and no more. Rooms handsomely furnished. Address F. G., Box No. 324, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 206 WEST 21ST ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—Parties having recently taken the above newly-painted and decorated brown-stone house have two or three newly furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms reasonable; reference given and required.

SUNNY SECOND-FLOOR SUITE, FRONT; superior board or private table; terms moderate; unmounted references exchanged. Address ENGLAND, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Entire second floor, en suite or singly, with or without private table; also, extra-large hall rooms, with fires; location, house, and table first-class; moderate terms.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE family offer handsomely furnished suits on second and third floors, with strictly first-class Board, at reasonable rates; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

NO. 37 WEST 31ST ST.—A HANDSOME large double room on first floor, suitable for gentlemen as bed and board; furniture entirely new; grate fires; table first class; family select and very small; highest references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH THE BEST OF references, desire to rent two sunny front rooms to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, at $25 per week. Address FORTY-SECOND STREET, Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.
A large, handsomely-furnished room on second floor to let, with first-class board; one room on fourth floor; terms moderate; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 341 WEST.—Superior board and rooms, with first-class accommodations, at reasonable rates; near Elevated Railway; transients, $2 to $2 50 a day.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, hand somely furnished rooms, large and small, suited for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 13 PARK AV., NEAR 35TH ST.—A handsomely-furnished floor, en suite or a parately, with board; private table and grate fires if desired; references.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 53 EAST.—Elegant rooms with private family on the third and fourth floors, with or without breakfast; references exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—Entire second floor; also third floor room, with the best of board for parties desiring a refined and permanent home.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite; rooms for gentlemen; private table or table d'hôte; house and appointments thoroughly first class; reference.

BOARD—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, single, double, or en suite, and elegant general parlor. No. 13 West 29th st., second door from Gilsey House.

NO. 513 WEST 23D ST.—A HANDSOME PARlor bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room, on second floor, unfurnished, with board; terms reasonable.

NO. 30 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, with both closets, &c.; private table only; also rooms on third, for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 43 WEST 28TH ST.—SEVERAL LARGE, handsome rooms to let, with or without board, in newly-furnished, first-class house; references exchanged.

NO. 304 WEST 28TH ST.—A GOOD HOME for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; all improvements; use of grand piano, &c.; references exchanged.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE—BACK PARLOR AND extension handsomely furnished; running water; privilege of closet room; with or without board. No. 43 East 18th st., near Clarendon Hotel.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, AND ONE SINGLE room, elegant and convenient in every respect, with board; family occupying their own house, No. 43 West 22d st.; highest references exchanged.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116, EAST.—Front parlor and bedroom on second floor, with board; also room on upper floor for gentlemen; reference.

NO. 8, EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms on second floor; also hall room on third floor; superior table and attendance; references.

FIFTH AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS AND ONE entire suite with or without board, at No. 98 5th av., corner of 15th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 213.—HANDSOME PARLOR floor, with all modern conveniences; private table or without board; reference.

ROOMS TO LET SINGLE AND DOUBLE with home comfort; terms to suit times, at No. 49 7th av., between 13th and 14th sts.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, TO GENtlemen only, handsomely-furnished single rooms, well heated; references exchanged. 54 West 23d st.

ONE SUIT OF ROOMS, ON SECOND FLOOR, to let, with board; also, single room; corner house, southern exposure. No. 25 Madison av.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM, in private family, suitable for two, with or without board. No. 124 East 22d st.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—WITH BOARD, LARGE, handsome rooms, singly or en suite; references exchanged.

NO. 47 EAST 28TH ST.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms; house and board first-class; extremely low prices.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts., spacious suits of apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

NO. 214 MADISON AV.—A FINE SUITE OF two or more handsomely-furnished rooms to rent, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST ST.—UNSURPASSED LOcality, desirable appointments, and very pleasant rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 68 WEST 46TH ST.—THREE DOUBLE, two single room; single gentlemen or families; unexceptionable table; private family.

NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board; unexceptionable references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—BEAUTIFUL REAR parlor, private bath-room, &c.; also rooms on fourth floor, with board.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms to let, with excellent board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5, NEAR THE BREVOORT.—A second floor, handsomely furnished; also, single rooms; table unexceptionable.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 36 EAST.—A handsome back parlor and second floor; private table if desired, singly or together; references.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE, No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private tables.

NO. 39 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD—PLEASANT well-furnished square rooms on second floor; good table; terms moderate; references.

NO. 372 EAST 18TH ST.—A LARGE AND small room to let with board; Southern exposure; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS on third floor, and side room, with board; terms reasonable.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—LARGE ELEGANT rooms to let, with first-class board; an entire second floor; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16th st., M. E. GAGE.—Parlor and bed-room, and room on fourth floor, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 13 WEST 29TH ST., SECOND DOOR FROM GILSEY HOUSE—Handsome accommodations, with or without board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—VERY DESIRABLE suite of apartments; private table if desired; room for gentleman.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms to let, with or without private table; references.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH AV.—Parlor and second floors, with private table.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—LARGE EXPENSION room on first floor with board; references exchanged.

NO. 27 WEST 31ST ST.—A THIRD FLOOR AND other rooms to let, with or without board; references.

TWENTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 131, EAST.—Well-furnished rooms to let, with superior board, at moderate prices; references.

A SUITE OF LARGE, SUNNY ROOMS; other rooms; good table; moderate prices; references. No. 107 West 44th st.

NO. 19 EAST 45TH ST.—SECOND AND FOURTH story rooms to let with board; references exchanged.

THIRTY SIXTH ST.—TWO OR MORE ROOMS handsomely furnished to rent, with board. No. 214 Madison av., corner 36th st.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, third floor, en suite or singly; references. Call at No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—A BACK PARLOR TO let, hand-somely furnished, with board.

NO. 331 WEST 32D ST.—NEATLY-FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; terms low.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; references.

NO. 133 41ST ST.—A PLEASANTLY-FURNISHED double room to let, with or without board.

NO. 365 WEST 20TH ST.—A SINGLE AND double room to let, with or without board.

NO. 210 EAST 39TH—NEATLY FURNISHED room, with board; terms moderate.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family.—A handsomely-furnished second-story front or back room; every convenience; suitable for gentlemen or gentleman and wife; location central; references required; terms reasonable. Call at No. 140 West 43d st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

NO. 597 5TH AV.,
Near Windsor Hotel.
Elegantly-furnished rooms, on second and third floors; private table, if desired; room on fourth floor front, for two gentlemen; references.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITE; four rooms; second floor; with or without private table; house and appointments first-class. Reference exchanged.

TWENTIETH ST., NO. 106 WEST.—ROOMS to let, with board, to single gentlemen and gentlemen and wives, also table boarders; references freely exchanged.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—To let from Nov. 1, possibly sooner, with private tables only, second, third, or upper floors in a first-class family house.

TWO CONNECTING FRONT ROOMS, THIRD floor; others, fourth floor; unusually desirable home. No. 14 West 50th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 439, CORNER 39TH ST.—A magnificent parlor floor to let, with private table; references exchanged.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board, home, and table; first-class private table if desired; references.

NO. 358 WEST 32D ST.—A LARGE FRONT room or back parlor floor, with excellent board; family private; terms moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 439, CORNER 39TH ST.—Superb apartments to let, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, with board, for first-class parties.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let with board. References.

NO. 273 5TH AV.—ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, with or without board, or private table.

NO. 33 WEST 25TH ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE to let, with first-class board; references.

TO RENT.—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, WITH board; reference. No. 10 East 32d st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife for the Winter, or longer; a sunny, above room or large room and hall bedroom adjoining, with fire and gas, in private family or where there are few boarders; location, east or Broadway, between 14th and 34th sts.; terms not to exceed $25 per week; unexceptionable references given and required. Address B. C., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE FAMILY PREFERRED—WANTED by a gentleman and wife for the Winter, well furnished second story front and hall rooms, in a pleasant, well located house; good table required; price about $30; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, COLUMBIA, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED — A NICELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor (private table preferred) for a family of four, where few or no other boarders are taken, between 34th and 50th sts., 4th and 7th avs. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, T. B. K., Box No. 140 *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child, (one and a half years,) and nurse; two rooms required; location between 14th and 40th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address with terms, which must be moderate, T. C. P., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN PRIVATE FAMILY by gentleman, wife, two small children, and nurse; two connecting rooms on second or third floor; location, 34th to 40th sts. Address, with terms, G. W. C., Box 156 *Times* Office.

WILLING TO LET FURNITURE FOR board for myself and child; if wanted, will act as house-keeper. Mrs. SAWYER, No. 61 East 7th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FRENCH FLAT.—A FAMILY OF TWO HAVE A large parlor and bedroom, with bath-room connecting, situated near the Albany, to let very reasonably to a gentleman, with breakfast, fire, and gas; ref rences required. Address M. E., Box No. 184 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, adjoining bath-room, on second floor, in strictly private family, in 30th st., east of Madison av., to rent to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address S. N., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED, SUNNY room, to a gentleman; location central and desirable, one block from 5th av. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 122 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTMINSTER HOTEL—Large and small rooms, handsomely furnished, for gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

TO LET—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, NEATLY furnished, in a private family, at No. 56 West Washington place.

TWO CONNECTING FRONT ROOMS TO to rent, on second floor; also large hall rooms on third floor. No. 35 West 18th st.

NO. 29 EAST 10TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished rooms en suite or singly in a private family, for gentlemen; reference.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING A SUITE of two furnished rooms. Apply at No. 531 5th av.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE AMERICAN OR GERman family of refinement, about three furnished rooms; neatness indispensable; rent, $20 to $30 per month. Address, with all particulars, TWO ADULTS, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A GOODsized, furnished, sunny room, without board, between 4th and 2d avs. and 30th and 42d sts. Terms, $4 per week. Address Room, Box No. 317 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY owishing to reduce expenses will board a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen at very moderate prices. Time from City—thirty minutes. Address C, *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. STEPHENS, 11TH ST., BETWEEN Broadway and University place.—New house, newly furnished; European plan; moderate prices; strictly first-class.

HOTEL ROYAL.—RESERVOIR PARK AND 40TH st., a very quiet, select family hotel, with restaurant of unsurpassed excellence. Liberal arrangements made for the Winter.

AT NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL.—LODGINGS, 50 cents nightly; 200 light, separate rooms; weekly, $3; gentlemen only. Corner Bowery & Bayard st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIFTY-FOURTH ST.—VERY ELEGANT FOUR-story 25-foot brown-stone house to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for three and a half years if desired to a first-class party; a rare chance for a perfect and complete house at a low rent. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

AT FORT WASHINGTON—COUNTRY RESIdence, with spacious grounds, to let; thirteen rooms; range and furnace; hot and cold water in bath-room; unsurpassed view of the Hudson; rent low. Apply to A. T. LA FORGE, at R. H. Macy & Co.'s, corner of 14th st. and 6th av.

A SUPERB FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling on West 12th st; complete in every respect; newly painted throughout; rent low to desirable tenant; mirrors, chandeliers, gas-fixtures. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 33 East 17th st., or 4 Pine st.

FIFTY-SIXTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—ELEgantly-furnished four-story brown-stone house to rent to a private family. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

ADJOINING 5TH AV.—31ST, 32D, 34TH, 35TH and 38TH sts.—Very elegant dwellings to let low. Permits and new lists at 4 Pine or 33 East 17th street. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

ONLY $225 A MONTH FOR A BEAUTIfully-furnished and frescoed 55th st. medium-sized dwelling, near 5th av. Permits at 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

STUYVESANT SQUARE, (NO. 333 EAST 17TH st.)—Flats with all the improvements; rents, $35 to $55; to be completed Nov. 1.
L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING, NORTHeast corner 5th av. and 44th st., a suite of furnished apartments; sunny exposure; elevator. Apply at No. 531 5th av.

MADISON AV., CORNER 73D ST.—ELEgant modern residence, in complete order; $1,600. 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—SUPERBLY-furnished full-size mansion; only $6,000 a year. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A SUPERB 5TH AV. 22-FOOT BROWN Stone Dwelling; rent, $2,500. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

TO LET—A VERY FINE APARTMENT AT NO. 205 West 55th st. Special inducements offered. Apply to Janitor for few days.

TO LET—DWELLING NO. 95 WILLOW ST., Brooklyn Heights; location convenient and very pleasant. E. HAVILAND, No. 48 Barclay st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED THREE-story full size high-stoop house to let; possession at once. Apply on the premises, No. 36 East 9th st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A THREE-story high-stoop house; all modern improvements. Apply to owner, no. 243 West 47th st.

CENTENNIAL BUILDING.—FLATS, EIGHT rooms, all improvements; rents, $40 to $32. Inquire of JANITOR, No. 4,040 west 43d st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE SECOND FLOOR, six rooms; first class; other occupants, six adults. Apply on premises, to owner, No. 54 West 10th st. $50.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED FURNISHED HOUSE in a good neighborhood between 34th and 40th sts.; price, $200 per month. Address S. B., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CHARLES R. ARNOLD.....Lessee and Manager
BENSEN SHERWOOD.....Director
43d to 50th Performance of
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The most successful spectacle ever produced in New-York. The New-York *Herald* of Oct. 18, says:
"BABA, at NIBLO'S GARDEN, has proved a success greater than that of the 'Black Crook' or the 'White Fawn.'"

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Miss ELIZA WETHERSBY as AMORET.
Mr. W. H. CRANE as BABA.
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SHERWOOD'S WONDERFUL SCENIC EFFECTS.
Continued success of the
PREMIERES ASSOLUTAS, the artistic, the agile, the graceful Miles. ELIZABETA AND HELENE MENZELI
THE GRAND BALLETS. THE AMAZON MARCH. THE ARTISTIC PROPERTIES. RICH COSTUMES.
GORGEOUS SCENERY.
BABA IN ITS ENTIRETY. A TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 30,
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
First appearance of the celebrated premiere from the principal European theatres,
Signorina TERESA ANTONIO,
who will make her début in New-York, and Miss IDA DEVERE and Mlle. MELVINA.
On the same evening a full line of
AMERICAN CORYPHEES
will be added to the regular and strong Corps de Ballet, thus permitting this theatre to present the
PERFECTION OF BALLET.
SECURE SEATS AND AVOID THE RUSH.
Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
50TH PERFORMANCE OF BABA MONDAY, NOV. 6

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THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

NEW AND WONDERFUL ACCESSIONS
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"THE SQUIRREL FISH," "OLD WIFE," "GLOBE FISH," "PORCUPINE FISH," "PARROT FISH," "SEA RAVEN," "SEA SWALLOW," "TOAD FISH," "WEB-FINGERED GOURNARD," "HELL BENDER," "CRAMP FISH," AND
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IMMENSE! STARTLING! NOVEL!
A PLACE OF NEVER-ENDING
PLEASURE AND INTEREST.
DODWORTH'S SPLENDID ORCHESTRA
AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS.

CHICKERING HALL. CITY COURSE.
AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU.....Managers

Martin Farquhar Tupper,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 30.
READINGS FROM HIS OWN WORKS.
Reserved seats, 75 cents. Admission, 50 cents. For sale at PONDS, No. 39 Union square, and at JAMES MILLER'S bookstore, No. 647 Broadway, Brooklyn Academy Oct. 31.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
Every evening at 8 o'clock and Saturday matinée at 2 o'clock,
TOM COBB,
the most remarkable hit of the times.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING,
first time in America,
the great Parisian sensation,
ADAM AND EVE.

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,
Dr. L. DAMROSCH.....Conductor
FOURTH SEASON.
Subscribers can now secure their seats at the box office of Steinway Hall. One season ticket for four concerts, with reserved seat, $5.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
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EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 P. M. The most successful play of the century, THE TWO ORPHANS, with its unrivaled original cast.
Box office open for sale of seats every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THEO. THOMAS SYMPHONY CONCERTS. With Public Rehearsals, Season 1876-7. AT STEINWAY HALL.
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS to the remaining Five Symphony Concerts and Public Rehearsals can be had during this week at the Box Office of Steinway Hall.
PRICES:
To Symphony Concerts, with reserved seat..... $6 75
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THREE SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
SAN SALVADOR. Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
No. 409 Broadway.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, TUESDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
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RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Nov. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
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Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Nov. 1
From San Francisco to Hawaiian Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand,
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CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Nov. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Nov. 15
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
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Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 12 and Dec. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

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These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
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CUBA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 11
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT.....Nov. 4 SILESIA.....Nov. 16

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police last week numbered 4,909.

The Post Office deposits for the past week amounted to $57,300.

There were no new developments in the Ellis defalcation case yesterday.

The inspection of the Winter uniforms of the Police will be begun to-morrow at Headquarters.

Six foreign bound steam-ships sailing yesterday took out mails amounting to 47,652 letters, 669 registered letters, and 85 bags of papers.

The Board of Apportionment is still considering the estimates for 1877 in executive session. Their report will probably be ready in a few days.

Martin R. Steiner, a resident of Newton, Sussex County, committed suicide Friday by taking a dose of ladanum. The cause of the suicide is not known.

The Referee in the suit of Dr. O'Meagher against the *Sunday Democrat* rendered his decision yesterday, deciding that Dr. O'Meagher had no interest in that paper.

Philip Munter, aged forty, residing at No. 5 Orchard street, while insane yesterday, cut his throat with a razor, inflicting a very severe wound. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Michael Gilfoyle, aged fifty-five, who was injured by the falling block of ice, at the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, on Thursday, died yesterday at the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital.

Yesterday was the last day of naturalization in the United States District Court, and to allow of every opportunity of those qualified to be registered, Judge Blatchford held open court until 8 o'clock last evening.

For the first time since the completion of the Post Office Building, at the suggestion of Assistant Custodian, McAfee, the walks are being thoroughly cleansed. It is expected that this work will greatly add to the appearance of the building.

The taxes on real and personal estate collected last week amounted to $5,132,411 42; and the receipts for Croton Rents to $27,272 55. During the same period the Mayor's Marshal granted 215 licenses, for which he received $2,212 25.

The Police were notified yesterday that Mrs. Crowell, aged fifty, left her home, No. 163 West Twenty-first street, on Friday morning, and has failed to return. The missing woman is insane, and it is feared that she has met with an accident.

There were reported, at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, during the week ending at noon yesterday, 424 deaths, 447 births, and 209 marriages, showing a decrease of 43 deaths and 5 births, and an increase of 28 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

Two little girls, one aged eight years and the other three, whom the Police found wandering in the streets, were sent yesterday to the Catholic Asylum. The elder was named Mary Brennan, and the younger could give no information of herself. They had been lost since Wednesday last.

A meeting of Germans, whom the members of the Central Tilden and Hendricks Club hope to induce to vote the Democratic ticket, was held at Cooper Union last night. The speakers were Judge Stallo, of Ohio, and Joseph Pulitzer, of St. Louis. Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer also made an address.

Nothing of interest transpired yesterday in connection with the Conference of Railroad Managers, referred to in yesterday's TIMES. Mr. Sloan stated that there would be a meeting of the representatives of the Grand Trunk, the Great Western, and the other roads interested, some time this week.

There is as yet nothing new to be reported in connection with the suspension of the Continental Life Insurance Company, which occurred on Thursday last. The Receiver, Mr. John J. Anderson, is busily engaged getting the books of the company into shape, and will as early as possible present his report.

A regular meeting of the Medico-Legal Society will be held on Wednesday evening next at the hall of the Academy of Medicine, No. 12 West Thirty-first street. Prof. F. Hastings Hamilton will deliver an inaugural address, and Dr. G. M. Beard will read a paper on "Somnambulism; its Nature, Symptoms and Medico-Legal Relations."

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday issued an order directing Sydney Rosenfeld to show cause, on Tuesday, why he should not be permanently restrained from publishing a paper entitled the *Illustrated Figaro*, which Messrs. Starr Morrissey and Robert Anderson claim is a colorable imitation of their New-York *Figaro*.

A company of forty emigrants from Columbia, S. C., Wilmington, N. C., New-Orleans, Philadelphia, and New-York, expect to sail for Liberia, from this port, on Nov. 1. Rev. Bishop Haven, under appointment of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. J. T. Gracey, late of Clifton Springs, and Rev. Mr. Day, of the Muhlenberg Mission, will accompany them.

Mr. Martin Farquahar Tupper will give readings from his own works at Chickering Hall tomorrow evening. The programme, including fifteen selections, is very varied. Among the subjects are "Love," "Marriage," and "Beauty," from his *Proverbial Philosophy*; "Railway Times," "Cecil's Choice," and a scene from "Washington," the author's new play.

A statement was made yesterday in one of the morning papers that the Workingmen's Central Council was driven from the doors of Tivoli Hall, No. 263 West Seventeenth street, on Friday evening last, by a gang of Republican roughs. Mr. Calvin, the President of the Council, says this is incorrect; the disorderly men were anti-Tammanyites from the Thirteenth Assembly District.

A new feature is to be introduced at the ladies' fair at present in progress at St. Stephen's Catholic Church, in the shape of a ladies' rifle match, in which four teams, the American, Irish, Scotch and Canadian will contest. The match will take place on the evening of November 23, beginning at 8 o'clock. Messrs. Garnier, Daly, Slosson, Rudolphe, Sexton, and the Dion brothers will give a grand billiard exhibition during the coming week.

In the trial of Oschwald and Ryan, charged with the murder of Officer Brock, progressing in Newark, yesterday Oschwald, one of the accused, testified that on the night of Aug. 3 he went home, took off his shoes, ascended to his room. His brother asked him to wind his watch, which he did. He went to bed, and as sep, and the next morning arose at about 6 o'clock, ate breakfast, sat around his house for a time, and then went to his saloon next door. The trial will not be concluded till Wednesday or Thursday next.

An order of arrest was issued yesterday by Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court, in the case of James B. Ogden against N. G. Miller, and the latter was arrested during the day by Deputy Sheriff McGonigal, and furnished bail in the sum of $13,000. Ogden claims that Miller, who is a wealthy resident of Bridgeport, Conn., induced him to buy shares in the Eagle Lock Company, and then, by starting a nail factory and circulating disparaging reports of the former, reduced the value of the shares he held from $200 to $75 each. Through this conspiracy he lost $17,000, which sum he seeks to recover in this suit.

BROOKLYN.

Five hundred and twelve arrests were made by the Brooklyn Police last week.

The body of a new-born female child was found in the river at the foot of Broadway, Eastern District, yesterday afternoon, and taken to the Eastern District Morgue.

Martin Farquhar Tupper, the English poet, will read selections from his own works, at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening next, under the auspices of the American Literary Bureau.

Josie Conner, aged four years, whose parents reside at No. 140 Butler street, was severely injured about the head and body yesterday afternoon by falling out of the third-story window. She was removed to the Long Island College Hospital.

Charles Eisner, a Flushing farmer, was yesterday fined $15 by Justice Walsh for driving on the track in front of a Fulton avenue car all the way from Albany avenue to the City Hall, and stubbornly refusing to clear the track until arrested at that point.

Coroner Simms was yesterday notified to hold an inquest on the body of William Higley, which was found floating in the water at the Atlantic dock. The deceased, who formerly resided at No. 24 Luquer street, has been missing from his home since Oct. 19.

John Williams, a tramp, aged twenty-eight years, yesterday afternoon attempted to commit suicide by jumping off the Catharine ferry-boat Pecono, while on her 2 o'clock trip from New-York to Brooklyn. He was rescued by the deck hands and taken to the City Hospital.

Officer Kitzer, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday arrested Robert Cox, on a charge of keeping a policy shop at No. 16 Eweo street, Eastern District. Lewis Kincing, of No. 9 Cook street, who was buying slips in the place at the time, was also arrested and held as a witness.

Capt. Daniel Ferry, of the Third Precinct Police, who has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Justice in the Second District of Brooklyn, yesterday tendered his resignation as a member of the Police force. Sergt. Patrick H. Leavy, the senior Sergeant of the precinct, has been put in command until further notice.

The body of an unknown man was yesterday found floating in the waters of the bay, at the foot of Fifty-third street, South Brooklyn. It was that of a man five feet six inches high, and dressed in dark gray coat and pantaloons, dark vest, blue cotton socks, and gaiter shoes. An iron ontsel, iron punch, pair of sciasors, and seven cents were found in the pockets. The body had the appearance of having been a long time in the water.

The funeral of Charles C. Holmes, the Wall street broker, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. William Porter, at the corner of De Kalb place and Bushwick avenue. It was attended by a large representation of Wall street merchants and brokers, former acquaintances of the deceased. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Mason, Edwards, Benson, Raworth, and Pearson. The remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. W. H. Marshall has received a call to the pulpit of the Memorial Baptist Church.

The Democrats of the Third District, New-Brunswick, yesterday nominated John Waldron for the Assembly.

Martin R. Shiner, of Newton, N. J., aged thirty-three years, committed suicide Friday night by taking laudanum. He had made two attempts previously to poison himself.

The body of the man who was beheaded by a Pennsylvania Railroad train in Jersey City Friday, was yesterday identified as that of Dwight Johnson, of North Orange, Miss.

Charles Lee, son of Officer Owen C. Lee, shot himself through the side last evening, inflicting injuries upon himself from which he will probably die. He has been insane for some time.

Arthur Paret and Charles Tatem, of West Hoboken, quarreled Thursday, and on Friday Paret set a ferocious dog on Tatem, who was severely bitten on the hands and legs. Paret was arrested.

William Bavier, an Inspector of Licenses during 1875, has been convicted of forging and altering saloon licenses and selling them to outside parties, and was yesterday, at Newark, sentenced to State Prison for two years.

The Pennsylvania Railroad have placed detectives on the watch in the hope of securing the person who expressed the infernal machine which exploded in a car near Metuchen Friday evening. At last accounts the detectives had not succeeded in getting any reliable clue.

During the fire in Busch's old hotel, Hoboken, several weeks ago, Officer Kivlon arrested a Hoboken fireman for climbing a ladder. The firemen demanded Kivlon's dismissal from the force, but the Police Commissioners refused to accede to the demand. Friday night the fire companies threatened to disband unless the Police Board reconsider their action and dismiss the obnoxious officer.

THE OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY HALL.

CANVASSING PROPOSED TICKETS—THE CONFERENCES TO BE RESUMED TO-MORROW.

The sub-committees of the anti-Tammany, Independent Citizens' and German-Americans' Independent organizations resumed their deliberations yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the Astor House, Henry Clausen, Jr., presiding. A delegation from the Greenback Party asked for representation in the meeting, and their application was laid over for future consideration. Early in the afternoon, the Independent Citizens and German-Americans' Independent sub-committees proposed a partial County ticket, as follows:

For Mayor—Andrew H. Green.
For Sheriff—Col. Emmons Clark.
For County Clerk—Prof. Theodore F. Glaubensklee.
Judge Superior Court—Ex-Judge Charles A. Peabody.
Justice Marine Court—Ex-Justice Joseph Koch.
Coroner—William H. Stiner.

No propositions were made for the Surrogateship, two Coronerships, and four Aldermen at Large. The Anti-Tammany Sub-Committee, not having been empowered by its main committee to take definite action as to nominations, a recess was taken until 3 o'clock, to give it an opportunity to report to and consult with its committee. About 3:30 o'clock, the Anti-Tammany Sub-Committee returned to the Astor House, and had a long consultation with Col. Rush C. Hawkins and Louis M. Dorscher, of the Independent Citizens', and Justin Marcus Otterburg and Coroner Moritz Ellenger, of the German Independent organizations, who had been appointed Sub-Committees to act with Anti-Tammany in reference to the preparation of a ticket. The Anti-Tammany Sub-Committee presented the following ticket for consideration, and a long discussion ensued.

For Mayor—Andrew H. Green.
For Sheriff—James O'Brien.
For County Clerk—Charles E. Loew.
Judge Superior Court—Dennis McMahon.
Justice Marine Court—Joseph Koch.
For Surrogate—William C. Traphagen.
For Coroner—William P. Mitchell, Bryan Reilly, Joseph Shannon.
For Aldermen at Large—Nathaniel Turpenny, J. Graham Hyatt, Gerson N. Cohen, George Hencken, Jr.

An animated discussion ensued, and at about 4:30 o'clock a full meeting of the sub-committees was convened to hear and act upon the result of the deliberation. At this meeting all the names proposed were taken up seriatim and passed upon, and at 6 o'clock the ticket finding the most favor was as follows:

For Mayor—Andrew H. Green.
For Sheriff—Col. Emmons Clark.
For County Clerk—Prof. Theodore F. Glaubensklee.
Judge Superior Court—Charles A. Peabody.
Justice Marine Court—Joseph Koch.
Coroners—Each organization to select its own nominee.
Aldermen at Large—J. Graham Hyatt, Herman Uhl, John H. Sherwood, Robert G. Cornell.

A recess was then taken until 7 o'clock. The Anti-Tammany sub-comittee reported to their main committee, and a lively discussion was had. It was agreed that the sub-committees should report to the sub-committees of the Independent Citizens' and the German Independent organizations, at the reassembling at 7 o'clock, that the Anti-Tammany Conference Committee had agreed to reject the name of Col. Emmons Clark for Sheriff and stand by Mr. O'Brien; had rejected the proposition to nominate Ex-Judge Peabody for Judge of the Superior Court, and desired to substitute either the name of Richard O'Gorman, Dennis McMahon, Adolph Sanger, or Ex-District Attorney, Samuel B. Garvin; had selected Alderman Bryan Reilly as their nominee for Coroner; had accepted Herman Uhl as a nominee for Alderman-at-Large, and had recommended that Gerson N. Cohen be substituted in place of either Hyatt Sherwood or Cornell for Alderman-at-Large.

A brief consultation was had, and an adjournment was taken until 11 o'clock on Monday morning, without any conclusion being arrived at.

HOME WORK.

Sixty-two of the legal voters of the Princeton (N. J.) Theological Seminary will vote for Hayes, while only twenty-six will cast their ballots for Tilden.

The Lincoln Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club will hold their third grand Republican meeting on Thursday evening next at No. 106 West Thirtieth street. Mr. Charles E. Abbott and other able speakers are expected to address the members.

Hon. Herman D. Busch, of Hoboken, a leading German Democrat, has declined to support A. A. Hardenbergh, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Seventh District, and is actively working for Louis J. Stiasny, the Republican candidate.

The Anthony H. Hill Association of the Twenty-first Assembly District held an enthusiastic meeting at Chatterton Hall, on Second avenue, on Friday evening. The organization is in a flourishing condition, and doing much service for the cause of Republicanism.

MARK TWAIN COMPLIMENTS POSTMASTER JAMES.

A letter addressed to Mr. S. L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) Hartford, Conn., notifying him that he had been elected a member of the New-York Press Club, and inviting him to be present at their Fall reception on Thursday last, was inadvertently dropped into the letter-box without the required stamp. Postmaster James kindly paid the postage and forwarded the letter, which, in the ordinary course, would have gone to the Dead-letter Office. After thanking Mr. James for his courtesy, Mr. Clemens inclosed a copy of the Postmaster's letter to the President of the Press Club, and expressed regret that he could not be present at the reception. He closed with a compliment to Mr. James as follows:

"By the inclosed printed letter of Postmaster James you will perceive that the term "civil" service is not a sarcasm when applied to the New-York Post Office. Had your unpaid letter passed through the average Post Office of the land I should have received my invitation about three months from now through the Dead-letter Department, after much correspondence and ruinous outlay of postage. I would that there were more Postmaster Jameses in the land."

FALL OF A BUILDING.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 28.—The new brick building of Blodgett & Clark, in course of erection at the lower end of Elm street, fell with a tremendous crash this afternoon, injuring four workmen—one of them, Augustus Wilson, very severely. The accident was caused by the placing of forty heavy granite window-caps on the second floor, which gave way under the weight, carrying away a portion of the walls.

THE VITAL QUESTION.

Hon. Anson Wolcott, late Greenback candidate for Governor of Indiana, has written an explanatory card concerning his withdrawal, in which he forcibly says: "At the time of writing the note to the editor of the *Sun*, I had not fully apprehended the danger to the country that would result from a continuance of the Independent ticket in the field. I did not know how almost entirely Greenback Democrats had abandoned the Independent movement and re-established their former party associations, a fact of which I subsequently became fully convinced. But I did know there had been a dreadful civil war, which had shaken our political structure to its very foundations. I did not know that Mr. Tilden, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, was, during the war, a peace man; when peace meant national dissolution, to be followed by interminable anarchy and the loss of that rich heritage of government which our ancestors had established by long years of war and by unparalleled labors, sufferings and trials. When I found the cause of financial reform, just and urgent as that cause had become, was being prosecuted under conditions dangerous to the national safety, the critical situation demanded reconsideration. No government can, with possible safety, be intrusted to the management of its enemies. Financial reform is a question under the Government, and however important it may be, it is subordinate to the question of the safe maintenance of the national authority, and no patriotic man, unless careless in the extreme or reckless to desperation, can think otherwise."

FATALLY POISONED BY A SAUSAGE.

The Buffalo *Express* of Saturday says: "A singular case of poisoning came to light yesterday, the victims being the family of John G. Klein, Deputy Poormaster. He lives on Michigan street, and on the night previous bought a quantity of 'liver sausage' at a butcher shop in the vicinity. It was cooked for supper, and the members of the family partook heartily of it. Shortly afterward they were all seized with a violent sickness. A neighbor was dispatched after Dr. Diehl, who pronounced the case one of poisoning. The mother of Mr. Klein, who had eaten more of the sausage than any of the others, continued to grow worse, and in spite of the remedies administered, died during the night. Two others of the family also became so critically ill that fears were entertained that they would not survive. Dr. Diehl informs our reporter, however, that they are slowly recovering, and that the poison in their case will not result fatally. The Doctor is positive that the poison was in the sausage. He does not think that it was due to the presence of *trichinæ spiralis*, but is inclined to believe that the liver from which the sausage was made was diseased. Portions of it are to be sent to Prof. Hadley for analysis."

A CARD.
TO CITIZENS AND STRANGERS.
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at No. 212 Broadway and under the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

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Eastlake Sideboards - 35 00
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Eastlake Dining Chairs, in Leather - - - - - 6 50
Eastlake Hall-stand - - 16 00
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VICHY
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ELEGANT HAND-EMBROIDERED CHEMISES marked down to $1, $1 10, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50.
RICH HAND-EMBROIDERED NIGHT DRESSES, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, and upward.
HAND-EMBROIDERED DRAWERS, $1 and upward.
BEAUTIFUL HAND-EMBROIDERED TOILET SACQUES AT $1 10 and upward.
FINE HAND-EMBROIDERED CORSET COVERS at $1 and upward.
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English Velvets from $1 50 per yard.
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KELLOGG. For the last six years your pianos have been my *choice* for the *concert-room* and my own *house*.
LUCCA. Your uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*
WEHLI. Madame Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *rival anywhere.*
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth av., corner Sixteenth st., N. Y.

FRENCH HARNESS
A LARGE IMPORTATION JUST RECEIVED FROM THE
CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS,
MILLION, GUIET & CO.,
PARIS.
This stock has been prepared with especial care to meet the requirements of this market, and embraces harness for the Four-in-hand, Tandem, Coach, Landau, Brougham, Coupé, Victoria, and Two-wheel Cart, completed in the most fashionable styles now in use in Paris.
RISLEY & BURRIS,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
NOS. 600 AND 602 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Sole makers of the IMPROVED FOLDING FRONT LANDAULET and the KENSINGTON ROAD WAGON.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
CELEBRATED
Schiedam Aromatic
Schnapps.
Recommended by the Medical Faculty
In all cases of Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Complaints. Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

A MAN
OF A THOUSAND.
Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all Lung Complaints, I feel it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe. Sent by express, or may be had of druggists generally. Address at once Dr. O. Phelps Brown, No. 61 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

R. H. MACY & CO
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
GRAND CENTRAL FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.
WE HAVE ENLARGED our establishment, added new departments, and are manufacturing Fall and Winter suits and cloaks for ladies and misses to order, from our own materials or material furnished by themselves.
OUR MILLINERY, MANUFACTURING, and DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENTS ARE PLACED BEFORE THE PUBLIC AT OUR USUAL POPULAR PRICES, AND NO EXERTION WILL BE SPARED to GAIN FOR THEM THE SAME FAVORABLE ESTIMATION WHICH OUR OTHER DEPARTMENTS ARE RECEIVING.
ON THE FIRST FLOOR ARE OUR LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, Flowers, Feathers, Hats, and Millinery Goods of every description. Ties, Toilet Articles, Small Wares, Trimmings, White Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Worsteds, Albums, Books and Stationery, Paper Parasols, Bronzes, Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Ware, Bonbon Boxes; Ladies', Misses', and Children's Boots, SHOES, SLIPPERS, and Overshoes; Gents' Furnishing Goods; Gents', Ladies', Youths', and Children's Hosiery and Underwear.
TOYS, DOLLS, DOLLS' ARTICLES, CONFECTIONERY, and SODA. Also,
OUR NEW DEPARTMENT.
BLACK DRESS SILKS.
MERINOES & VELVETS
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
LA FORGE TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, 98 cents, warranted.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR: A FULL AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDER-CLOTHING, Corsets, and Paniers.
ALSO,
BOYS' CLOTHING
in Fall and Winter suits, unsurpassed in style, assortment, quality, and price.
SALESROOM IN THE BASEMENT CROWDED WITH NEW AND DESIRABLE HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.
CHINA, MAJOLICA, AND GLASS-WARE.
STRICTLY THE FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
We Have More Fine Decorated
"DINNER SETS"
THAN WE WANT.
WE HAVE MORE FINE PIECES WEDGWOOD'S, MINTONS & COPELAND'S
"MAJOLICA"
THAN WE WANT.
WE HAVE MORE
VENETIAN GLASSWARE
THAN WE WANT.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING
"$50,000"
WORTH OF ABOVE GOODS AT A REDUCTION OF
25 PER CENT.
THIS BRINGS THESE GOODS BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION, AND AT LEAST
50 PER CENT.
LESS THAN THEY CAN BE PURCHASED FROM ANY OTHER HOUSE IN AMERICA.
R. H. MACY & CO.
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

A.—CAUTION.—NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.
Continued wonderful success of the "MARGUERITA WAVE," which forms COIFFURE for front and back; can be adjusted without a single hair-pin, and will not rip or tear; great improvement on the "INVISIBLE," from $3 upward, made of naturally curly hair from $5 upward. INVISIBLE FRONTS, in large variety, very stylish, and improving the looks of all ladies instantly, $2 per inch on real patent hair lace and natural curly hair; on imitation lace, $1 per inch. The largest assortment of HUMAN HAIR GOODS, positively retailed at wholesale prices. HAIR SWITCHES of the finest quality of hair, and CURLS warranted naturally curly, in immense quantities, at prices to suit everybody. NETS for the front hair, 25c. and 50c. each. COMBINGS made up in the most approved manner, 25c. and 50c. per ounce. Latest method roots all one way. Hair taken in exchange.
GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.
Our quality of Human Hair Goods cannot be excelled. The best proof in the world, highest premium awarded by the American Institute.
L. SHAW'S
UNRIVALED BEAUTIFYING BAZAAR.
CREME BLANCHE,
or the MAGIC BEAUTIFIER, for the complexion, imparts a brilliant transparency; recommended by the most prominent physicians, analyzed by the best chemists in this country, and proved to be not only harmless, but very beneficial to the skin. Applied at the store if desired free of charge; $1 per box. ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR on LIPS, CHEEKS, CHIN, ARMS, &c., REMOVED EFFECTIVELY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts have failed. Lady in attendance.
F. COUDRAY'S celebrated AURORA, to bleach hair of any color to a fine golden blonde, without injury to the hair. Price, for three-ounce bottle, $1 50; for six-ounce bottle, $2 50. J. B. FONTANE'S wonderful preparation, DERAINE, a sure cure to remove all wrinkles from the face; $2 per bottle.
NO MORE GRAY HAIR. L. SHAW'S PERSIAN KHEUNA will change gray hair to its natural color without the use of LEAD, LAC SULPHUR, or NITRATE OF SILVER from a beautiful brown to black, $1 50 per box. A large assortment of all modern beautifying COSMETICS on hand. THE HEATING COMB, (patented.) For restoring the vitality and original color of the hair when turning gray, for alleviating neuralgia and nervous headaches, for instantly drying the hair after washing, and adding an unequaled gloss and wave to the face, $2 each. L. SHAW, sole agent, wholesale and retail.
Send for our New Illustrated Price List. STORE will be kept open every Saturday until 10 P. M.
Goods sent to all parts of the country, when prepaid, free of charge, or C. O. D., with privilege of examining.
NO. 54 WEST 14TH ST., near 6th ave., New-York. ONLY DEPOT

American Clock Co.
NEW YORK.
Sole Agents for { E. N. Welch, New Haven, Seth Thomas } Clocks
FOR HOME TRADE AND EXPORT.
581 Broadway, N. Y.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 8
THE WEEKLY TIMES
WILL BE SENT POSTAGE PAID TO INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIBERS AT
One Dollar and Twenty Cents
PER ANNUM.
IN CLUBS OF THIRTY OR MORE AT
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM

HUMBUG.
There are a great Many ladies of New-York City whom it is as difficult to convince that we can supply their wants to their best advantage as it was to convince mankind several centuries ago that the Earth moved around the Sun. Such ladies have a very VAGUE, INDISTINCT IDEA ABOUT Eighth avenue—believe, no doubt, that it is, as yet, in a half-civilized condition, inhabited, forsooth, by squatters, Chinese laundrymen, and a few remnants of the old Indian tribes. To all ladies who labor under such an impression we say:
First—That our establishment is larger than ANY STORE ON 6TH AVENUE, better lighted, better ventilated, and better fitted for your comfort and convenience.
Second—That the character and quality of goods which we present in our various departments is EQUAL TO THAT OF ANY HOUSE in the City of New-York.
Third, and above all—That we offer goods at a SMALLER PROFIT, and consequently, at a lower price, than any of our numerous and energetic competitors.
Of course, fair reader, the writer knows full well that you may toss your head and say with impatient emphasis—"that's HUMBUG, a sensational advertisement—nothing more"—may be, my lady; but do you, for once, LAY ASIDE YOUR PREJUDICES, read through the remarkable prices quoted below, and resolve that you will this week, by an impartial visit of examination, find out whether there is TRUTH or HUMBUG in the advertisement of
EHRICHS'
REMEMBER THAT BY CONNECTING WITH THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET CARS YOU CAN PLEASANTLY RIDE TO WITHIN ONE BLOCK OF OUR STORE, EIGHTH AVENUE, THREE DOORS ABOVE TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.
Continued Sacrifice of French Underwear.
ELEGANT HAND-EMBROIDERED CHEMISES marked down to 92c., $1 25, $1 44, $1 75, $2 10, $2 50.
BEAUTIFUL CHEMISES, hand-embroidered and hand-tucked front and back, at $2 42.
RICH hand embroidered SACQUE Chemises at $1 25, $1 50, $1 90, $2 45.
OVER TWO THOUSAND DOZEN OF FRENCH NIGHT-DRESSES, SKIRTS, CAMISOLES, DRAWERS, CORSET COVERS, &c., ALL REDUCED TO 15 PER CENT. LESS THAN THEY CAN BE PURCHASED IN PARIS. CALL AND EXAMINE.
Fine French Walking Skirts, Flounce, with hand-embroidery, $1 85.
IN DOMESTIC MACHINE-SEWED UNDERCLOTHING WE CLAIM TO BE OFFERING THE CHEAPEST GOODS EVER SOLD. WE CANNOT QUOTE PRICES.
COME AND SEE THEM.
CLOAKS.
BRAID-BOUND ELECTRA BEAVER CLOAKS, EXTRA LONG, $4 75.
RICH BEAVER CLOAKS, EXTRA LONG, TRIMMED WITH HERCULES AND TITAN BRAIDS, AT $5 75, $7 50, WITH FRINGE EXTRA, $8 50.
ELEGANT DEEP FUR-TRIMMED BEAVER CLOAKS AT $11 50, $12 50, $15, $17 50, AND UPWARD.
"VICTORINE," CHINCHILLA BEAVER CLOAKS, NEWEST DESIGNS, AT $8, $10, $12 50, $14, $16, $18, $20, $22.
DIAGONAL CLOTH CLOAKS AT $16, $22, $26.
BEAUTIFUL MATELASSE CLOAKS AT $7, $9, $14, $20, $29, $30, $34, $40, $44, $46, $50, $54, $62.
NEW SHAPE DOLMANS, IN SCOTIA BEAVER, MATELASSE AND CASHMERE, AT $20, $25, $30, $38, AND UPWARD.
FUR-LINED CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS AT ALL PRICES. LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS IN
Ladies' and Children's Suits, Waterproofs, Hosiery, and Merino Underwear, Furs and Fur Trimmings, Dress Goods, House-furnishing Goods, Jewelry, Made-up Lace Goods, Lingerie, Notions, &c.,
AT
EHRICHS',
287 EIGHTH AVENUE, 289
THREE DOORS ABOVE 24TH ST.
N. B.—YOU CAN CONVENIENTLY REACH OUR ESTABLISHMENT from SOUTH FERRY by taking Twenty-third street stage to 8th avenue and 23d st.
From FULTON FERRY by taking Fifth avenue stage to 23d st., there connecting with Twenty-third street cars to 8th avenue, or by Bleecker street cars to 8th avenue, there connecting with Eighth avenue cars.
From GRAND STREET FERRY by taking Thirty-fourth street green cars to Broadway and 23d st. there connecting with Twenty-third street cars to 8th avenue.
From THIRTY-FOURTH STREET FERRY by taking Twenty-third street cars direct to 8th avenue.
Great sale of Bandeaux, Wings, and Plumes,
FINEST QUALITY OF COQUE PLUMES AT 46c., sold last week at $1.
1,000 DOZEN FANCY FEATHERS, of the latest and choicest styles, at 58c. and 69c.; former price, $1 50.
ENDLESS ASSORTMENT OF BANDEAUX, assorted, beaded and plain, at 98c.; worth from $2 to $2 50.
Over 1,000 dozen assorted BANDEAUX, CORONETS, FANCY PLUMES, &c., in the most beautiful shades—peacock, myrtle green, black, seal brown, &c.—the most fashionable styles, at 52C.
ASSORTED WINGS, every imaginable shade, at 19c., sold last week at 50c.
FINE COQUE FEATHER FRINGES AT 58c. YARD.
VELVETS
FOR VELVET CLOAKS AND VELVET SKIRTS.
BLACK SILK CLOAK VELVET, 27 inches wide, at $3 31, fully worth $5.
BLACK SILK CLOAK VELVET, extra quality, fully 27 inches wide, at $4 25, fully worth $6.
Full line of "GUINET" CLOAK VELVETS, CHEAP.
VELVET FOR TRIMMING PURPO

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7840. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LAST WEEK OF THE CANVASS

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

THE SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICAN TICKET PLACED BEYOND DOUBT—ONLY A FEW DOUBTFUL STATES—THE VOTE IN NEW-YORK — FLATTERING REPORTS FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

The last week of the canvass opens with excellent prospects for the success of the Republican ticket. Cautious and clear-headed politicians have at no time anticipated that the election would be anything but close, but the reports which have been received during the past week show that it will not be nearly so close as was looked for some time ago. Each day of the canvass improves the prospect for success. The National Committee have been enabled in the past few days to considerably reduce the list of "doubtful" States. Very few are now left in that category, and New-York, happily, is not one of them. Reports have been received from every State in the Union, and as the sum of all it may be said, on the best and most trustworthy information obtainable, that Mr. Tilden will carry only the hopelessly Democratic States and possibly one or two of the unimportant doubtful ones. The Republican States of New-England may be reckoned as sure for handsome majorities for Hayes and Wheeler; Ohio will give 20,000; Wisconsin is reported as in the best possible temper and alive with enthusiasm for the Republican nominees; Michigan is sure of an old-fashioned Republican majority; California will roll up one ranging between eight and twelve thousand; the reports from Oregon and Nevada are of the most encouraging character, making it certain that they are both all right; Pennsylvania may be confidently counted upon as not only sure for a heavy majority for Hayes and Wheeler, but it will show large gains in Congressmen. There will also be some gains in Congressmen in Maryland. In New Jersey the contest continues with the most cheering prospects, the numerous Republican meetings are largely attended, and a full vote will be brought out.

As regards New-York, acknowledged to be the chief battle-ground of the canvass, there has never been any doubt about the State as apart from the City. The only question has been how to hold the Democratic vote within the limits of honesty. The Republican vote of the State would more than overcome anything the City could do on the Democratic side if the frauds were not carried out on the gigantic scale they were when Seymour was given 10,000 majority in 1868. The enormous registration of the first two days naturally excited considerable suspicion, for it was abundantly clear that a large portion of it was fraudulent. But the fears at first excited have been allayed by the falling off in the registration on the last days consequent on the energy and success of the authorities in detecting the would-be repeaters who had already registered. It is now estimated that not more than 20,000, or at the most 25,000, names have been fraudulently placed on the list. The total registration, deducting the two Westchester wards, is 177,386, being an increase of 27,683 over that of 1872. When all the deductions have been made from this which the experience of previous years shows to be necessary, the number of votes which will be cast in this City on election day may be safely reckoned as ranging from one hundred and forty-eight to one hundred and fifty-two thousand. Of this number, we can confidently claim over sixty thousand for Gov. Hayes, as it is admitted on all hands that the Republican registration exceeds by from seven to ten thousand the vote for President Grant in 1872, which was 54,675.

THE OUTLOOK OF THE CAMPAIGN.

CHEERING TONE OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED AT THE REPUBLICAN HEAD-QUARTERS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY—INDICATIONS OF A THOROUGH AWAKENING AMONG REPUBLICANS EVERYWHERE.

The week which has just passed has greatly improved the prospect of the success of the Republican Party in New-York City, New-York State, and the entire country. Each day the indications of a Republican triumph in November have been more marked than the day before. Another week like the last and Hayes and Wheeler and Morgan and Rogers will be elected. This is the substance of the reports made at the Republican head-quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Both the National and State Committees confirmed them. The National Committee is in daily correspondence with eminent and trustworthy men in every State in the Union, and upon this correspondence, and upon personal interviews, the opinions are based. From Wisconsin the news comes that the Republicans are aroused to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and a handsome majority for Hayes and Wheeler is confidently predicted. Gen. Frye, of Maine, who has just returned to this City, after extensive labor in Wisconsin, was at the committee rooms yesterday. He says that the State has never been in better condition to cast a heavy Republican vote. From Michigan, too, a State which the Democrats, with their customary cool presumption, have recently claimed as sure for their candidates, word has been received from several independent sources that the Republicans will certainly be successful. The indications are that the State will give one of its old-fashioned Republican majorities. Secretary Chandler was announced to take the stump in Michigan, but his duties as Chairman of the National Committee require his presence in New-York, and ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, has just been sent to take his place. Other eminent speakers will assist in the remaining canvass. The friends of Gov. Hayes in Ohio send numerous dispatches, in which they predict a Republican majority of not less than 20,000. They also say that if there had been prudent management in Cincinnati, prior to the last election, neither Sayler nor Banning would have been elected to Congress. Several dispatches and letters have been received within a day or two from Gen. Ben Harrison, John C. New, George W. Friedly, and other prominent men in Indiana, all of whom promise that their State will win a decided victory for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Murat Halstead was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and confirmed this intelligence. He says that the expectations of those gentlemen are well-founded, inasmuch as many influences which were at work for the election of Williams in October will not count in the Presidential election. The Republicans of New-Jersey are visiting the committee rooms in large numbers. They all agree that New-Jersey will go Republican if the illegal voting in Jersey City and Hoboken can be prevented. Even if Hudson County should give a majority of three or four thousand, the other counties in the State will wipe it out. The Republicans of New-Jersey are making an earnest fight, and were never more thoroughly organized, nor the State better canvassed. Maryland, it is claimed, will show a heavy Republican gain. Several additional Republican members of Congress are promised from this State, and there is a fair prospect of casting the electoral vote for Hayes and Wheeler. In Pennsylvania a gain of seven, and perhaps nine, Congressmen will be made, and the State at large, it is confidently stated, will give an emphatic Republican majority. The best of advices are received from California; a Republican majority of from eight to twelve thousand is promised beyond a doubt. A dispatch was received yesterday from Senator Morton, of Indiana, who is now in California, as a member of the committee appointed to prepare a report on the question of Chinese Immigration. He says: "I have spoken to immense meetings in California, and will cross over to Nevada next week. The Republicans are confident of California." The state of feeling in California is said to prevail also in Oregon and Nevada. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, telegraphed on Saturday night that the prospects for carrying Oregon were most encouraging. The Republicans believe that Oregon is all right.

As for the New-England States, the committee is thoroughly confident. Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and even Connecticut, the committee say will give their electoral votes for the Republican candidates. The result in Massachusetts will be accompanied by a gain of Republican Congressmen, and New-Hampshire, which now has two Democratic Congressmen, will next Spring elect an entire Republican delegation.

The committee also claim that five of the Southern States, namely Louisiana, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Mississippi will cast a Republican vote if a fair election is allowed. The chances in these States are largely in favor of the Republicans, and it is further claimed by the committee that Tilden cannot carry either of them, except through violation of the law such as would amount to open rebellion.

The committee has been watching the progress of the campaign in New-York with intense anxiety, but that anxiety has wonderfully lessened within forty-eight hours. Fear has given way to hopefulness and hopefulness rapidly ripening into confidence. A number of gentlemen who have been engaged in stumping the State reported last evening at the State and National Head-quarters. They say that the indications are that an extraordinarily large Republican vote will be polled in every county of the State, and that if the attempts to prevent illegal voting and fraud in this City and in Queens County are successful, the State will stand by Hayes and Wheeler, and will secure their triumph in the country. It is, of course, expected that New-York City and County and Queens County, will give a heavy Democratic majority, but it is the belief of both committees, and of numerous gentlemen who are in consultation with them, that this majority will be not nearly so heavy as the Democrats think it will be, and that it will fall far short of wiping off the Republican majorities in the rest of the State. The committees express themselves highly gratified at the means which have been employed by the United States authorities to guarantee a fair election in this City, and say that unless the Democrats persist in the perpetration of systematic frauds, there will be no fear of the result. The week which begins to-day is the last before the election, and it will be used with the best energy which the committees can command. The efforts in the various doubtful States will be kept up to the last minute. In this State the labor of the canvass will be redoubled, and several important and somewhat extraordinary meetings will be held in New-York City. Requests for additional speakers came in all day yesterday, and the committees have done their best to meet the demands. There are still many applications unanswered, and if the committees had twenty-five eminent speakers more in their command they could easily find appointments for them.

THE VOTE OF THE CITY.

ESTIMATE THAT NOT MORE THAN 160,000 BALLOTS WILL BE CAST AT THE COMING ELECTION—ONLY A SMALL PROPORTION OF FRAUDULENT VOTES POSSIBLE.

The work of printing the lists of those registered on Friday and Saturday was begun yesterday. These lists will be arranged according to the election districts, like those for the first two days of registration. Printed copies of the names and addresses of those registered on the last two days will be ready to-morrow, and then the work of verifying them will begin. It is, therefore, a little too early to estimate definitely the number of votes which will be polled in this City at the coming elections. The probabilities are, however, that not more than 160,000 votes in all will be polled. The percentage of those registered who will not vote is a little larger than usual this year, owing to various causes, the principal among them being the additional precautions now taken to have a fair and honest election. Of these more than 20,000 fraudulent votes, which it was designed to have polled, not more than five thousand will be received, and possibly even less. Of the whole number registered about twelve to fifteen thousand will not vote for various reasons, and the remainder of those registered who will not vote are persons who have committed some fraud, and who will be restrained from voting in consequence. All the "dodges" or plans of the Tammany politicians have been very carefully watched, and it will be something approaching a miracle should any large body of fraudulent votes be cast.

Among those attempting to register illegally on Saturday was a dirty and repulsive looking wretch named John O'Brien, alias "Country," who gave his residence as in the basement of No. 42 Bowery. Stephen Mosher, one of the aids to Mr. Davenport, was present at the place of registration, however, and promptly took O'Brien into custody. It appears that the place from which the latter registered is a well-known resort for the vilest of prostitutes. O'Brien was taken before Commissioner Davenport and held in default of $3,000 bail to await an examination at 3 P. M. to-day.

THE COMPLETE REGISTRATION.

Eighty-one persons registered in the Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Assembly District, which did not report until yesterday, making the total number registered in that Assembly District, during Saturday, 1,061. The number registered in the Assembly District, for the four days, is 8,536. The addition of the missing district increases the number registered during Saturday to 23,092, and the grand total, during the four days, to 183,068. The following table contains the registry of Assembly Districts, and a comparison of the total registry of this year with that of the past five years:

Assembly Districts.....	Registered, Oct. 10, 1876.	Registered, Oct. 18, 1876.	Registered, Oct. 27, 1876.	Registered Oct. 28, 1876.	Total Registry 1876.	Total Registry 1872.	Total Registry 1875.
1..	2,083	2,471	1,621	940	7,115	6,548	5,884
2..	1,745	1,833	1,415	737	5,73	5,486	4,915
3..	1,708	1,705	1,205	699	5,38	4,937	4,581
4..	2 568	2,709	1,941	901	8,13	7,285	6,818
5..	2,521	2,760	1,847	1,004	8.13	7,437	6,407
6..	1,783	1,918	1,340	721	5,76	5,190	4,919
7..	2,172	2,293	1,553	983	7 00	6,037	5,041
8..	3,115	3,423	2,740	1,550	10 8.	8,789	7,684
9..	3,131	3,060	1,899	1,1..	9 10.	7,773	7,331
10..	1,798	2,544	2,023	1,184	7,889	6,466	5,546
11..	2,727	2,786	1,962	1,061	8,536	7,562	6,348
12..	2,294	2,261	1,620	779	6,954	6,213	5,814
13..	2,824	2,530	1,727	844	7,925	6,637	6,430
14..	1,754	1,853	1,470	746	5,823	4,917	4,470
15..	2,880	3,126	2,308	1,257	9,571	8,322	7,791
16..	3,036	2,940	1,943	1,037	8,956	7,661	7,376
17..	3,735	4,109	3,063	1,677	12,634	9,925	9,639
18..	2,627	2,649	1,915	1,022	8,277	7,256	6,850
19..	1,434	1,766	1,181	627	5,008	4,081	4,305
20..	4,465	4,787	3,389	1,812	14,453	10,469	10,990
21..	4 305	4,335	3,252	1,714	13 606	10,073	10,861
We.							
23..	1,197	1,453	1,022	512	4.18.	.....	3,681
24..	515	872	454	269	2.11	.....	1,657
Ttl.	56,829	60,174	42,973	23,092	183.06	49.011	144,838

Total, 1871.....	159,592	Increase over 1871..	23,476
Total, 1872.....	149,010	Increase over 1872..	34,058
Total, 1873.....	123 678	Increase over 1873..	59,190
Total, 1874.....	146.218	Increase over 1874..	36,850
Total, 1875.....	144.838	Increase over 1875..	38,230
Total, 1876.....	183,068.		

HON. WM. M. EVARTS' VIEWS.

NEW-YORK BUSINESS MEN ASK THEM.

HE WILL RESPOND TO THEIR INVITATION ON WEDNESDAY EVENING—A REMARKABLE LIST OF FINANCIAL NAMES APPENDED TO THE REQUEST—QUESTIONS OF THE UTMOST MOMENT.

The following correspondence has passed between a large number of the business men of this City and Hon. William M. Evarts relative to his addressing the citizens of New-York on the present political issues. In accordance therewith Mr. Evarts will speak in the large hall of the Cooper Union on Wednesday evening next. Hon. William E. Dodge will preside.

NEW-YORK, October, 1876.

To Hon. William M. Evarts, &c., &c.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned respectfully ask the expression of your views, at a public meeting, at the earliest time that may suit your convenience, upon the bearing of the pending election on the debt, the credit, the national faith, the reform of the public service, and the repose of the country, which we fear are being gravely endangered, while the people are beguiled into a sense of security by unfounded representations and promises.

It has been said that "the safety and wisdom of investment in the funded debt of the Government do not depend upon Presidential elections, in the opinion of European capitalists and bankers, any more than the soundness of English consols depends on whether the Ministry is Tory or Liberal."

We do not believe that European capitalists are as indifferent to the lessons taught by our recent history as these words imply; nor that they ignore the fact that the time has passed when the great parties of the Republic were alike devoted to the supremacy of the Constitution and the perpetuity of the Union.

Europe cannot have forgotten that our civil war arose from antagonistic views of the character and powers of the National Government in its relation to the States.

Of that war the world is reminded to-day by the Southern claims already filed in the House of Representatives, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, that threaten seriously to increase the national debt, which, despite its large reduction, weighs heavily on the industry of our land.

These claims are urged partly on the ground which was taken by prominent Democratic leaders, North and South, including their Presidential candidate, that the National Government had no right to protect the integrity of the nation by the coercion of seceding States.

It is also to be feared that the election of Mr. Tilden might be regarded as a reversal of the verdict of the war, under which the Southern people would be incited to claim indemnity for their past losses, and immunity in any further acts of secession.

Such a radical change in the policy of the Government would in our opinion not only impair its credit at home and abroad, and postpone indefinitely the resumption of specie payments, but endanger in the future our peace and prosperity.

Questions of such moment to the American people deserve the greatest consideration on national grounds by the light of history and the National Constitution.

The independency of your political position, your professional and public career, and your wide experience and acquaintanceship both in Europe and America, will give high authority to your views, and make them of the gravest consequence to the country in this hour of peril.

Praying an early and favorable response, we have the hor or to be, Sir, with the highest regard.

Your faithful friends and fellow-citizens,

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.	WM. E. DODGE.
ROBERT L. STUART.	ISAAC W. PHELPS.
SAMUEL SLOAN.	JOHN A. DIX.
L. P. MORTON.	JOHN JAY.
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.	GEO. BLISS.
LE G. B. CANNON.	S. B. SCHIEFFELIN.
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.	J. BUTLER WRIGHT.
JOHN S. KENNEDY.	C. E. DE'MOLD.
HENRY G. STEBBINS.	JAMES C. CARTER.
FRANCIS A. STOUT.	LEON. W. JEROME.
V. BOTTA.	ENOCH L. FANCHER.
ELWOOD E. THORNE.	JAMES H. VAN ALEN.
THEO. ROOSEVELT.	ELLIOT C. COWDIN.
WM. B. CUTTING.	RICHARD BUTLER.
THOMAS DENNY.	JOSEPH SELIGMAN.
CHAS. WATROUS.	

J. D. VERMILYE, (President Merchants' National Bank.)
BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN, (President Mechanics' National Bank.)
JOHN A. STUART, (President United States Trust Company.)
F. D. TAPPEN, (President Gallatin National Bank.)
WILLIAM L. JENKINS, (President Bank of America.)
P. M. BRYSON, (President Phenix National Bank.)
GEORGE S. COE, (President American Exchange National Bank.)
JAMES M. MORRISON, (President Manhattan Bank.)
J. Q. JONES, (President Chemical National Bank.)
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, (President Metropolitan National Bank.)
JOHN PARKER, (Cashier Phenix National Bank.)
WILLIAM DOWD, (President Bank of North America.)
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, (President National Bank Commerce.)
JAMES BUEL, (President Importers' and Traders' National Bank.)
NORMAN WHITE, (President Mercantile National Bank.)
ROBERT BUCK, (Cashier Pacific Bank.)
J. L. WORTH, (President Park National Bank.)
WILLIAM A. FALLS, (President Corn Exchange National Bank.)
P. C. CALHOUN, (President Fourth National Bank.)
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JAMES MILLER,
HAND & ELSWORTH,
And many others.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your request for the expression, at a public meeting in this City, of my views on some of the principal questions which enter into the pending canvass for the election of a President and Vice President of the United States.

Although I cannot assent to your kind estimate of the interest or value to the public which the terms of your invitation attribute to my opinions or their expression, yet I fully recognize the obligation of every man to take such part in the public discussions of the election as his fellow-citizens may call upon him to do.

The earliest day which my necessary occupations leave at my command is Wednesday next, and it will then give me great pleasure to offer to the public judgment such considerations as seem to me important and controlling on the topics to which you have invited my attention. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant.

WM. M. EVARTS.

To Jno. J. Astor, John Q. Jones, Robt. L. Stuart, Jno. A. Dix, Wm. E. Dodge, and others.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE.

APPOINTMENTS IN THIS STATE FOR THIS WEEK.

Senator Blaine will begin the campaign for the week in this State by a speech at Rockport this afternoon, and another at Rochester this evening, to be followed through the remainder of the week by addresses in the following order:

Tuesday afternoon, Corning.
Wednesday afternoon, Ithaca.
Wednesday evening, Auburn.
Thursday afternoon, Poughkeepsie.
Thursday evening, Troy.
Friday evening, Brooklyn.
Saturday afternoon, Bridgeport.

LARGE MEETING IN AUBURN.

A REPUBLICAN RALLY ADDRESSED BY HON. A. W. TENNEY—HIS APPEAL TO THE LABORING CLASSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUBURN, Oct. 29.—By far the largest political meeting held in this city during the present canvass was held by the Republicans at the Opera-house last evening. The meeting was presided over by Gen. J. N. Knapp, who delivered a short and effective speech, and then introduced Hon. A. W. Tenney, of Brooklyn. Mr. Tenney gave an eloquent review of many of the issues of the present canvass, and was repeatedly requested to continue after speaking for two hours. Many of the laboring class were present, and by the frequent applause while he was on the subject of hard times, they gave signs that they were convinced that the true way to better their condition was by voting with the Republican Party. His remarks were eloquent and full of sound reasoning. The general expression of his hearers was that his speech was by far the best of the campaign. The Republicans of this county have made a thorough canvass, and will get out their full vote.

LARGE REPUBLICAN MEETING IN ILION—EX-TREASURER SPINNER IN THE CHAIR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ILION, Oct. 29.—The Republicans of this place held an enthusiastic meeting on Saturday afternoon in Mahon's Opera-house, which was filled to overflowing. Hon. F. E. Spinner, ex-United States Treasurer, was made Chairman. Gen. Kilpatrick made an eloquent address, full of the wit and good points that always have such a telling effect on his audiences. Herkimer County is alive and active.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM COLORADO.

DENVER, Oct. 29.—The vote of Colorado for member of Congress, members of the Legislature, and Judges of the Supreme Court was canvassed yesterday with the following result; For Judges of the Supreme Court, Republican majority, 148; for member of the Forty-fourth Congress, J. Belford, Republican, majority, 1,038; for the Forty-fifth Congress, J. B. Belford, Republican, majority, 939. The Legislature is divided as follows: Senate—Republicans, 19; Democrats, 7. House of Representatives—Republicans, 32; Democrats, 17. Republican majority on joint ballot, 29. Net Republican majority for State Senators, 1,933; for members of the House of Representatives, 2,204. This Legislature will choose three Presidential Electors on Nov. 7, and also canvass the vote for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State.

GOV. HAYES' RETURN TO COLUMBUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 29.—Gov. Hayes returned from Philadelphia late last night, and will remain here till Saturday next, when he will probably make his usual tri-weekly visit to his home at Fremont.

FIRE IN THE UNION SQUARE HOTEL.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the kitchen in the basement of the Union Square Hotel, at the corner of Fifteenth street and Fourth avenue. The fire was discovered in the ceiling immediately above the broiler, and is supposed to have originated from sparks lodging between the metal cover over the broiler and the ceiling. A battalion of the Fire Department, under command of Chief Gicquel, was promptly on the spot, and quickly extinguished the fire, using only a stream of water from a chemical engine. The damage is estimated at $100. The hotel is full of Centennial guests, most of whom were asleep at the time. When they were aroused and learned of the fire a scene of considerable excitement ensued. The guests dressed themselves with great haste, and many of them rushed down-stairs dragging their baggage after them. President Perley, of the Fire Department, who lives at the hotel, succeeded in allaying the excitement, and assured the frightened guests that there was no cause for alarm.

OBITUARY.

George Lingard, an actor, well known on the east side of the City, died in this City yesterday. He made his début in his thirty-fifth year, at the New Bowery Theatre, when it was opened by his brother, James W. Lingard, in 1859. He was a good stock performer, had a fine voice and figure, was versatile, and was very popular at the time that his brother and G. L. Fox were reigning stars in the Bowery theatres. The tragic death of his brother greatly affected him and had a permanently depressing influence on his spirits. When the New Bowery Theatre was destroyed by fire he appeared at the Theatre Comique, and has since played in most of the principal cities of the United States.

THE TAX RECEIPT FRAUDS.

THE PLOT AGAINST PENNSYLVANIA.

CHARACTER AND OPERATION OF THE INTENDED DEMOCRATIC ELECTION FRAUDS—FICTITIOUS NAMES INSERTED IN TAX LISTS TO BE VOTED BY REPEATERS AND LOAFERS—THE BLANKS SENT FROM THE TILDEN HEAD-QUARTERS—HOW THE SCHEME WAS DISCOVERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The excitement in this city to-day, occasioned by the exposure of the means which the Democracy intended to use to carry out their ideas of reform, has been intense, and was made doubly so when Chief of Police Jones examined the bundles of bogus tax-papers critically, and ascertained that they had been sent here direct from New-York City. At 3 o'clock this morning Detectives Weyland and Royland arrested Samuel Josephs, who took the papers to the Democratic head-quarters, as he was going into his residence at Fifteenth and Jefferson streets. Josephs innocently demanded why he was arrested, and when told made no answer, but requested to be taken to Mayor Stokely's residence, only a couple of blocks distant, where he said the Mayor would discharge him on his own recognizance. His Honor, however, refused to interfere in the matter, and Josephs was taken before a Magistrate and held in $5,000 bail for appearance at court. Harry Daly, a prominent Democratic "ringstore" becoming his surety. The fraud was discovered by Christian Kneass, Esq., Chairman of the Republican City Committee, who received information that the Democrats had asked different paper-makers outside the State to furnish them with the paper necessary for carrying out the scheme. Failing to obtain it, emissaries were sent to the Tilden Head-quaretrs in Liberty street, New-York City, where arrangements were made with a Connecticut paper-maker to furnish the requisite blanks for $1,100. The blanks were sent from the Tilden head-quarters to a person who went by the name of A. M. Walker, and who registered at the Merchants' Hotel on Cortlandt street. He, it is supposed, brought the papers to Philadelphia, where they were taken to the Democratic State Head-quarters, No. 1,014 Walnut street, by Samuel Josephs, and were being removed to the printers when captured by the Detectives. The wrapper inclosing the two bundles contained the following, written in lead pencil: "A. M. Walker, Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt street," "A. M. Walker, Philadelphia," and scribbled on the side was "5 P. M. train, Oct. 28, 1876." They were tied with a stout string, and bore no express company marks, showing that some person brought them here.

To show the monstrous character of the fraud, had it been carried out successfully, it is necessary to explain the Election laws of the State, and show how the Democracy have been paving the way here, under the instructions of Tilden, in the "still hunt" scheme, to make it successful. The law requires all voters to be registered at least sixty days before the election, and the voter must have paid his State and county tax within two years, and at least thirty days before an election. A proviso in the Constitution states that no voter shall be deprived of his vote who fails to get on the registry list, and who produces his receipt for paid State and county taxes, which is termed "personal tax." Armed with this document, he can demand that his vote be received, and if his name be found on the Assessor's list it is a penal offense for election officers to refuse the vote. It will be seen at once, therefore, that, had the Tildenites carried their scheme into execution and had the bogus receipts printed, it would have been an easy matter to distribute the 50,000 throughout the city and State, upon which many fraudulent votes would be cast in the interest of "reform," There is no doubt that Pennsylvania would have cast her electoral vote for Tilden had this infamous plot not been nipped in the bud. The bogus receipts would be placed in the hands of repeaters and bummers who had never paid for them and never could, and thus the Democratic majority would be swelled to enormous figures.

To further the scheme in the Democratic wards of the city, notably along the river front and in Sam Randall's district, the names of dead men, fictitious personages, names on tombstones, and those of aliens in sailor boarding-houses have been placed on the registry and Assessors' lists. Armed with the tax receipts, they would have voted, and the result would have been disastrous. It is calculated that at least fifteen thousand votes would have been polled in this manner in the city alone. The receipts can be used in any part of the State, and it is believed to have been the intention of the Democrats to have flooded the mining regions of Schuylkill, Carbon, and Luzerne Counties with the bogus papers, and to roll up immense majorities there for Tilden. With the great Democratic majorities thus secured in the State, they might have overbalanced the Republican majority of Philadelphia—which has saved the State more than once—and thus their victory would have been complete.

To-morrow Chairman Kneass will go into court and ask that 1,200 fraudulent names which have been placed on the registry in Squire McMullen's stronghold, the Fourth Ward, be stricken from the roll. He will follow this up in the other Democratic wards until ten thousand names, at least, are canceled. In short, this is the most stupendous attempt at fraud which has ever been unearthed; but it has recoiled so disastrously upon the Tilden Party of Reform that the lukewarm persons who would have voted the Democratic ticket have been won over to the Republican side.

A warrant was issued to-day for the arrest of George McGowan, Chairman of the Democratic City Committee, on the charge of being concerned with Marcus and Josephs in the bogus tax receipt business. It is alleged that he was in the carriage with Marcus when the detectives captured it, and that he jumped through the window and disappeared by an alley. The officers have searched for him all day, but he was not found at midnight. His forced and sudden absence leaves the Democracy in the city without a head. The prisoners will have further hearing to-morrow afternoon before Magistrate Carpenter at the Police Head-quarters.

WHO IS A. M. WALKER?—HIS MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. A. M. Walker arrived at the Merchants' Hotel, in Cortland street, on Saturday morning, and left during the afternoon. He did not enter his name in the hotel register in the usual manner. He had some baggage with him, but the hotel clerk on duty did not pay particular attention to it, and could not remember what the nature of it was. He was described as being of ruddy complexion, with a brown mustache. Where Walker hailed from, or what his destination, was not known to the clerk.

Inspector Speight, who was on duty at the Police Head-quarters in this City yesterday, informed a TIMES reporter last evening that the Police authorities of this City had taken no steps in the matter, not having been officially notified by the Philadelphia Police that their assistance was required. A dispatch had been received by him last evening, from Chief of Police Jones, of Philadelphia, announcing that he had secured the papers intended for the fraudulent tax receipts.

TRICKERY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE MEETING OF SO-CALLED NORTHERN-BORN RESIDENTS—REPUBLICANS NOT ALLOWED TO PARTICIPATE—DENIALS WHICH AMOUNT TO NOTHING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A private dispatch received from Charleston, S. C., says that at the instigation of the Democratic managers, a meeting of so-called Northern-born residents, without distinction of party, was held in that city Friday night, at which an address to the Northern people was prepared and issued, setting forth about the same statements as were contained in the address issued last week, signed by Bishop Lynch and others. The fifty-two who sign the address are straight-out Democrats, some of them having been residents of the South prior to the rebellion, and having served in the rebel army. A number of northern-born Republicans, residents, were present, but were not allowed to participate in the meeting. These have signified their purpose to issue a separate address. Proclamations of this kind from residents of Charleston, declaring to the country that peace and order everywhere prevails in South Carolina, is notaing new. In 1861 an address filled with declarations that South Carolina was peaceful and orderly, and did not propose to rebel against the National Government, was issued from Charleston, and prominent among the signers was Bishop Lynch and many of those who join him in the address of last week. At the time the Bishop signed the address, in 1861, batteries were preparing to reduce Fort Sumter, and Bishop Lynch must have known of those treasonable preparations. In view of the reports recently made by army officers on the condition of affairs in South Carolina, the denials contained in these soothing addresses will not be regarded by those to whom they are addressed.

DEMOCRATIC HUMBUG IN OHIO.

PRETENSES OF LARGE GAINS TO BE MADE—A CONCENTRATED HULLABALOO PROMISED—HOW THEY HOPE TO SECURE THE PETER COOPER VOTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 29.—It has come to the knowledge of the Republican State Committee that the Democratic press of this State has been instructed from the Tilden head-quarters to raise a concentrated hullabaloo the present week over pretended Democratic gains and fictitious assurances of a Democratic victory. This is to be done for effect, and will be of no more political consequence than so much sheet-iron thunder. All pretenses of Democratic gains in Ohio are pure humbug, and have no foundation whatever in fact. On the contrary, there are unmistakable evidences of large Republican gains over the October vote, and of a majority at least three or four times that cast for any candidate in the State ticket. Not only will the full Republican vote be polled, but a large body of Democrats who voted with their party in October will in November either not vote at all, or vote outright for Hayes and Wheeler, or compromise on Cooper and Cary. These Democrats attribute the defeat of Allen last year to Tilden's intrigues, and they received his nomination with unconcealed disgust, which the heat of the campaign has quieted, but has not removed. Great effort has been made by the Democratic State Committee to reconcile this body of malcontents, and one of the plans adopted is that of providing them with Cooper and Cary tickets bearing the names of the Tilden Electors. Possibly some of the dissatisfied may be swindled by this dodge into voting for Tilden, but the majority of them understand the effect of the trick, and are not likely to be caught by it.

THE BRITISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

A NARRATIVE OF THE VOYAGE—AN INCESSANT STRUGGLE TO REACH THE NORTH POLE—HONORS TO A BRAVE AMERICAN—FRIGHTFUL SUFFERINGS EXPERIENCED.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A narrative of the Arctic Expedition is published. It relates that after first encountering ice the expedition was detained several days in Port Payer. It started thence on Aug. 8, but before reaching the shore of Grinnell Land, the vessels were caught in an ice-pack. After this their progress northward was an incessant struggle through chance openings made in the ice by wind and current, the channel through which the ships moved constantly closing behind them. The Discovery wintered in a well-sheltered harbor on the west side of Hall's Basin, a few miles north of Polaris Bay. The Alert pushed forward and rounded the north-east point of Grant's Land, but instead of finding, as expected, a continuous coast a hundred miles toward the nor.h, she found herself on the border of an extensive sea with impenetrable ice on every side and no harbor. The ship wintered behind a barrier of grounded ice close to land. The floating masses of

them, *for I understood their contents.* I presume they were the same circulars.

This testimony discloses that Mr. Tilden had knowledge before the election that such circulars, with his name attached, had been prepared and issued, and that some were then in the committee-room intended for circulation; *that he understood their contents, and, therefore, though he saw that his name was signed to them, he did not read them.* Understanding, as he says he did, the contents of these circulars, he of course knew their purpose, and unless his stupidity was greater than that of ordinary men, he also knew unless this should be frustrated by honest effort, or a stupendous fraud would be perpetrated for the benefit of his party. He made no such effort, and hence the purpose was accomplished.

Lawyers well understand the distinction between promises for future conduct unfulfilled and false statements as to past or existing transactions. The latter may be criminal, the violated promise is never so. The promise is worthless, however, if he who makes it has failed to perform the more solemn duty of truthfully relating past transactions in which he participated, especially if they tend to degrade him.

We are, however, able to invoke Mr. Tilden's opinion as to the value and binding force of pledges made for partizan purposes and to secure a prize so great as that of the Presidency. In his letter of acceptance, written with care, and after long reflection, he occasionally expressed himself so clearly as to be perfectly understood—an example of which is found in his declaration that "*It might encourage delusive expectations* if I withheld here the expression of my conviction that no reform of the civil service in this country will be complete and permanent until its Chief Magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for re-election, *experience having repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents.*"

I agree entirely with Mr. Tilden that his self-imposed restriction against approving any bill which a Democratic Congress may pass for the purpose of paying Southern claims "might encourage delusive expectations," but for that knowledge of his political character and achievements, which most of our people now possess, combined with the aid derivable from that charming candor which distinguishes the extract I have ventured to quote, in the light of these, however, his true inwardness is so plainly exposed that "delusive expectations" will not but gently if at all upon the average voter. Indeed, they will doubtless regard Mr. Tilden's pledge with that jocular favor once extended toward a person quite inexperienced in military matters, who in consequence of some service he had rendered in raising troops was by President Lincoln commissioned a Brigadier General. He was as conscious of his unfitness for the place as is Mr. Tilden of the worthlessness of self-imposed restriction upon candidates for office; but he, nevertheless, with a natural desire for knowledge not unmingled with apprehension that it might not gratify his pride, asked a friend what the people said of his appointment. "They say nothing," was the reply. "They only laugh."

A CONTRADICTORY POSITION.

Not only does Mr. Tilden regard self-imposed restrictions upon candidates futile, but he considers them so weak and worthless that it may become the duty of such candidate when elected utterly to disregard them. Thus, in his letter to Judge Kent, in October, 1860, he declares: "Elect Lincoln, and we invite those perils which we cannot measure; we attempt in vain to conquer the South to an impracticable and intolerable policy; *our only hope must be that as President he will abandon the creed, the principles, and pledges on which he will have been elected.*"

This, however, was but the forlorn hope of a person utterly unable to comprehend a man so pure and truthful, so filled with nobleness and patriotism, as was Abraham Lincoln. He was incapable of encouraging "delusive expectations" by making pledges only to break them, and had he gratified the hope of Mr. Tilden by violating those made to his countrymen in 1860, we should at this day be a divided people—a nation broken perhaps into many fragments, with no destiny, no flag, no history—a by-word and reproach among the kingdoms of the earth; and Mr. Tilden instead of aspiring, as now, to become the chief magistrate of a mighty people, would doubtless be engaged in the more appropriate employment of reorganizing railway companies, that their connecting lines might meet in harmony upon the border between North and South, stipulating always, however, that cars running from the great slave confederacy into the free North should at all times be subject to delay and search, for fugitive slaves, at the pleasure of the slaveholder. Mr. Tilden's letter was on Friday last supplemented by a communication, published in the *World*, addressed to the people of the United States, purporting to be signed, among other officials of the State of Kentucky, by its Senators and members of Congress, in which they declared that the Southern people have no hope or expectation that the advent of the Democratic Party to power will enure to their pecuniary benefit, in securing to them payment for loss or damage to property suffered by them during the war; and they further declare that losses incurred in support of the war, and caused by emancipation, are barred from payment by the fourteenth amendment; and that compensation for all other injuries to property caused by the war is prohibited by the law of nations and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The first suggestion which naturally occurs on reading this communication is, how does it happen that Senators and members of Congress from Kentucky—a State which remained in the Union, the inhabitants of which are not much interested in war claims—are put forward to speak for the entire Southern people? It would be far more satisfactory if members of Congress and Senators from States which went into rebellion should speak for themselves and their constituents than to receive assurances from those who have thus undertaken to interpret the purposes of the inhabitants of the late rebellious States and the designs of their representatives. A presumption arises, from the silence of the latter, that they will decline to commit themselves or their people on this subject, but have left that duty to distant volunteers, whose pledges they can at pleasure repudiate. And especially should this presumption be adopted, in view of the numerous bills already introduced into the House of Representatives from those States—the members of Congress from which, of course, acted in so doing in pursuance of the wishes of their constituents. But not only are the Senators and Representatives of Kentucky disqualified to speak of the purposes of the Southern people of other States, for the reason suggested, but another cause operates very seriously to impair the value, if not the sincerity, of the opinions of at least some of those gentlemen: The communication is signed by nine members of Congress, including Mr. Watterson, who took his seat in the House just prior to its adjournment. Six of the remaining eight have themselves there introduced private bills for the purpose of authorizing payment of $230,374 72, mainly, if not entirely, as compensation for the very claims which in the communication made by them are denounced as prohibited by the law of nations and the decision of the Supreme Court. If I am mistaken in this, it is a mistake easily corrected, for I will proceed to state the names of these six members, and the number of bills introduced by each, with their amounts.

Milton J. Durham, four bills, for	$44,422 00
Charles W. Milliken, nine bills, for	93,568 72
J. C. S. Blackburn, two bills, for	59,927 00
Andrew J. Boone, two bills, for	15,197 86
J. Proctor Knott, two bills, for	11,650 00
Thomas L. Jones, one bill, for	5,610 00
Total	$230,373 58

Communications like this—pledges like that made by Mr. Tilden, designed to create and encourage "delusive expectations," and carefully circulated in the State of New York a few days before an election which the vote of that State may determine, are not creditable to the sagacity of their authors or complimentary to the intelligence of its citizens. Most of them understand that no reliance whatever can be placed upon such assurances, and that should the end for which they are manufactured be attained, the man who could hope that Lincoln would prove false to his pledges, to his duty, and to his country, would but smile at the credulity which upon such promises had based "delusive expectations." E. W. STOUGHTON.

POLITICAL NOTES.

New-Hampshire promises at least 3,000 majority for Hayes and Wheeler.

An Illinois telegram reports that the Greenbackers are concluding that Tilden is their "best hold."

Tilden called the Union soldiers trespassers. What does he now mean when he talks about "rebels!"

McClellan and Doolittle are to speak for Tilden from the same platform in Elmira. Such birds will flock together.

The Boston *Transcript* notes that barrels figure largely in the Tilden canvass—money-barrels in the North and rifle-barrels in the South.

Hon. Matt H. Carpenter has hurried back to Wisconsin from Washington, and is again on the stump, doing good work for Hayes and Wheeler.

Tersely the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* says that the Democracy has always had an instinctive abhorence of every measure calculated to protect the ballot-box.

"There must be no loose talk beforehand," said the confidential Democratic circular sent South. Ben. Hill says he will be unmuzzled when Congress meets again.

Hon. T. F. Bayard, of Delaware, has declined an invitation to go to North Carolina to speak for Vance and Tilden, but takes occasion to sneer at the white men who have accepted nominations on the Republican ticket there.

Mr. C. Irving Ditty has procured the arrest of Charles E. Keys, Register of voters in Baltimore, on the charge of deliberately and willfully misspelling names in the books of registration, putting voters in the wrong precincts, &c., and boasting about his performances in this direction.

Ex-Senator Brownlow says that a secret confidential circular has recently been sent to the leaders of the Democratic Party in the Southern States, demanding that even South Carolina and Florida "shall be carried at all hazards," so as to present a united South for Tilden and Hendricks.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Republican* of Oct. 26 says: "As far as the contest for our State offices is concerned the Democrats have given up all hope, and they only now serve as canvassers for the success of the National ticket, and for the misrepresentation of the condition of public affairs which exists in South Carolina."

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* makes mention of one of the participants in a Democratic parade there Saturday night, who was going home about 7 o'clock Sunday morning, and met a friend. "Be jabers, Patrick," he said, "did ye see us last night? Over seven hundred strong we was, and divil a nagur or a Yankee among us."

Hon. P. R. Adams has declined the Prohibition nomination for Congress in the Second District of Michigan. He says he is an earnest temperance man, but the welfare of the country, the interest of every loyal citizen, the prosperity of the whole people, the honor, credit, and glory of the nation now imperatively demand the success of the Republican Party.

Gen. L. F. Ross, who was the independent candidate for Congress in the Ninth District of Illinois two years ago, has written a letter declaring himself in favor of the election of Hayes, the pure-minded and enlightened statesman, in preference to Tilden, the mere politician. Tilden's election, he says, would carry us back twenty years, to the times of James Buchanan.

The Boston *Commonwealth* relates this incident: "We came up in the cars from Essex County the other morning, and there got in at Ipswich an old copperhead, who, on the morning when Lincoln's assassination was published, remarked he was 'glad to hear it,' with a prefatory expletive. Now he stopped and chatted with his brother Democrats, and boasted that they would soon fix things!"

The Port Jervis *Gazette*, late a Tilden organ, through business difficulties has passed into the unwilling ownership of Hon. Charles St. John, and will hereafter be independent in politics, the publisher saying that, in his opinion, the election of Samuel J. Tilden would prove disastrous, in fact ruinous, to the best interests of the country, and a severe blow to the cause of human progress throughout the civilized world.

The Lowville (Lewis County) *Journal* refuses, without thanks, any further contributions from Mr. Tilden's "ninecompoops." It says it prefers to make its own "extracts," and that they "are neither puffs of Mr. Tilden, nor weak attempts to cover up his fraudulent income returns; neither are they indorsements of his preposterous claims of reducing the State debt. Having been in the Legislature ourselves, we are quite familiar with all of Mr. Tilden's claims about paying the State debt, and know that they are barefaced fraude."

ANOTHER DEMOCRAT FOR HAYES.

A PROMINENT ORLEANS COUNTY DEMOCRAT FOR HAYES.

From The Rochester Democrat, Oct. 28.

A large assemblage of representative men of both parties gathered at the Court-house in Albion last evening to hear Edwin Porter, of that place, discuss the issues of the present canvass. For many years Mr. Porter has been an ardent Democrat and Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee. He has been a recognized leader of his party, but has now renounced it and enrolled himself in the army of men under the great leaders Hayes and Wheeler. The Democrats are greatly chagrined over their loss. Of Mr. Porter's remarks last evening we give a brief synopsis, received by telegraph. He said: "We are now in the midst of an exciting political campaign, and I thought to remain a silent spectator to its close; but I believe it to be the duty of every citizen to express his honest conviction and to exert his full influence in times like these. I have been a Democrat for a long period of time, and have worked and voted against the Republican Party; but the Democrats have placed in nomination Gov. Tilden, and they now ask the Party to give him their enthusiastic support. Let us review these claims. I charge upon Gov. Tilden an attempt to break up the Democratic Party and to establish upon its ruins a personal party, with himself as its leader. Does not every intelligent man in this country know that the Democratic Party has been sacrificed by the personal ambition of Gov. Tilden? He called to his support a kind of 'kitchen cabinet;' he ignored the great leaders of the Democratic Party and placed in the front Dorsheimer, a man who can travel more miles than any American traveler on record. Mr. Tilden is Uriah Heep of the Democratic Party. My friends say, support Tilden because he is a reformer. The speaker viewed Tilden's record as a reformer, and showed up his false claims as a reducer of taxes. Said he, "If I am a Democrat I don't propose to stultify my conscience and do violence to my manhood. My friends say all this may be true; he may destroy the party and ignore its leaders, but go for him because of the present condition of the South. I don't like what is known as the 'solid South.' I don't want the rebels to get control of this Government and we be obliged to pay the rebel claims. My Democratic friends say that Tilden will veto them. Is not the power behind the throne greater than the throne itself? What is that power if Tilden is elected? Will he rise above the power that put him in the Presidential chair? No. I desired to support the candidate nominated by the Democratic Party, but I cannot. In what I have stated it has been my purpose to state a simple truth, the honest conviction of my heart."

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

TERSE LETTER FROM MR. HALSTEAD.

THE WORTHLESSNESS OF GOV. TILDEN'S RECENT PLEDGE—DEMANDS BEYOND MR. TILDEN'S CONTROL—A SINGLE SAMPLE IN MISSOURI OF WHAT THE SOUTH ARE DETERMINED TO HAVE WITH DEMOCRATIC VICTORY—TILDEN'S DEFEAT THE ONLY SAFEGUARD.

To the Editor of the World:

In a spirit of reciprocity for your "memorandum" of this morning, I desire to place at your service a few items that will be found of interest to the tax-payers who have had their attention called, by Gov. Tilden's letter and other documents, to the Southern raid upon the National Treasury with Confederate war claims.

I was glad to see Gov. Tilden's letter, and the disclaimers from Southern men of a purpose to press those claims are all welcome; for those who have studied the question with the greatest attention have the gravest apprehension of its magnitude. Gov. Tilden's letter is proof of the existence of the "public peril" that I attempted to describe in the address that was sufficiently "delivered" to serve my purposes in preparing it. He certainly did go further than his partisan friends have been accustomed to do, in admitting that there might be Southern claims not covered by the fourteenth amendment. If I have not heretofore done justice to that admission, I propose now to do work meet for repentance of the sin of omission.

You quote Gov. Tilden as saying:

"No claim for any loss or damage incurred by disloyal persons arising from the late war, *whether covered by the fourteenth amendment or not*, will be recognized or paid."

The amount of this is that Gov. Tilden offers us his personal pledge as security against the payment of the claims outside the fourteenth amendment. Without questioning his sincerity—as might be done under the circumstances without extraordinary bitterness of antagonism—I must pronounce the security insufficient. It is well to have it, but it is poor collateral to put up with the amendment. Indeed, I am of opinion that if the Democratic Party takes possession of the Government, neither the Constitution nor the President could stand against the solid South and resist the war claims of that section for two years. The fourteenth amendment is not the child of the Democratic Party, and the Democratic President who could withstand the master of his party—the solid South—as a claimant for damages during the war by trespasses on the sacred soil, has not been invented and certainly has not appeared in Gov. Tilden.

The passage from Gov. Tilden's letter is given above as the *World* italicized it. I desire to emphasize the words "disloyal persons." The theory upon which the solid South presses its claims is that there are no such persons. Mr. Cabell, of Virginia, reports from the Committee on War Claims, in a bill granting relief in a tobacco case, that legally, a pardoned rebel never was a rebel at all. That, I suppose, must be the Democratic law. Mr. Riddle, of Tennessee, says, "we are all loyal now," a phrase that covers the Democratic sentiment. Why, then, does Gov. Tilden use the expression "disloyal persons" in a letter calling for legal exactness as well as a strictly defined expression of the feeling and judgment of his party?

If there are any persons not according to law loyal under the interpretation that Mr. Cahill makes of pardons, it is the Democratic policy that their loyalty shall be recognized and established. This would leave Mr. Tilden's pledge without application, with the exception of the part allotted to "scrutiny," which is to be done with "jealous care"—words which are not of much value within a fortnight of a Presidential election.

I do not believe Gov. Tilden and his lieutenants in labor in this City have understood the full extent of the solicitude there is in the Solid South about war claims, or the dangerous aspirations that have been enkindled with the hopes of Democratic victory: and the demand that I understand to have been made from the Tilden head-quarters for assurances by telegraph from the party leaders in the Southern States that they are not expecting, with the advent of the Democratic Party to power, to secure payment for loss or damage suffered by them during the late war, is as cruel as it is "futile."

I do not notice that Missouri has been heard from in this connection. She has taken action to press, with the sovereign force inherent in a State, the war claims of her citizens. Gov. Woodson, in his annual Message to the General Assembly, Jan. 6, 1875, says:

"There were presented to the Board of Commissioners 11,961 claims, amounting in the aggregate to $4,644,362 29. Seven thousand five hundred and fifty-four of those claims were allowed during the time in which the board had the right to sit, and certificates have been issued therefor aggregating the sum of $2,382,132 67. At the expiration of the time fixed by law for the adjustment of the claims pending before them there were a great many claims unacted upon, *it proving a physical impossibility for the Commissioners to examine and pass upon all the claims filed within the time prescribed by the act.*"

One of the certificates issued has been negotiated, and has fallen into the hands of the Republican National Executive Committee. It is hereby marked for identification and filed as evidence:

No. 52. $55 80.

It is hereby certified that the State of Missouri is indebted to Woodford M. Paris in the sum of fifty-five and 80-100 dollars on account of supplies furnished. This certificate is not payable by the State until after the claim of said Woodford M. Paris has been presented *to the United States Government, and the amount allowed and paid to the State, and then only for the actual amount received from the United States Government.*

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Mo., Sept. 8, 1874.

SILAS WOODSON, Governor of Missouri.
J. V. CRAFTON, Acting Quartermaster General.

The printed indorsement on the certificate is: "Issued in accordance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, approved March 19, 1874."

Please to notice Gov. Woodson's pathetic statement that it was physically impossible to examine all the claims presented, and, therefore, as the time in which the commission had a right to sit was unfortunately limited, only 7,554 of them could be "scrutinized with jealous care," as it were, and passed upon, that certificates might be issued. So the first crop of these claims in one State, before a commission restricted to a few months' work, and embarrassed by the necessity of assuming to pay some regard to the loyalty of the claimants, amounted to more than seven thousand five hundred certificates to be paid through the State Treasury when "presented to the United States Government and the amount allowed." This does not seem to be a small matter.

Now, if the Statute of Limitations is repealed; if the Supreme Court of the United States has defined the Trusteeship of the Government, as the *World* says it has; and if it has also declared, as I understand the *World* to say, that the issue of a special pardon to a rebel proves innocence and not guilt—proves not that the pardoned person was a disloyalist, but that he always was loyal—it must be admitted that there is a very broad road leading into the Treasury of the United States from the South. If we add Mr. Wilshire's scheme to "facilitate" claims by authorizing suits to be instituted in the United States Courts, and have a trial "by juries of the vicinage," and if we accept also Mr. Riddle's resolution that the testimony of "any reputable citizen" shall be sufficient to "effectually establish" a claim, we have certainly facilitated the work of "adjusting" the money out of the Treasury in a remarkable degree, without calling upon Gov. Tilden to veto the Riddle bill or to perform any other act equally distressing to his Southern supporters.

It is said that when Gov. Tilden's friends gathered around him and congratulated him upon his nomination at St. Louis, he said: "The people want reform—that's me;" or words to that effect. This may not be authentic, but it resembles the theory of the letter of last week, admitting the existence of a danger, but answering for the candidate himself: "Here am I. The country is safe with me. I will veto."

Too much depends here upon the one man power. Even if we might trust Gov. Tilden as far as he goes, we cannot afford to trust his party. It is the character of the party and not the will of the man that is important. I thought it pertinent in a former letter, to refer to Gov. Tilden's contempt, no longer ago than August last, for the self-imposed restraints upon candidates. He saw their futility then, though he asserts their sufficiency now. The people are likely to accept Gov. Tilden's cooler judgment as to the futility of such restraints; at any rate so far as he is himself concerned, and to restrain him from a position in which he at least could not prevent infinite mischief. The best and only complete security against Confederate war claims, is to put it out of the power of the Confederates, in the capacity of United States authorities for another term of four years, to pass upon them and pay them out of the National Treasury, or to bankrupt the country by war issues in time of peace of legal-tender paper to pay the claims in question and make money plenty. Mr. Riddle was telling the people of the Fourth Tennessee District, until he was visited by a phonographer, that Democratic victory meant the payment of the Southern war claims, and then there would be plenty of money and good times. Perhaps the people of New-York are not prepared to approve that programme. If they are not they have but one safe course, and that is to stop the Southern raid upon the Treasury where it is by defeating the Democratic Party.

As to the sense of safety that the country should feel under the promises of personal protection that Gov. Tilden has given, I quote from his Kent letter, dated Oct. 26, 1860, the following passage, which I think may be pronounced pertinent and instructive:

"What will Mr. Lincoln do? Can he be expected, as President, to understand the state of things in any other sense than that of his own partisan policy? Can he avoid the attempt to maintain the power of his party by the same means which will have acquired it? Can he emancipate himself from the dominion of the ideas, associations, and influences which will have accompanied him in his rise to power? Can he be expected to act in any new direction with sufficient breadth of view and firmness of purpose?"

The question, "What will Mr. Tilden do?" is not to be disregarded; but it is not the question of the day, and we should not permit it to become so. His veto might save the country, but we would prefer leaning upon a more certain support. In his Kent letter he said, after showing the peril of relying upon the possible policy of one man, "I cannot for one assent to the creation of such a state of things." We cannot do better than to apply this doctrine to the case before us; and I say of him, as he said of Lincoln, in concluding the letter from which we have been quoting, "defeat him and all our great interests and hopes are unquestionably safe." M. HALSTEAD.

NEW-YORK, October 29, 1876.

TILDEN'S REBEL CLAIMS LETTER.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Jeffersonian Democrat*, regards Gov. Tilden's rebel claims letter as ill-timed. It approves the letter, but says: "The agitation of payment of what the Radicals are pleased to term the 'Southern claims' has had the effect of drawing forth a letter from Gov. Tilden upon the subject. He certainly writes directly to the point and enunciates his position without equivocation. It may gain him some votes in the Northern States, and has already met with the approval of his own party journals and also the approbation of a large number of independent papers, yet we can not help considering its appearance unfortunate. We cannot safely allow any such license to candidates for the Presidency. The practice of long expositional letters of acceptance is a gross innovation and encroachment upon party discipline, but for a candidate, within a few days of an election, to rush into print, to define the position of himself or party upon a collateral or any other issue raised after the two parties have entered the canvass, is something so extraordinary, that it never occured before in the history of our politics.

BROWNLOW ON THE SOLID SOUTH.

In a recent issue of the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* ex-Senator Brownlow says: "The Democratic leaders, in spite of their hypocritical pretensions in platform and resolutions and letters of acceptance, have succeeded in making this a sectional contest again. The cloven foot will show itself, and their clamor for a united South has alarmed the conservative and independent elements of the North, who, however anxious to be rid of Republican rule under the present Administration, are unwilling to trust the Government of the Union in the hands of its foes. They begin to realize that Ben. Hill, of Georgia; ex-Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, and Congressman Goode, of Virginia, are true exponents of the spirit of the Democratic Party, and of what sort of administration may be expected of it, than any platform adopted to deceive. Hon. John Goode, of Virginia, in a recent speech, asked, 'Can you cast your vote for the man (meaning his Republican opponent) who sat in Congress in 1861 and voted men and money to aid in preserving the Union?' These men have grown desperate again. They do not love, but hate the Union with intense and undying hatred, and should they get possession of the Government they will throttle it. They will use all of its augmented powers to strengthen themselves in the South and compel the people of the North to reimburse them for their losses. They will reorganize the Supreme Court and have it declare the amendments unconstitutional, and will then demand compensation for their slaves. Failing in so decided a vote as will elect their Presidential candidate without a doubt, they intend to have a contest over the count of the electoral votes in Congress, and make the fight so hot as to kick up another civil war. Their hand was not more completely shown in the contest of 1860 than in that of 1876. It is written in the Book of Fate that the friends of the Union have got to whip these secessionists once more."

WHAT TILDEN WOULD GIVE US.

Gen. L. F. Ross, of Illinois, writes: "If we are to judge from the State action of the House of Representatives at Washington, we may expect if Tilden is elected to see the old tried and true officials of the Government dismissed from the service—the one-armed soldier, the maimed veteran who has been gaining a scant subsistence in some subordinate civil position, will be ordered to the rear. Rebels of the most offensive character will come to the front. Yes! Tilden would give us a change. We should get rid of the bad and corrupt men now in office, but with them would go all the good, and faithful and true men now in place or power, and in their stead get men without experience, without skill, mere partisan politicians. Between the two men, Gov. Hayes and Gov. Tilden, there is, to my mind, no comparison. One would give us a reformed public service, an administration in harmony and accord with the enlightened spirit of 1876. The other, a change without improvement, and an administration in unison with and conformity to the spirit of the gloomy past."

GOOD CHEER FROM COLORADO.

San Francisco papers print the following:

DENVER, Col., Oct. 9, 1876.

M. D. Boruck, Secretary Republican State Central Committee, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: Yours of the 29th ult. is at hand. I thank you for the notice at your hands of the Young Centennial State. "*We are a chicken,*" but we crowed on the 10th of October. The Legislature, which chooses the three Electoral votes, is elected by 2,500 majority. Our State ticket and member of Congress (the fight) is elected by over 1,000, and two United States Senators—glory "enough for one day!" Greeting to the Golden State, and may she keep her word good on the 7th of November for Hayes and Wheeler. Yours, for the right,

J. C. WILSON, Chairman.

THE CONTEST IN NEW-YORK.

THE OUTLOOK IN ONEIDA COUNTY.

VIGOROUS WORK LAID OUT FOR THE REST OF THE CAMPAIGN—THE CANAL BOARD PUTTING MEN TO VOTE—BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE CANVASS IN CHENANGO, OTSEGO, AND DELAWARE COUNTIES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

UTICA, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1876.

Oneida County is one of the old Republican strongholds that has been gradually undergoing political demoralization for the last three or four years, from causes which it is not necessary to inquire into at present, until now there are Democrats here who have the assurance to claim it as a Democratic county. There is no more ground for such a claim, however, than there would be for Republicans to claim New-York as a Republican city, because they sometimes elect a candidate there through the quarrels of their opponents. The fact is, there has been no means of ascertaining what the political sentiment of the county is at present, for the reason that there has not been a full vote polled within eleven and twelve hundred, during the last four years. The last time that anything like a full vote of the county was brought out, [1872] it gave a Republican majority of over three thousand. There have been some changes in the character of the population in several localities since that time, which tend to increase the Democratic strength, but there is good reason to believe that the Republican majority in the county, even now, is not less, on a square vote, than 2,000. The quarrels among Republicans have affected the majorities of that party on local candidates a great deal more than they have changed the sentiments of the people on the national issues that divide the two parties. If every vote was brought out, therefore, on the 7th of November the majority for Hayes and Wheeler would hardly be less than the figure above named. Very little has been done thus far, however, to bring out a full vote on the Republican side, and it is on this fact mainly that the Democrats base whatever hope they have. There is no county in the State where there appears to be so little activity on the Republican side, and so great activity on the Democratic, as Oneida. Senator Conkling's silence during the campaign has led many people outside of the county to attribute the fault to him, and it is certainly true that most of the office-holders in and around Utica, who are supposed to owe their appointments to him, are doing little, if anything, in this campaign, and have refused to subscribe any money to help carry it on. But so far as Senator Conkling is personally concerned, it is equally true that his silence is not of his own choosing, but is imperatively enforced by the condition of his health. The single speech he has made in this canvass, was made against the advice of his physicians, and he said last night that he certainly would not be able to make any more. His eyes are badly inflamed, his face is swollen, and he is compelled to spend much of his time in a darkened room, and to refrain from reading even the current news of the day. But in spite of the physical indisposition of the Senator, and the mental indisposition of his office-holding friends, the Republican canvass in this county is not wholly neglected, and, during the coming week, it promises to be very active. A movement is on foot to enlist the business men of the county in the campaign for Hayes and Wheeler, and it promises to be a success. They are becoming around here, as elsewhere, to the danger that threatens the peace and tranquility of the country, no less than the stability of its finances, from the success of the Democratic Party, and during the balance of the campaign they will make their influence felt. Several mass-meetings are to be held next week, with distinguished speakers from abroad, and the Republicans of Oneida are determined to make up by hard work from now till election day what they have lacked in the earlier part of the campaign. There is one Republican in the county, and he is ranked among the "Conkling men," who has worked hard from the start and deserves credit from Republicans everywhere. This man is Mr. Henry J. Cogeshall, of Sangerfield, who formerly represented the Southern District of Oneida in the Assembly. He is an eloquent and effective speaker, and has stumped the county nightly for the last month at his own expense. He ignores all talk about Conkling and Anti-Conkling, or any other feuds or divisions in the party, past or present, but keeps on working night and day for the cause of Republicanism. He has done pretty much all that has been done in this county, so far, to arouse the Republicans and revive something of the old-time enthusiasm among them. If all the Republicans were to follow his example they might hope for an old time majority. Hitherto the Democrats have had things so much their own way in the canvass here that they had come to resent it as an impertinence on the part of the Republicans to hold a public meeting. Hence the riot in Rome on Monday night last, when the Democratic rabble, in imitation of their Southern allies, undertook to break up a Republican meeting and to prevent the Boys in Blue from parading the streets. But they mistook the latitude for such a demonstration. New-York is not South Carolina, and even Democrats of the better class do not countenance the mob law and the interference with free speech in this State, which too many of them excuse in the South. The Rome riot will probably cost the Democratic Party 500 votes in this county. The Romans, however, are to be allowed one more chance to redeem themselves. The Republicans are to have a repetition of the meeting and the parade next Monday night, and the same speaker (District Attorney Tenney, of Brooklyn,) has consented to be present. The Boys in Blue are determined that free speech shall be maintained in Oneida County, and if the corner-loafers and scalawags of Rome interfere with them next Monday night, it will be at their peril.

The Democrats are making desperate efforts to carry Oneida County, or at least to keep down the Republican majority to the figures of the last three years, and they are receiving all the aid that Tilden and his "reform" Canal Board can give them. Upward of three hundred men have recently been put to work, (or rather they have been put to vote, for there is no work for them to do,) on the line of the Erie Canal in this county. They make a pretense of putting sods here and there on the banks of the canal in anticipation of a "break," and occasionally dig a ditch on some Democrat's land that is liable to be overflowed; but they really do nothing of any account, and the residents on the line of the canal all agree that there is no occasion whatever for their employment at this time, except it be to increase the vote for "Tilden and Reform." Every one understands that this is their mission, both here and on the Oswego Canal, and that it is simply a device to take money out of the State Treasury to buy votes for the Democratic ticket. The Democracy are making special efforts to elect their County Clerk and Sheriff in this county, and are understood to be willing to trade off votes for the Republican member of Congress in return for votes for their candidates for these offices. They are not particularly anxious to return Scott Lord to Congress, and could not do it if they were. Judge Bacon will be elected beyond question, and there is no occasion, therefore, for Republicans to trade votes to secure that result. The Republicans will also elect three out of the four Assemblymen from this county, which will be a gain of two over last year. R. N. Sherman, the Liberal, who carried the first district last year, did not get a renomination from the Democrats, very much to his chagrin. He professed not to be a candidate, after the manner of Seymour, and the Democrats, to his surprise, took him at his word, and nominated another man. James Corbett is the Republican candidate, and will be elected. In the Second District, the Republicans have nominated Everett Case, who will also be elected. The Third District is regarded as doubtful. The Republican candidate is Spencer J. Upson, an excellent man, who will give his Democratic opponent a hard race. In the Fourth District, the Republican candidate is J. Robert Moore, whose election is regarded as certain.

On the national and State tickets, the majorities of this county will depend largely on how the campaign is conducted between now and election. At present, the lowest estimate of Mr. Paddon, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and other leading Republicans, is 1,000 majority for Hayes and Wheeler, and the highest estimate 1,500. With a full vote out and an active energetic canvass during the next week, many believe that the majority might be increased to 2,000. The Democrats brag that they will get 700 majority in this county, which is, of course, the sheerest bosh.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

The Chairman of the Chenango County Committee, G. W. Glover, is confident that this county will do as well, if not better, than it did in 1872, when Gen. Grant's majority was nearly thirteen hundred. Last year the Republican majority was only 600, but, as in most other Republican counties, the vote was over one thousand five hundred less than in 1872. There has not been so active a campaign in many years in this county as the Republicans are making now, and the result will necessarily be a large increase in their majority. The candidate for Congress in this district, comprising Chenango, Otsego, and Delaware Counties, is Solomon Bundy, a lawyer of Oxford, Chenango County, and a very popular man. His election by a good majority is certain. The Republican nominee for Assembly in this county is J. F. Skillman, a worthy candidate, whose election is also assured.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

This county has for years been Democratic by majorities ranging from 40 in 1872 on the Presidential ticket, to 427 last year on the ticket for Secretary of State. This year the Republicans generally concede the county to Tilden by 300 to 400 majority, and the Democrats may possibly elect both of their Assemblymen, as they did last year, though that is by no means certain. The Republicans have put two good men in nomination—John K. Tyler in the First District, and Simeon Barnes in the Second—and there is a fair chance that one or both may be elected.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Well informed Republicans in this County say they will carry it for Hayes and Wheeler, and Morgan and Rogers, by 800 majority, and perhaps more. Last year the majority for Seward, Secretary of State, was 329, but there were nearly a thousand less votes cast than in 1872, when the majority for Gen. Grant was 1,013. The Republicans will elect their candidate for Assembly in the First District William G. Welch, and probably in the Second District, where James Oliver is the candidate. Last year the Democrats carried the Second District. The Republican candidates in both districts are new men, and said to be in every respect worthy of support.

GEN. HUSTED IN HERKIMER.

A MEMORABLE DEMONSTRATION—THE REPUBLICANS THOROUGHLY AWAKE AND CONFIDENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HERKIMER, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1876.

There was a large meeting of Republicans here last evening to hear Gen. James W. Husted. It followed closely upon an immense torch-light procession, and it was nearly 10 o'clock before Gen. Husted was introduced. He hurriedly reviewed a few of the important points of the campaign. He showed the danger of trusting to a party, with the record which the Democratic has given the world. Its latest candidate was in thorough sympathy with the worst spirit and purposes of the party. Mr. Tilden's claims of having reduced the debt of Herkimer and other counties were basely false. He had never saved one cent to any county in the State, and the reduction of taxes was solely due to the fact that Republican legislation had wiped out the bounty debt. It was nothing to Tilden's credit that this debt was finally extinguished during the first year of his administration. He had nothing to do with it. The Republican Party, not the Democratic, had always been the party of patriotism, honor, honesty, economy, and reform. The two parties were fully represented by their candidates. Gov. Hayes, the patriot, soldier, and statesman. Gov. Tilden, devoid of patriotism, a schemer in politics, and a man who has made his wealth by ruining his fellow-men. Gen. Husted then referred to the local issues and candidates, eulogising Hon. Myron A. Tucker, Member of Assembly from Herkimer, and asking the voters to return him.

Judge Yates, of Schenectady, then spoke, and the Glee Club gave some stirring campaign music. The demonstration was a notable one. It proved the people to be thoroughly awake to the importance of the coming election.

A WIDE-AWAKE ADDRESS.

CLOSING WORK OF THE CANVASS—WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ON ELECTION DAY AND THE WEEK PRECEDING.

The following excellent circular has been sent out by the Republican Committee of Essex County. The directions for the closing work of the canvass are terse and sensible:

SIR: We are now so near the day of election, it becomes necessary to look about us with reference to any campaign work that has not yet been done. We have had meetings and processions and speaking of the highest order. All have been enjoyable in the highest degree. Now for the closing labors of the campaign.

Your own common sense and sense of duty, sharpened by the perils of the hour, will suggest the necessary work and watchfulness, but the following points are submitted to your consideration as among those entitled to your highest regards:

1. There must be a carefully-prepared canvass in every election district in the county.

2. Every doubtful voter must be labored with.

3. A dozen active young men should be selected to visit every Republican voter during the week preceding the election, and urge upon him the importance of voting early.

4. Wagons should be provided to bring up the voters living at a distance from the polls. One active man in each school district with a little labor could so arrange it that no Republican voter need remain at home.

5. Fearless challengers should be stationed at every poll to challenge every doubtful vote.

6. Do not keep all your workers in a clump near the polls, but one or more stationed at every point of approach.

7. Every Republican elector in the county should resolve to vote before 12 o'clock. A good send-off is wonderfully exhilarating.

8. Every Republican who has not voted before 1 o'clock should be sent for. To render this work effective, it will be necessary to have a check list at every poll, and a dozen zealous Republicans on hand to go after the delinquents. One vote saved in this way in each election district in the State will make a difference of many thousands.

9. Keep your eye on your ballot until you see it deposited in the box.

☞ The Town Committee should invite an early meeting of a few active Republicans, to consider the means and adopt the necessary measures to get every Republican voter to the polls and to secure every doubtful vote.

If these things are attended to, Essex County will give a Republican majority of 1,300.

Oliver Abel, Jr., W. Lansing, Byron Pond, David Jones, Samuel Roos, James B. Ross, Thomas G. Shaw, County Committee.

OCT. 26, 1876.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE CLOSE OF THE CENTENNIAL.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY—PROGRAMME OF THE CLOSING EXERCISES—A MUSEUM AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART—A PERMANENT EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The arrangements for the celebration of the German-American day on Thursday contemplate a very full representation of the interior counties of the States. The Mayors of Lancaster, Harrisburg, Allentown, Reading, and Lebanon, have been requested to serve as members of the General Committee of Reception. A large committee is being organized for New-York City, of which Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer has been requested to act as Chairman. A committee of cooperation for Philadelphia has also been constituted, and the invitation to participate is addressed to all citizens and others of German descent, and all German organizations throughout the United States. The programme of the closing exercises on Friday, Nov. 10, is still in the hands of the special committee of

BATTLE OF WHITE PLAINS.

HOW THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY WAS OBSERVED.

THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A MONUMENT TO COMMEMORATE THE EVENT LAID—THE STORY OF THE BATTLE RE TOLD—CIVIC AND MILITARY EXERCISES.

In this year of Centennial observances, it seemed eminently proper that the Battle of White Plains should be duly commemorated. As a battle it was not of great account, but it had a special value in the fact that it illustrated forcibly the growing steadiness, discipline, and self-reliance of the American Army. Like the Battle of Harlem Plains, it was a check to the British pretensions, and went far to undo the demoralizing effects of the disastrous engagement on Long Island. The American troops engaged did not much exceed one thousand, exclusive of the Militia, whose service was not especially valuable, but they checked the British advance successfully, and fell back to the North Castle hills in good order. The British Army numbered thirteen complete regiments, the right wing being under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, and the left in charge of the Hessian, Gen. De Heister. The result was quite satisfactory, for although a portion of the Continental troops did not come up at the emergent requirement of the hour, others fought gallantly; and, better still, abundant confidence grew out of this spirited resistance to the foes of the young confederation.

g Saturday's celebration of this fight was characterised by much public spirit and patriotism. Party differences were entirely laid aside, and people who just now stand in strong antagonism met on common ground and agreed to forget their present issues, so that they might the better do justice to these century-old memories. The Westchester Historical Society had charge of the celebration, and conducted it admirably. The inclement weather interfered to some extent with the order of procedure, but no serious harm was done, and the enthusiasm of the people was not to be allayed by the drizzling rain which fell during the greater part of the day. It was on Chatterton Hill, which overlooks the pretty little village of White Plains, that the battle was most hotly waged, and here it was supposed that the commemoration would be most fitly held. A platform had been accordingly erected on the summit of the hill, and it was intended that the orator of the day, Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, should here deliver his address. But it rained so persistently that it would have been inexcusable to keep the people in front of the stand to listen to eloquence, no matter how fervid it might be or how laden with great memories, and so it was decided that the oratory should be bounded by the walls of the Court-house, a judicious resolve under the circumstances. There was accordingly some resemblance to the King of France's 40,000 men, who marched up the hill and then marched down again. But on the way down in this case an important ceremony was performed in the matter of laying the corner-stone of a commemorative monument. This was done by Major Gen. Husted, with full Masonic rites and observances.

White Plains was quite astir over the celebration. Its bunting out its flags freely, and business was for the season merged in pageantry and patriotism. The wet weather did not daunt anyone, and if some gay uniforms were a little bedraggled, nobody grudged the defilement of a little gold fringe or the soaking of some hundreds of blue jackets. About 1 o'clock a procession was organized in the Broadway of White Plains, and passing through Railroad avenue, it reached Chatterton Hill. Its aspect was chiefly military, but it had interesting civic features as well. The Eagle Troop of Cavalry of the National Guard of the State of New-York led the van, but militia cavalry is not usually imposing, and it wasn't so in this case. The infantry, consisting of a portion of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, under Col. Underhill, and a battalion of the Sixteenth Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Cooley, showed to better advantage. The military was in the leading division. The reviewing officer was Major Gen. Husted, who was attended by his staff. Col. Bodine was there, erect and stately as of old, and riding like a Centaur. The representatives of the Masonic Order followed in the next division, marshaled by Capt. George Vanderbilt, and then came the third division, which was altogether of a civic character. In this division was the orator of the day and invited guests, escorted by a body of men dressed in the uniform of the continental army. The county officers, Board of Supervisors, Westchester County Medical Society, Committee on Entertainment, Lyceum Club, Westchester County Historical Society, and citizens from town and county, halped to swell this division. The procession moved to the sounds of military music, and in a little while Chatterton Hill was reached. Here the scene was animated and spirited. Between processionists and spectators there were at least five thousand people taking part in the celebration. The proceedings here were, in the nature of a review, and at its conclusion the procession moved back over the same ground.

About half-way on the hill side is the site of the monument, the corner stone of which was yesterday laid in accordance with Masonic usages. The site is at the corner of Battle and Washington avenues. The base of the monument is a solid mass. The lower portion of the pedestal will be twelve feet square and will have a cannon on each corner. Three pieces were donated by Congress during its last session. The front of the monument will bear the inscription: "Battle of White Plains, October 28, 1776," and the rear of it will be inscribed as follows: "Erected by People of Westchester County, October 28, 1876." Upon this structure will be placed a lesser one, eight feet square, with bronze eagles at the corners, and from this there will be a shaft thirty feet high, with the Goddess of Liberty at the top. The entire height of the monument will be fifty feet. It will be built of granite which was found on the spot where the left wing of Washington's army was stationed. The Masonic ceremony of laying the corner-stone was in the usual form, and Gen. Husted supplemented it by some brief remarks proper to the occasion. Then the procession took its way to the Court-house, where the exercises of the day were brought to a conclusion. Hon. Edward F. Delancey presided. First, prayer was offered up by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., who is Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Masons, and the Chairman introduced the orator of the day as

Mr. Clarkson N. Potter commenced by reminding his hearers that they stood upon historic ground. Near that very spot, one hundred years ago, was waged the strife of battle. Close by were laid the bones of their fathers and of those who stood in conflict against them. He then gave a historic account of the battle which was fought on one hundred years ago, described the movements of the opposing armies after the battle of Long Island, and showed the progress which had been made by the American troops in all those soldierly qualities which crowned their efforts with ultimate success. He gave in brief the history of the Revolutionary War, describing the advances made by the people from complaint to resistance, from resistance to rebellion, from rebellion to revolution, and from revolution to national Government. Day by day, he said, the courage and determination of the Army rose with the crisis. They did well to recall those days. Independence was indeed a desperate venture. The country contained about three millions of people, scattered along the Atlantic sea-board. Behind them was a wilderness, unexplored and unknown. Canada, unfriendly, was on the north, and on the south was Spain, if not unfriendly, at least cold. The colonies were even divided among themselves, and sympathy with Britain was outspoken. In those days, when so much was heard of corruption, it was interesting, said Mr. Potter, to know how much people were then suspected of venality, and in this connection he quoted the utterances of Mr. Adams on the subject. And yet, he said, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labored, the people were all determined on resistance. There was no time for trifling, and there was no trifling. Through all their privations and disadvantages, they would listen to no terms from Gen. Howe short of independence. Mr. Potter next drew a picture of the contrast existing between the America of the present and of those days. The dangers which menaced their fathers came, he said, from without; those which threatened them came from within—the lust of wealth, the pride of power, the enervation of luxury. In conclusion, Mr. Potter pointed out the grave duties and responsibilities which belonged to so great a country as theirs. The world, he said, had a right to speak from a land so favored, the noblest influence and the most lofty example.

Hon. Chauncey N. Depew, in a brief but very bright and telling speech, moved a vote of thanks to the orator of the day. He laid especial emphasis on the fact that they met on common ground and shared common memories, and that on such occasions all party antagonisms and enmities were buried. He then formally moved a resolution to the effect that the thanks of the Westchester Historical Society be tendered to Mr. Potter, and that a copy of his address be requested, to be deposited in the archives of the society and for publication.

The resolution was carried by acclamation. Rev. Dr. Tyng then offered prayer and pronounced the benediction. This closed the exercises of the day.

THE PERIL IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Troy *Times* prints the following extract from a private letter written by a member of the Legislature of South Carolina to a relative in Troy:

"Oh, ——, your people at the North have no idea of the trouble we have gone through—I mean the colored people here. I tell you, if you were here and saw the preparation the white people are making, you would think of war at times. They have made an open declaration to kill all the leaders of our party here, and I tell you, a fellow in my fix about now don't know how long he has to live in this world. The times here are as if one was living on the frontier. I propose, God being my helper, to stand until there is nothing to stand to. We hope to carry our State. We can carry it if our people have a protection to vote. We look to the North to elect Hayes and Wheeler. I wish I was with you, if only for an hour, to tell you of the sufferings of our people. I suppose you have heard of the killing of several colored men on Saturday last. Oh, pray for us that God may deliver us from those who so meanly use us. Ask the prayers of God's people in our behalf every where. A man was killed yesterday who was a member of the Legislature with me."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 28.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$25,000 Tenn. 6s, old.	45	100 Cen. of N. J.	36
9,000 T. & W. 1st, Std. L. div.	70	10 do.	36¼
		200 do.	36
5,000 Ill. C. & St. L. 8s, Conv.	83	100 do.	36⅜
		100 Rock Island	102
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.	107⅞	9 Fort Wayne	102½
5,000 D., L. & W. 2d.	109½	600 Ohio & Miss.	11¼
3,000 No. Mo. 1st	98	50 Tol. & Wab.	8¼
7,000 M. & St. P. C. S. F.	87¼	300 do.	6⅝
1400 West. Un.	73⅞	1500 do.	6⅝
100 do.	73⅞	400 do.	6⅝
100 do.	73⅞	500 do.	6¾
1300 do.	73¾	100 do.	6¾
100 Erie	10⅞	400 do.	6⅞
100 Mich. Central.	50¾	200 do.	7
1400 do.	50¾	50 St. L. & I. M.	12¾
300 Lake Shore	61⅞	50 do.	13
1000 do.	61¾	100 Del., Lack. & W.	74⅞
200 do.	61⅝	500 do.	74¾
300 do.	61⅝	600 do.	74⅝
400 do.	61¾	100 do.	74½
800 do.	61¾	100 do.	74⅜
200 North-western	38½	100 do.	74¼
100 North-west. Pf.	61	1800 do.	74
100 do.	60⅞	600 do.	73⅞
200 St. Paul	25¾	100 do.	73¾
200 do.	25⅞	200 do.	73⅞
200 do.	25¼	400 do.	73⅜
100 St. Paul. Pf.	63⅜	1300 do.	73⅜
100 do.	56⅜	200 do.	73⅞
100 do.	56¼	200 do.	74
100 do.	56	100 Han. & St. Jo.	14½
400 do.	55⅞	100 do.	15
100 do.	56	100 do.	15¼
100 do.	55⅞	100 do.	15½
400 do.	56	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	28
1300 do.	56	100 do.	29

MONDAY, Oct. 30—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, was more favorable than generally anticipated, the surplus reserve showing a decrease of only $68,800. The changes in the statement are an increase of $121,800 in the legal-tender average, and of $254,400 in circulation, and a decrease of $5,915,200 in deposits, $2,127,900 in loans, and $1,669,400 in specie. The banks now hold $10,983,450 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last:

	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Oct. 30, '75.
Loans	$260,968,700	$259,840,800	$275,914,900
Specie	17,616,600	15,947,200	9,920,900
Legal tenders	48,740,200	48,862,000	53,435,400
Deposits	221,218,200	215,303,000	221,076,200
Circulation	14,836,700	15,091,100	17,997,700

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	Oct. 21.	Oct. 28.	Differences.
Specie	$17,616,600	$15,947,200	Dec. $1,669,400
Legal tenders	48,740,200	48,862,000	Inc. 121,800
Total reserve	$66,356,800	$64,809,200	Dec. $1,547,600
Res've requir'd aget. dep'sits	55,304,550	53,825,750	
Excess of reserve above legal requirem'ts	11,052,250	10,983,450	Dec. 68,800

The money market worked smoothly throughout, with the majority of call loans at 2½@3½ ₱ cent., though there were some transactions as low as 2, and some as high as 4 ₱ cent. In the discount market the prevailing rates were 5@6½ ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported an improved tone in both British consols and American securities, growing out of the prospect of a pacific solution of the Eastern question. Consols closed at 95⅜@95¾ for both money and the account, old 1865s at 103¼, 1867s at 108¾@108⅞, 10-40s at 108⅜, and new 5s at 106⅜. Erie was weak, especially the preferred, which closed at 17, against 18 last week. French rentes were higher, and closed at 105f. 32½c. The Bank of England lost £216,000 on balance during the week, while the Bank of France gained 16,508,000 francs, and the Bank of Germany 2,785,000 marks.

The peaceful character of the European dispatches had a tendency to weaken the gold market, and the price declined from 110 to 109⅝, with a subsequent partial recovery. Cash gold, after loaning as high as 1-64 ₱ cent. ₱ diem, became easy, and loaned at "flat" to 2 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and lower on a very limited demand. At the close actual business was done at $4 81¾@$4 82, and at $4 83½@$4 83¾ for prime bankers' 60-day and demand bills, respectively.

Government bonds during the week were in fair demand, and the dealings were caaracterized by a firm undertone. Prices closed at an advance of ¼@½ ₱ cent. over the final quotations of the previous Saturday. Railroad bonds were firm and in moderately good request. State bonds were steady.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was irregular, and operators seemed to be not a little puzzled in their efforts to determine the probable future course of values. Early in the week the confident hopes entertained that the railroad war was about to be settled tended to impart strength to the shares of the trunk lines. But, later, when appearances indicated that the amicable adjustment of differences so earnestly desired by stockholders was as distant as ever, and reports were current that some of the companies had made time bargains with shippers, which rendered it impossible for them to recede from their present attitude, a feeling of disappointment and despondency ensued, under the influence of which the early advance in prices was practically lost. The weakest stock on the list was St. Paul, which declined from 30 to 24¾ for the common, and from 61½ to 55¼ for the preferred, with closing sales at a trivial recovery. The decline in this stock was based on the serious falling off in earnings, and the failure of the wheat crop in the region traversed by the road. In sympathy with St. Paul, Northwestern was weak. The coal shares were also weak and lower. Western Union fluctuated between 71¾ and 74⅜, and closed at 73⅜. Hannibal and St. Joseph made a sharp advance, but closed at a reaction of about 1 ₱ cent. from the highest point. In the final dealings the general market was weak in tone.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Saturday, Oct. 30, '75.
American gold	110	109⅝	110¼
United States 5s, '81, coup.	114⅜	113⅝	117½
United States 5-20s, '67, C.	115⅝	115¼	121⅜
New-York Central	105⅝	104	104⅜
Rock Island	102⅝	101¾	103¾
Pacific Mail	25⅝	24⅝	40¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	30	24¾	34
Milwaukee & St. Paul. Pf.	62⅛	55¼	82½
Chicago & North-west	63	60	61¾
Chicago & North-west. Pf.	42⅛	37½	37
Chicago & North-west Pf.	64	60¾	50¼
Western Union	74⅝	71¾	75⅞
Union Pacific	63½	62	65⅜
Toledo & Wabash	7	5½	5¾
Del., Lack. & Western	79¾	73⅜	110½
New-Jersey Central	38	35	106
Del. & Hud. Canal	79¾	73⅜	120½
Morris & Essex	94⅛	94	103¼
Panama	125⅛	125	133
Erie Railway	11⅞	10¾	18⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	12	11⅜	16¼
C., C. & Ind. Central	4	4	4⅞
Harlem	138¼	132	132
Hannibal & St. Joseph	16⅜	14¾	19½
Hannibal & St. Jo. Pref.	31	27	22
Michigan Central	52	47⅝	62¼
Illinois Central	83¾	82¼	93
Missouri Pacific	4	3¾	10⅜

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 28.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	104¾	104¼	104½	104¾
Harlem	..	..	136	136
Erie	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10⅞
Lake Shore	62	61	61⅝	61⅞
Wabash	7	6¾	6⅞	7
North-western	38½	37½	38	38½
North-western Pref.	61½	60¾	60⅞	61
Rock Island	102	101¾	102	102¼
Fort Wayne	..	..	102	102½
Milwaukee & St. Paul.	26⅞	24¾	25⅜	25⅝
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	56⅞	55¼	55⅞	56⅜
Pittsburg	..	..	89½	90
Del., Lack. & Western.	75⅛	73⅜	73⅞	74
New-Jersey Central	36¼	35¼	36⅛	36¼
Del. & Hudson Canal	71	70½	71½	71⅞
Morris & Essex	94¼	94	93½	94¼
Michigan Central	51⅜	50¾	50⅞	51¼
Illinois Central	83	83	82½	83⅛
Union Pacific	64	62	61¾	62½
Missouri Pacific	4	3¾	3¾	4
C., C. & Ind Central	4	4	3⅞	4
Han. & St. Joseph	15½	14½	15⅜	15¾
Han. & St. Joseph Pf.	29	28	28¾	30
Ohio & Mississippi	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
Panama	..	..	127	..
Western Union	74¼	73½	73⅝	73¾
Atl. & Pac. Tel.	16	16	16	16½
Pacific Mail	25	24⅝	24¾	24⅞
Quicksilver	13	13	12⅜	14
Quicksilver Pref.	..	..	17	19½
Adams Express	..	..	108	109
Wells, Fargo & Co.	..	..	85¼	86
Am. Mer. Union Ex.	..	..	60¼	60¾
United States Ex.	..	..	59¼	60

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the Port of New-York, and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the return for the corresponding periods of last year:

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Week ending last Saturday	$2,901,031
Corresponding week last year	5,130,977
Since Jan. 1 this year	967,618,552
Corresponding period last year	277,076,958
Gold, Oct. 28, 1876	109¾
Gold, Oct. 30, 1875	110¼

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

Week ending last Tuesday	$3,678,068
Corresponding week last year	3,983,536
Since Jan. 1 this year	217,672,278
Corresponding period last year	205,602,077

EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Week ending last Saturday	$734,130
Corresponding week last year	498,859
Since Jan. 1 this year	41,126,711
Corresponding period last year	64,665,122

RECEIPTS FOR CUSTOMS.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,931,393
Corresponding week last year	1,922,557
Since Jan. 1 this year	85,845,957
Corresponding period last year	95,578,833

GOLD INTEREST PAID OUT BY THE SUB-TREASURY.

Week ending last Saturday	$836,547
Corresponding week last year	1,744,523
Since Jan. 1 this year	53,271,777
Corresponding period last year	46,647,037

The 7 ₱ cent. gold coupons of the Denver and Rio Grande (narrow gauge) Railway and the 6 ₱ cent. gold coupons of the Central Colorado Improvement Company, maturing Nov. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date as usual by Messrs. Rütten & Bonn, No. 52 Exchange place.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	3	Hides, bales	2
Beef-wax, pks	3	Leather, sides	3,170
B. E. Peas, bags	24	Oil, bbls	833
Beans, bbls	140	Spirits Turp., bbls	100
Cotton, bales	4,264	Crude Turp., bbls	14
Copper, bbls	1	Tar, bbls	7
Dried Fruit, pks	437	Pitch, bbls	2,314
Eggs, bbls	1,532	Resin, bbls	1,797
Flour, bbls	7,477	Whisky, pks	493
Wheat, bushels	53,400	Pork, pks	1,009
Corn, bushels	130,858	Beef, pks	3,668
Oats, bushels	45,351	Cut-meats, pks	532
Rye, bushels	20,900	Grease, pks	1,242
Malt, bushels	1,400	Lard, pks	347
Barley, bushels	81,056	Lard, kegs	4,671
Peas, bushels	126	Butter, pks	3,226
Grass-seed, bags	1,428	Cheese, pks	90
Flax-seed, bags	995	Tallow, pks	476
Oat-meal, bbls	200	Peanuts, bags	605
Corn-meal, bags	100	Starch, pks	91
B. W. Flour, pks	6	Tobacco, hhds	564
Corn-meal, bbls	20	Tobacco, brs. & cs.	425
Hemp, bales	38	Whisky, bbls	245
Hops, bales	511	Wool, bales	

COFFEE—Steady, but quiet to-day. Sales, 3,638 bags Rio, by the Tycho Brache, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been less active for early delivery, the further advance claimed of 1-16c. ₱ lb. operating against free purchases. Ordinary quoted at 9¾c.; Low Middling, 10½@10⅝c.; Middling, 11 1-16c.@11¼c.... Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,205 bales, of which 360 bales were on last evening, including 270 bales to shippers, 805 bales to spinners, and 130 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery, business has been moderate at firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last, of 10,600 bales, of which 3,300 were on last evening, and 10,300 bales to-day, with 1,100 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with October options closing at 11 3-32c.@11⅜c.; November, 11¼@11⅜c.; December, 11 1-32c.@11⅜c.; January, 11 17-32c.@11 9-16c.; February, 11¾c.@11 25-32c.; March, 11 31-32c.@12c.; April, 12 5-32c.@12 3-16c.; May, 12 11-32c.@12⅝c.; June, 12 5-32c.@12 9-16c.; July, 12 11-16c.; August, 12 ———; 12 9-16c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of 1-16c.@3-32c. ₱ lb., closing barely steady.... The receipts at this port to-day were 4,264 bales, and at the shipping ports 28,201 bales, against 26,268 bales same day last week.... The exports were 6,071 bales, including 7,997 bales to Liverpool, 75 bales to Antwerp, 210 bales to Rotterdam, 80 bales to Hamburg, and 539 bales to Bremen.... The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 251,743 bales, of which 196,980 bales were sent to British ports, and 91,833 bales to the continent.)

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Strict Ordinary	9½	9½	9½	9½
Good Ordinary	10	10	10	10
Strict Good Ord.	10¼	10¼	10 5-16	10 5-16
Low Middling	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	10¾
Strict Low Mid.	10 13-16	10 13-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Middling	11 1-16	11 3-16	11¼	11¼
Good Middling	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Good Mid.	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	11⅞	12	12⅛	12⅛
	12 9-16	12¾	12⅞	12⅞

Stained.

Good Ordinary	8⅞	Low Middling	9⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	9½	Middling	10⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—A restricted business was reported in State and Western Flour, which, under rather more urgency of offering, was thought somewhat essential as to values. Export dealings were mainly in brands—chiefly of City Mill product—suited to the West Indies.... Sales have been reported, since our last, of 13,600 bbls., including Superfine at $3 50@$5 75, chiefly Extras at $4@$4 75; very poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 25@$4 25, mostly at $3 65@$4 15; very poor to choice Superfine Western, $4 35@$5, mostly at $4 65@$5 for fair to choice; good to very good Extra State, $5 30@$5 45, very good to strictly choice do. at $5 45@$5 85; City Mill Extras, shipping grades, $5 30@$6 35, mainly at $6 20@$6 35, for the West Indies; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 25@$5 45; very good to very choice do., $5 45@$5 85; round-hoop Ohio shipping at $5 15@$5 75, mainly at $5 40@$5 80; and other grades within the previous range.... Included in the sales have been 3,250 bbls. shipping Extras, mostly of which the brands are not stated, 1,000 bbls. Minnesota straight Extras, 1,150 bbls. do. patent do.; 1,100 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment; these mainly at $5 75@$6 25,) 400 bbls. Superfine, 600 bbls. No. 2 at quoted prices.... Southern Flour dull and about as last quoted.... Sales, 900 bbls.... Of Rye Flour, 425 bbls. sold, in lots, at $4 70@$5 10 for good to very choice superfine State and Pennsylvania.... Of Corn-meal, 675 bbls., including Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 85@$3; Brandywine, in lots, at $3 40.... Corn-meal, in bags, in fair demand at $1@$1 35 ₱ 100 lb.... Of the sales were 1,950 bags coarse, mostly on the basis of $1 09 for City Mills. Buckwheat Flour in request at from $3 50@$3 90 for good to very choice State and Pennsylvania.

GRAIN—In the Wheat line, business was quite limited to-day, with prices however quoted somewhat steadier on the better qualities, the inferior of which were very moderate. Most of the trade of the day was in Spring grades, for export account.... Sales have been reported at 84,000 bushels, including New White State, about 2,000 bushels at $1 35; good to prime new No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 26@$1 27; New-York No. 2 Spring at $1 25; do. No. 3 do. at $1 20; old No. 2 Milwaukee do., in lots, at $1 19@1 22; No. 3 Milwaukee do., now and old, $1 20; No. 3 Chicago Spring, old and new, at $1 16@$1 20; old No. 2 Milwaukee do., in lots, at $1 19@1 22; No. 3 Milwaukee do., now and old, $1 20; No. 3 Chicago Spring, old and new, at $1 16@$1 17; and ungraded Spring at $1 15@$1 20.... Corn quoted a shade firmer on rather limited offerings of prime, but less active.... Sales have been reported since our last of 117,000 bushels, including ungraded sailing vessel Mixed Western at 59c.@59½c.; very choice do. at 60c.; Kansas do., 59½c.; ungraded steamer Mixed do., 58c.@58½c.; New-York No. 1, 3,000 bushels, in car lots at 59½c.; New-York Mixed at 58½c.@59c.; New-York steamer Mixed, 58½c.; New-York Low Mixed at 58c.@58½c.; Western Mixed at 60c.@61c.; Yellow Southern, from dock, at 58c.... And for forward delivery, prime sailing vessel Mixed Western, for November, quoted nominally at 59½c.@60c., on, however, a very dull market.... Of Rye, as to new, in parcels, 1,000 bushels reported sold at 75c.... Of Barley, sales were reported of about 8,000 bushels fair six-rowed State at 85c.; a car load of fancy do. at $1; and 17,000 bushels Canada East at $1 10; market dull and heavy.... Of Peas, and Buckwheat, essentially as last quoted.

Old Oats were quite active at steady prices, a cargo of 100,000 to 110,000 bushels good No. 2 Chicago, in store, having been taken at 46c. ₱ bushel, for shipment by steam to Cairns; and 30,000 bushels new Chicago Oats, in store, were also reported sold at 47c. for home use. New Oats were quiet at about previous prices.... Sales reported of 41,000 bushels, including new White Western, in lots, at 43@45c., as to quality, mostly at 43c.@43½c.; new White State at 46c.@50c., chiefly at 48c.@49c.; new Mixed Western 32c.@41c., as to quality, mainly at 33c.@38c.; New-York No. 2, 37c., bid; New-York rejected at 31½c.; new Mixed State at 44c.@48c. for part to arrive, none of which about 20,000 bushels prime at 47c.@47½c.

....Hay and Straw and Feed as last quoted.... New crop Clover-seed in fair demand, with prime Western to arrive, quoted at 15c., as nominal; and 15c. for State.... Timothy in request at $2@$2 05 for round lots. Sales reported of 800 to 1,000 bags.... Other Seeds dull; quoted as before.... The week's export clearances of breadstuffs from this port were 119,744 bbls. Flour, 666,983 bushels Wheat, 218,561 bushels Corn, 49,577 bushels Rye, and 26,390 bushels Peas.

HIDES—Have been quoted strong in price on reduced offerings and an active inquiry.... The week's receipts have been 3,202 hides and 201 bales do.; sales, 47,275 hides and 450 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andrews, 11,000 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21½ to 22¾ lb., part at 20½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 10,820 Dry Bogota, 21 to 22 lb., at 18c.@20c., and 2,410 Dry Central American, 19 to 20 lb., at 18c.@19c., gold; 3,200 Dry Truxillo, 17 lb., at 17½c., gold; 1,810 Dry Mexican, 21 to 23 lb., at 16c.@17c., gold, 60 days, selected; 1,805 Dry Texas, 21 to 24 lb., part at 17c.@18½c., currency, selected; 300 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lb., private terms; 615 Dry-salted Matamoros, 50 lb., at 17c., currency, cash, selected; 1,320 Dry-salted Texas and Western, private terms; 700 Wet-salted California, 45 lb., and 700 Wet-salted Texas, 60 to 65 lb., on private terms; 1,925 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 9c., currency, cash; 350 bales dry Buenos Ayres, 20 lb., and 100 bales Calcutta Cow, also on private terms.... Stock in first hands today 31,700 Hides and 17 bales do., against 200,000 Hides and 1,093 bales do. same time last year.... The stock now here in first hands includes only 30,000 Dry Southern Kips, 1,900 Dry Montevideo Kips, 3,200 Dry Orinoco, 3,700 Dry Central America, Ecuador, &c., 5,000 Dry Bogota, 4,600 Dry Mexican, 10,000 Dry Texas, Western, and Southern; 17 bales Calcutta Cow.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more sought after and quoted strong on the basis of $1 10 for common, good Strained, per 280 lb. Sales for Wilmington delivery of 3,500 obls., part Strained, at $1 05, with freight for Cork and orders at 6s.... Tar and Pitch as last quoted.... Spirits Turpentine unusually active, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close decidedly firm at 36c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 650 bbls. at 36c. And for Wilmington delivery, of two cargoes at 33½c., and 700 bbls. on private terms.

OILCAKE—Has been quite steady to-day after, with Western, in bags, quoted at $38 50@$39, currency.... Exports for the week, 3,491 pks.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very limited request, with Crude quoted nominal at 12c. in bulk, and 16c. in shipping order.... Refined generally quoted at 26c., from refiners.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 30c. @31c. for Standard.... Naphtha at 14c.... At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 26c.... At Baltimore, early delivery, at 26c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been held higher for early delivery, but has been rather quiet.... Sales reported since our last, for early delivery, 150 bbls. Western Mess, for shipment, at $18.... Other kinds in moderate demand; 150 bbls. Prime Mess sold at $18 50, with Extra Prime quoted $14.... And for forward delivery, Western Mess was in moderate demand; quoted for October, up to $13 20 bid, and $18 50 asked; seller the remainder of the year at $15 05c.@$15 90c.; January at $15 65c.@$15 90c.....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request, with 6¾c. quoted at 6¾c.@8c.; light Pigs at 8⅛c....Cut-meats have been rather more sought after at former rates. Sales include 16,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 16 to 11 lb., at 9¼c.@ 10¾c.; and 125 boxes Clear Bellies, part at 10¼c. @10¾c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk within our previous range....Of Bacon, sales for Western delivery were reported of 550 bxs. Long and Short Clear, part at 8¼c.; and 200 bxs. do., December, at 7¾c.; market weaker.... Western Steam Lard has been less active for early delivery, at variable rates, closing about steady....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 150 bbls. prime old, at $9 95@$10, and 250 bbls. new or old, to arrive first week in November, at $9 90.... And for forward delivery, Western Steam was also less freely dealt in; quoted at the close, for October, nominal; November, $9 80; December, $9 75@ $9 77½; seller the remainder of the year, nominal; January at $9 80@$9 82½, and February at $9 90@ $9 92½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 250 tcs., December option, at $9 77½; 5,500 tcs. January, at $9 82@$9 85; and 1,750 tcs., February, at $9 87½@$9 90....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been inactive; quoted at $8 75; sales, 80 tcs....And No. 1 quoted at 8¾c.; sales, 30 tcs....Refined Lard has been in quite moderate request; quoted for the Continent, on the spot, at $10 43¾; for November; December and January nominal, and the West Indies at $9 62½.... Sales, 200 tcs. for the West Indies on private terms, and 150 tcs. for South America at $10 75....Beef and Beef Hams quoted without important change. Sales, 80 bbls. choice Western Beef Hams at $20....A generally slow movement has been reported in Butter, with prices ruling in favor of purchasers, on other than the finest makes of State, which, from scarcity, hold their own well as to values....We quote State, fair to choice pails, at 28c.@37c.; do., tubs, fair to fancy, at 26c.@ 33c.; do., Welsh tubs, do., firkins and half firkins, fair to strictly fancy, 25c.@33c.; Western, pails, fair to fancy, at 25c.@34c.; do., tubs, common to to strictly choice, 17c.@25c.; do., fair to strictly prime Yellow, in firkins, 18c.@20c.... A moderately active inquiry has been noted for cheese, which has been quoted firm for strictly choice and fancy makes; otherwise, weak and irregular....We quote State Factory at from 11¾c. @13¾c. for fair to fancy, the latter an extreme; 9c.@11¾c. for fair to fine, and at 5c.@ 8c. for Skimmed; and Western Factory at 9c.@ 12c. for fair to strictly fancy; State, dairy-made, fair to choice, 7c.@11½c....Eggs have been more sought after, and quoted firmer, on restricted offerings of really desirable lots....We quote fresh Eggs within the range of 25c.@29c. for ordinary to strictly fancy. The main dealings have been in round lots of good to strictly choice at from 28c.@28c.

....Tallow has been in good demand at very firm prices; sales, 175,000 lb., good to choice, at 8¾c.@ 9c....Stearine quiet, with Western, in tcs., quoted at $10 25@$

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Forbidden Fruit—Mr. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Ella Germon.

ARLO'S GARDEN.—Baba—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss Minnelli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Sardanapalus—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Life—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Fawcett, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—The Two Orphans—Mr. C. Therne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. Barnum's Museum, Circus, and Menagerie.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

PARK THEATRE—Tom Cobb and Adam and Eve.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Minstrels.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL—Annual Exhibition of Art, Science, and Mechanics.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings. Day and evening.

EAGLE THEATRE—Minstrelsy, Comedy, Burlesque.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Grand Novelty and Variety Entertainment.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Variety Entertainment.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Minstrelsy, Farces, and Negro Comicalities.

KEILY & LEON'S HALL.—Minstrelsy and Comicalities.

CHICKERING HALL—Readings by Martin F. Tupper.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned merchants, bankers, and business men of New-York, respectfully submit the following statements for the information of all parties interested therein:

In 1865, Aug. 31, the National Debt reached its maximum amount.....	$2,756,431,591 43
Reduced June 30, 1876, to..	2,099,439,344 99
A reduction, during this period of eleven years since the war of.....	$656,992,246 44
The annual interest charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, was.....	133,067,741 69
For the past year, ending June 30, 1876.....	100,243,271 23
A reduction in the annual interest charge since 1866 of.....	32,824,470 46
The annual expenditures of the Government in 1876, as compared with 1866, show a reduction of.....	262,349,619 66
And in Federal taxation more than.....	$300,000,000 00

Other great results of this financial policy have been that, despite an indebtedness of more than two thousand millions, and while diminishing taxation, the credit of the country has been raised to the unprecedented point, that its four and a half per cent. bonds, issued in redemption of the six per cents, have been selling rapidly, at home and abroad, above par in gold; and the Government has been enabled every year since 1866, not only to keep within its income, but to apply an average annual sum of $56,742,284 20 toward the payment of its indebtedness.

A careful consideration of these results of judicious management of the National Treasury during Republican administration of the Government, induces the undersigned to express their confident belief that a continuation of the same general policy which has so well sustained our commercial honor, and aided so powerfully in the preservation of the Union itself, would be best promoted by the election of Gen. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES and WILLIAM A. WHEELER to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

JAMES LENOX,	E. D. MORGAN & Co.
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,	J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	MARSH'LL O. ROBERTS
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	C. L. TIFFANY,
J. D. VERMILYE,	GEORGE S. COE,
R. LENOX KENNEDY,	A. A. LOW,
MORTON, BLISS & Co.,	GEO. CABOT WARD,
DREXEL, MORGAN & Co.,	WILLIAM H. MACY,
JOHN A. STEWART,	WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	CYRUS W. FIELD,
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	B. G. ARNOLD & Co.,
JAMES BROWN,	JOHN W. ELLIS,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	C. E. DETMOLD,

JOHN C. HAMILTON.

The Democratic plan to carry this City—and with it the State—by fraud, is not likely to succeed. Its authors have already lost confidence in it, and have shown much hesitation in pushing it to completion. The last day's registration, on Saturday, fell short of the figures which the Democratic leaders had fixed upon by at least 16,000. The measures taken by the proper authorities to prevent the casting of the fraudulent vote which has been arranged for in the registration are very complete, and it will be dangerous for any man to offer a vote in this City who is not entitled to one. The fellows who had undertaken the voting begin to see this, and are, in the slang of their own class, "weakening." The State, outside of New-York and Kings, has given a Republican majority of over 50,000 three times within eight years. In the last Presidential year it gave us 80,000. If it will do its best to reach that figure this year, we shall carry the State by a handsome majority. Let us have the full vote of the interior, and the City Democrats shall not overcome it.

Further developments of the infamous plot of the Pennsylvania Democrats show that the New-York party managers participated in it. To print fifty thousand fraudulent tax receipts, it was necessary to secure a peculiar water-marked paper. This was finally manufactured in Connecticut, and the desired article is said to have been produced by the assistance of the Democratic "Literary Bureau" in Liberty street. The package was taken from a hotel in Cortlandt street New-York, and was seized when in the hands of two members of the Democratic Executive Committee of Philadelphia, one of the rascals being Treasurer of that concern. This conspiracy was designed to carry Pennsylvania for SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the "Reform" candidate of the Democracy. The evidence of intended fraud is so clear, complete, and conclusive that the question of guilt admits of no debate. The only missing links are those which connect the several culprits together. Two Democratic committeemen are caught with the forged papers in their possession. They have accessories, and to find and punish them as they deserve is the next duty of the authorities. An enormous crime has been prevented. The consequences of this discovery must fall upon the plotters.

Mr. GEORGE BLISS, United States Attorney for the Southern District, in a second letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, calls attention to a significant weakness in Mr. TILDEN'S explanation of his income tax. Mr. TILDEN, through SINNOTT, undertook to tell the public why he had not made any returns for certain years. He had "good and honorable reasons." There were "difficulties incident to attempting a specific statement." He preferred to be "exempted from adjudicating on the facts and the law. * * * The law was unsettled." "It was not agreeable to make a return on a doubtful or disputed theory or in contradiction of even unmeritorious claims made in behalf of the Government." With such an array of reasons, Mr. TILDEN could not bring his sensitive mind to make any return for 1864, nor for 1865, nor for 1866, nor for 1867. But in 1868 he suddenly overcame all his "difficulties," concluded to "adjudicate on the facts and the law," and found it entirely "agreeable" to make a return. He declared that his taxable income was $14,364. Then he again succumbed to his scruples, and allowed the Assessor to tax him as he would, and paid the penalty without wincing. For the explanation of this eccentricity it is vain to go to Mr. TILDEN or Judge SINNOTT. It is supplied, however, by Mr. BLISS, who points out that in 1868 there was a change in the Assistant Assessor's office, and Mr. TILDEN was obliged to show the new man about how much he ought to be assessed at.

The "Bureau" is busy circulating reports of what is thought of the situation in New-York by various prominent Republicans. Whenever any of our friends hear that any well-known Republican "gives up New-York," it may be set down as coming from the Bureau, and as false. The Republicans of the interior have only to get out their full vote and New-York is as safe as Vermont.

The efforts of the proper authorities to ferret out cases of illegal naturalization and registration have frightened the repeaters, but they have fired the editorial heart. As a rule, no mention of the supposed politics of the supposed offenders has been made. It is simply said that these frauds are going on, and that similar frauds are intended. The Democrats take alarm at once, as though they knew that the bogus voters were all prepared in the Democratic interest. An attempt to defend the ballot-box is called "terrorism," and the publication of lists of names and residences of men of straw is denounced as an "attempt to terrify voters." It is notoriously impossible in this Democratic City to deprive any Democrat of his vote so long as he has a shadow of a right to cast it. But the preparations made to prevent fraudulent voting will, it is hoped, be effectual in every case where men attempt to cast a ballot without a legal right. Hence, the frantic howls of the Democrats. It is a great pity that the mild-mannered and timid youth of Mackerelville and Cow Bay, and the curled darlings who have just come in from the poultry-yards and hay-stacks of the rural districts should be so easily scared by the announcement that we intend to have a fair election. But this is just the sort of "terrorism" that makes fraudulent voting difficult.

Minister WASHBURNE has promptly called the attention of the French Government to the monstrous and improbable falsehood published in the Paris *Figaro* as statements from M. DU SOMMERARD, Chief Commissioner of France to the Centennial Exposition. These allegations would have been bad enough to bear if they had been made by a private visitor from abroad. But they are printed in a letter which professes to have been written by M. DU SOMMERARD himself to a friend in Germany. Speaking by authority, the writer declares that the Americans have tried to burn the French exhibits; that the Centennial policemen are chosen from the worst elements of our population; that there is a combination of judges to shield those who rob the exhibitors, and that American society is generally corrupt and debauched. This is a tolerably heavy indictment. It is too obviously calumnious to accomplish any evil purpose. Nevertheless, the writer, who is an official under the control of the French Government, should be recalled or severely censured. It is barely possible that the letter is a forgery. Certainly it is difficult to understand how a person of M. DU SOMMERARD'S standing could have penned such atrocious slanders.

In the matter of challenging votes on election day, it has been said that Republicans lack that "staying" quality which is so requisite to complete success. It is not an agreeable duty. The gentry usually intrusted by the Democrats with looking after the interests of the party at the polls are not apt to be as civil and polished in demeanor as—the editor of the *World*, let us say. And it is not surprising that the honest men put on guard grow weary of the blackguardism and vulgarity which they are often compelled to encounter at the voting-places. If they become discouraged, and drop out of the line of defense before night, the enemy have gained their object, and the crime against the ballot becomes easy. This year the preparations for fraudulent voting by the Democrats have been so open and conspicuous that especial patience and persistence, as well as vigilance, on the part of Republican challengers is needed.

We call the especial attention of our readers to Mr. STOUGHTON'S admirable letter, in another column, on Mr. TILDEN'S rash and frightened announcement regarding Southern claims. Mr. STOUGHTON shows why MR. TILDEN could not carry out his promises if he would, and why his promises are to be distrusted, even if he were able to carry them out. His letter is very clear and convincing.

THE GREAT ISSUES.

Little time now remains for argument. Nearly all that has been heard from the beginning of the canvass has been on one side. The Democrats set out with a declaration of their purpose to wage an aggressive campaign. They have had no leisure for the fulfillment of their promise. Throughout, they have been on the defensive. The political, professional, and private record of their Presidential candidate has kept in constant exercise their apologetic skill, and they have had neither heart nor opportunity for going much beyond it. All else they have contrived to do has been to stimulate a vague desire for change, by methods which have only alienated from them still further the respect and confidence of the community. They have insulted its intelligence by attributing to partisan causes financial and business difficulties that are universal in their operation; and they have utterly failed to meet the allegations which have been preferred against the character of their candidate, and the principles, tendencies, and tactics of their own party. Leave out of the account the demand for change, which the Democrats have fostered, and what have they contributed to the canvass of which the thoughtful citizen can take cognizance? Even this demand has reacted prejudicially to themselves. It has called the conservative, reasoning forces of the country into play; and these are enlisted on the side of the Republican party.

The changes involved in Democratic success would be tantamount to revolution. They are not reforms; they are a reversal of the policy deliberately sanctioned by the loyal people of the Union, a restoration to power of classes and interests diametrically opposed to the established results of the war; a reopening of questions which the stern logic of the war closed, and a general unsettling of affairs on whose quiet development depends the return of peace and prosperity. The scope and danger of these tendencies were at first imperfectly realized. As they gradually became apparent, the issues of the contest assumed specific form, and to-day are clear and well understood. They may be classified as sectional, financial, and commercial. They have a direct bearing on the national credit, the debt, the currency, the taxation, the administration of the Government. Indirectly, they foreshadow fresh strife between North and South, a renewal of business alarm and disaster, a disturbance of values, and a destruction of confidence, the consequences of which it would be difficult to exaggerate.

The choice is not simply between one party and another. It is a choice between the principles which assailed the Union and the principles which saved it; between men who were rebels and men who were loyal and true; between the policy that regards reconstruction as an accomplished fact and the policy that would undo reconstruction and invest its enemies with power; between repudiation and good faith; between rag money and resumption of specie payments; between the payment of rebel claims and the expansion of the subsidy system for the benefit of the South and steady resistance to these attacks upon the Treasury; between panic and returning business and industrial activity; between peace endangered and peace made sure. The alternatives are too well defined to be mistaken. The considerations they open out extend far beyond the ordinary partisan range. They appeal to multitudes not usually concerned in party conflicts, and invest the struggle with an importance not possessed by any election since the suppression of the rebellion.

Of the appreciation of this fact there could be no more striking evidence than the array of names attached to the document addressed to Mr. EVARTS, which we print in another column. Not for years has there been a more significant combination of wealth and financial knowledge, of mercantile character and enterprise, of the various elements which make New-York the great City it is, than has been called forth by the perils of the present crisis. It is only necessary to glance at the list to discover how profound is the apprehension awakened by the mere probability of Democratic victory, and how intimate is the alliance between the conservative forces of finance and commerce and the essential elements of Republican strength.

Not less expressive are the terms in which the address is couched. It tells of the fear that "the repose of the country," its good name, and the fundamental conditions of its prosperity "are being gravely endangered, while the people are beguiled into a sense of security, by unfounded representations, and promises" on the part of the Democrats. Mr. AUGUST BELMONT'S delusive assurances are set aside as at variance with undoubted facts. Eighteen bank Presidents, the leading mercantile firms of the city, and capitalists with Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR at their head, all agree in declaring in effect, that the Democratic Party as now constituted is inimical to the public credit and dangerous to the public peace. Before this declaration of opinion Mr. BELMONT as a financial authority, sinks into obscurity. The experience, the wealth, and the character of the City are against him, and against Mr. TILDEN, on the financial issue—the paramount issue in this contest. And the reasons assigned are beyond dispute. The Democratic Party is identified with the rebellion and the principles which gave it life. The advent of that party to power would be the precursor of Southern claims for compensation to an extent that would jeopardize the solvency of the National Treasury and entail upon the tax-payers burdens that could not be borne. The radical change in the policy of the Government which the election of Mr. TILDEN would imply would, in the judgment of our most distinguished citizens, not only impair the credit of the Government at home and abroad, and postpone indefinitely the resumption of specie payments, but would also "endanger in the future our peace and prosperity." To this testimony there can be no answer. It is a protest against Mr. TILDEN and his false pretenses which every solvent man in the land will know how to value

Even more remarkable than this address to Mr. EVARTS is the statement we print in a preceding column. We refer to the exhibit of what has been accomplished by the Republican Party in regard to the reduction of debt, the reduction in the interest charge, and in Federal taxation during the period which has elapsed since the war. To these evidences of the wise management of the Treasury under Republican administration is added, as still further proof, the progress made in the funding of the debt at rates of interest which only implicit faith in the Republican policy could make possible. On this basis the election of the Republican candidates is urged. And urged by whom? By JAMES LENOX, who, never until now, affixed his name to a political appeal; by JOHN JACOB ASTOR, and by MOSES TAYLOR, who until now have voted with the Democratic Party; by WILLIAM E. DODGE, and others, who, like him, have held independent positions; by merchants, bankers, and business men of the same high standing in the community, who, with them, realize the momentous nature of the issues involved in this contest for the Presidency.

BENEFITS OF REAL REFORM.

We have of late devoted considerable space to the discussion of civil service reform, in the belief that it is a question in which all thoughtful and patriotic men feel a deep interest, and that it will be one of the cardinal features of the policy of the Administration of President HAYES. It may be worth while to sum up its principal advantages, which are more numerous and far-reaching than those who have but superficially studied the subject suppose.

Its first and most palpable effect would, of course, be the improvement of the *personnel* of the service. However great the differences of opinion may be as to the utility and efficiency of examinations as tests of the relative merit of applicants, there can be no question that an impartial system of examination would produce better results than the present hap-hazard method of selection. Even if the examinations should not weigh all of the qualifications of the candidates, they would certainly furnish some guarantee of fitness, whereas the present system furnishes none at all. The usefulness, past or prospective, of the applicant to the politician who recommends him, not his ability to perform the duties of the place, is now the controlling consideration in appointments. Examinations would at least test the ability of the candidate to do some of the essential things required of the employes of the Government—to write a decent letter or add a column of figures correctly, for example—whether they proved other qualifications or not. Grant that they are not a perfect method of selection, that they sometimes give superficial glibness an advantage over solid but modest merit, they would at least secure some good qualities. They are not to be compared with an ideally perfect system such as never has and never can be secured, but with the notoriously vicious system which has so long prevailed. Their adoption would not stand in the way of a better system, should one ever be devised. When given a practical turn and supplemented with probationary trial at the desk, as they were under the rules devised by the late commission, they secure, as experience proved, an immeasurably higher order of capacity and intelligence than had ever before been brought into the service. Whether or not they secured the highest order of talent that the salaries would command may be discovered when administrative agencies anywhere reach ideal perfection, not before.

But even if such a system did not provide better capacity at the outset, it would secure better service in the long run by giving permanency and stability to the positions in the civil service, and so gathering the benefits of training and experience. One of the greatest curses of the system of purely political appointments is that it keeps the service in a continual turmoil of change. Every incoming Congressman of the party in power demands his share of the patronage to reward his followers or gratify his own thirst for power. If he is influential or importunate enough, his demand is complied with, and the rolls are scrutinized time and again to spy out the names of those whose influence has grown stale, or whose political fealty is doubted, in order that they may be thrust out to make places for his adherents. When, in the mutations of politics, he falls from power, his appointees are exposed to the same fate, and so the service is kept in a state of perpetual change, uncertainty, and apprehension.

But in our opinion, the improvement of the civil service would not be the only, or even the chief, benefit springing from civil service reform. So far as such an improvement should directly affect the people, it would be in the saving of expense resulting from increased efficiency in the public servants. The only direct effect of the employment of one competent clerk to do the work of three incompetents would be the saving of the salaries of two of the displaced clerks. But it would be a very inadequate and superficial view of the matter which should consider this to be the sole advantage of the change in the methods of appointment. The indirect benefits would be vastly greater. The chief of these would be the destruction of the power of politicians to use the public service for their own selfish ends. The most dangerous effect of the spoils system is that it enables the men who have obtained control of the patronage to surround themselves with political mercenaries devoted to their personal fortunes, and skilled in managing primaries and conventions. By the adroit use of these agents, unscrupulous men are enabled to secure their own continuance in power against the real wishes of the people. Having secured the nomination by these means, they feel assured that the people, in obedience to party discipline, will meekly cast their ballots for them. This is the true reason of the frequent election of men who are not the first choice of one in ten of the voters, and of their continuance in power long after the real sentiment of the people has turned against them. It is the strongest possible argument in favor of civil service reform that it would break up this corrupt and undemocratic system, and restore the management of the machinery of nomination to the hands of disinterested citizens, having no other interest in the result than that candidates should be chosen who would truly represent the people.

One other great benefit would spring from civil service reform. It would restore the independence of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. Congress has virtually usurped the power of appointment which the Constitution vests in the Executive, but it has been compelled to surrender a part of its own independence in exchange. Congressmen who are under obligations to executive officers for favors in the way of appointments are expected to return the favor when the pet measures of those officers come up for legislative action. The practice revolves in a vicious circle. Cabinet officers make improper appointments for Congressmen, to save their measures from slaughter, and Congressmen vote for measures that their unbiased judgment would not approve, lest the fountains of patronage should be stopped up. The benefits of civil service reform, it appears, would affect not merely the service itself, but would penetrate to the very centre of our political system.

THE ANXIOUS CANDIDATE.

No more truthful and thoroughly courteous description of TILDEN'S greed of office, has ever been made than that used by ex-President WOOLSEY at New Haven, the other night. He said that "Mr. TILDEN has sought the office with uncommon anxiety." It is very true, though it is no less an unobjectionable expression. Even Mr. TILDEN, worried as he is with the cares of this campaign, and up to his ears in intrigue, must faintly smile when he sees this light touch of the master hand. Never before, so far as men can remember, has so high an office been sought with so much anxiety and with so much scheming. It is not a case of the office seeking the man. It is not even true that the man stands waiting to see if the office is coming his way. But he is out, early and late, hunting for the Presidency, begging for it, scheming for it, laying wires, and placing traps. He figured for the nomination in the same way that a small village politician figures to capture a cross-roads primary convention. JOHN KELLY declared that he could not carry his own State. The *Express* ridiculed him as a candidate who could not be elected if he were nominated; and the *World* sneered at him as "a railroad lawyer," without the qualifications which were required in a Presidential candidate. But, in spite of all these discouragements, the sharp lawyer kept on writing, writing, and sending out agents, posters, circulars, advertisements, and all sorts of documents just as if he were in the patent medicine trade.

Nobody denies that there were able Democrats presented to the St. Louis Convention. There were at least four possible candidates who were recognized as blameless, dignified, and every way worthy to be standard-bearers of the party. But they had not manufactured that sort of public opinion which is secured by means of advertising agencies. They had not sent out "drummers," as commercial houses sometimes do, to drum up support in distant States. They had not put down wires and traded on official influence months before the convention was called. TILDEN had done all this; and while the nominating convention was hurrahing over the success which he had worked so hard for, the crafty railroad lawyer was rubbing his hands with glee behind the scenes. Is it any wonder that some of the more sober Democratic politicians sullenly said, "You have nominated yourself; now go ahead and elect yourself?"

And Mr. TILDEN has been carrying on this business ever since. He is trying to elect himself. He is the most anxious candidate ever seen in this free country. He is managing the canvass now just as he did before the nomination, except that he has been obliged to spread himself over more territory. He is not an honest dealer seeking to exploit the virtues of his own wares, but a quack who claims credit for wisdom and skill which he does not possess. Every public utterance of his since his nomination has been evasive, cunning, wordy. There is nothing warm and manly about anything he has said or done. The administration of Gov. DIX replenished the State Treasury, which had been emptied by the previous Democratic administration; and when this had been done and TILDEN succeeded to a restored State credit, he dishonestly advertised himself as the man who had reduced taxation. Although it was a Republican Governor and Legislature that practically reduced the rate of taxation, TILDEN is to-day placarding himself on the fences of the country as the author of that reduction—just as though he were a side-show to a circus, or a patent liniment. It was shown that he had paid a paltry income-tax when he was known to be making much money. He printed a pettifogging rejoinder, in which he made many words about non-essential points, and wholly evaded the main issue. It was urged that his election would open the way to the payment of enormous claims against the Government. He rushed out with a letter in which he said much about the impossibility of assuming the rebel debt, or paying for slaves, but entirely ignored the graver proposition that one hundred and twenty millions of dollars in private claims were entirely outside of any constitutional prohibition, and not likely to be subject to his veto. He is the nominee of a party which is largely in favor of inflation and practical repudiation. Since his dearly-bought nomination he has not dared to make one clear decided, and unmistakable declaration upon this all-important subject.

This is the sort of man who is "working like a beaver" to elect himself to the Presidency. If he should succeed it may be said truthfully that the office will have been brought down lower than it ever was before. During almost all his long life, Mr. TILDEN has been a sharp, crafty lawyer, chiefly engaged in that sort of litigation which requires shrewdness and cunning, rather than eminent intellectual abilities. He has brought into the canvass precisely these lighter qualities. He has played for the high office of the Presidency like a gamester. No art was too small, no trick too low, for him to use. His figure in the canvass is petty and undignified. His money, his Gubernatorial influence, the cheap clap-trap of his "reforms," and his wide advertising, are expected to elect him. It does not seem possible that such tactics can win in a country like ours, where manliness and dignity have not quite gone out of politics. Rather, it appears now as if, when the final goal is reached, this anxious candidate will come in breathless, perspiring, covered with grime and dust, but behind-hand.

THE ARCTIC MYSTERY.

The British Arctic expedition, under the command of Capt. NARES, which sailed less than two years ago, in search of the North Pole, has at last been heard from. The expedition has penetrated as far as Valentia Bay, on the coast of Iceland, where Capt. NARES has temporarily left his vessel, in order to undertake a steam-sledge journey toward London.

The record of recent Arctic exploration is exceedingly monotonous. The expeditions of KANE, HAYES, HALL, and NARES, successively started with well-equipped vessels, ostensibly to reach the North Pole. They stopped at Upernavik, in Greenland, long enough to send word home that they were in excellent spirits, and confident of success, and then proceeded up Smith's Sound, in order to go into Winter quarters in the neighborhood of the eightieth degree of latitude. As to how the explorers passed their time while in Winter quarters, we have, of course, only their own testimony, but we all know that not one of them ever reached the Pole. On the contrary, the expeditions have uniformly returned at unexpected periods, with the report that on reaching eighty-two degrees of latitude, be the same more or less, they found further progress impossible, and so returned home to mention the fact. Capt. NARES claims to have reached latitude 83° 20′, which is a trifle more latitude than any previous explorer has claimed. Still he did not approach anywhere near the Pole, and the results achieved by the expedition under his command are in no respect more satisfactory than those achieved by his predecessors.

It is impossible that this sort of thing should go on indefinitely without invoking the suspicions of the long-suffering and credulous public. The time has come when people will insist upon knowing what is the attraction which makes most officers so anxious to go into Winter quarters in Smith's Sound. Their pretense of wanting to go to the North Pole is altogether too transparent, and their excuses for returning home without having achieved their professed object are suspiciously contradictory. KANE and HAYES asserted that they found an open polar sea, which they could not cross because they were unfortunately unprovided with the proper boats. HALL said that instead of an open polar sea there was a nice overland road to the Pole, over which he promised to travel in sledges; but as he died before he was quite ready to return home, he avoided the task of explaining why his promised sledge journey was not undertaken. As for Capt. NARES, he informs us that he did not go to the Pole because in so doing he would have been obliged to cross a frozen sea, where the ice was only 160 feet in thickness. What his precise weight is we are not told, but even if he weighs four hundred pounds, the ice was thick enough to bear him. The English people may not be very familiar with ice, but they cannot help knowing that ice 160 feet thick can be crossed, with reasonable care, by even the heaviest naval officer in the service, and if Capt. NARES tries to make them believe that the only reason why he did not pursue his journey was that he was doubtful as to the strength of ice of less than 175 feet in thickness, he will meet with incredulity, and possibly scorn. When four successive expeditions spend a Winter in Smith's Sound, and return with the report that they could not reach the Pole because there was too much ice or too little ice, or because there was an open polar sea or because there was not an open polar sea, intelligent people cannot avoid the conclusion that there is something in this business which is kept from them, and will demand to know the true reason why explorers are so anxious to spend a Winter in Smith's Sound.

It will be remembered that some years since a party of scientific persons spent a Winter on the summit of Mount Washington, in order, as they alleged, to make meteorological observations. They were careful not to take their wives with them, and the fact that the summit of the mountain is inaccessible in Winter rendered them secure from the incursions of visitors. When it was subsequently found out that these same scientific persons passed their time in flying kites, under the shallow pretext of observing the force of the wind, and in sliding down hill, for the alleged purpose of ascertaining the velocity of moving bodies, the public perfectly understood the motive which led them to Mount Washington. They wanted to amuse themselves in ways which would have excited the derision of the small boy had he been present; and therefore they sought the secluded mountain top, and gave themselves up to the wild joys of kite-flying and mumble-the-peg. The results of these games were entered under the head of "Scientific Observations," in their several journals, and are now deposited in the Smithsonian Institute, where they are regarded as monuments of scientific learning, but are believed to be too abstruse to be fully comprehended by ordinary scientific persons.

May not this incident throw light upon the real object of the expeditions which start with the alleged purpose of going to the Pole, but which never proceed beyond the upper part of Smith's Sound? They always spend the Winter in the same locality; a locality where whaling vessels and missionaries are never found, but where bears, Esquimaux, and other Arctic fauna are abundant. Is it a desire for a cool climate, or a love of hunting, or of poker, or a thirst to study the Esquimaux language, that leads men to Smith's Sound? It is all very well for the explorers to compromise the matter with their wives by bringing them vast quantities of valuable Arctic furs, but the press cannot be bribed to silence in any such way. We must have the testimony of hardy Esquimaux as to the way in which Capt. NARES and his predecessors have passed their Arctic Winters, and we must ascertain from the members of the crew whether there is any truth in the theory that, when an Arctic expedition reaches Smith's Sound, it goes into Winter quarters, with the intention of remaining there until one man shall have won all the money of the entire fleet. The explorer who goes often to the Arctic seas will ultimately be found out, and it is reasonably certain that before any more expeditions are sent in search of the Pole the public will insist upon knowing the nature of the mysterious attractions of a Winter in Smith's Sound.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The whole official life of Gov. Hayes has been a standing illustration of a pure and high-toned civil service and a perpetual protest against venality and corruption. He has shown what the civil service ought to be by example. He has illustrated his often-repeated pledges by his often-repeated performances, his faith by his works.

The Southern war claims already filed in Washington amount to more than the whole national debt. Under a Democratic President they would probably increase four-fold, and then President Tilden could apply his "great financial wisdom" to the business of "consolidating" the claims with the debt, in the style he consolidates a bankrupt railroad with a solvent one.

Brady's Bend is a Pennsylvania manufacturing village, on which Mr. Tilden exercised his "great financial wisdom" so effectually that what was once a prosperous and thriving little community is now a ruined and deserted hamlet. He applied his wisdom to taking about half a million out of the place in one haul, and his discretion in getting out of the way when the crash followed.

The only public office which Mr. Tilden held before he became governor of New York was that of Assemblyman. He served one term, and so consistently neglected his duties that his name only appears on the records as answering once in every twelve roll calls. In this same session some of the most important questions of reform in the State and City administration were under discussion, but Mr. Tilden was conspicuously absent throughout.

Mr. Tilden is sometimes spoken of by injudicious friends as a great lawyer, whose learning and experience in the law eminently fit him for the Presidency. Will any of these friends point out a single instance of Mr. Tilden's having argued a constitutional question in the United States Supreme Court, in the courts of his own State, or those of any other? Is it not rather as a stock speculator than as a lawyer, that he has gained his wealth?

The main question to be decided by the election near at hand is whether the United States or the Confederate States shall be under or on top. The late Confederate States are almost, if not altogether, solid for Tilden. The States which remained united, or the North, are nearly solid for Hayes. The Federal and Confederate forces as squarely confront each other as they did at Gettysburg or Shiloh. The National forces are led by a gallant Union General, the Confederate forces by a Peace Democrat who tried to surrender in 1864, but could not.

What services did Gov. Tilden render the nation when it most needed assistance? None that any one has been able to discover. He took a leading part in a movement "for the diffusion of correct political information," which proved to be nothing but a treasonable conspiracy; concocted the plank in the Democratic platform which declared the war was a failure, and swore that his income was not one-eighth of its real figure in order to evade paying taxes upon it. On these heavy sacrifices for the public good he asks the suffrages of his fellow-citizens to make him Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Every one who has taken any interest in the cause of reform in this City knows how long and arduous was the struggle in 1873 to get the bill passed reorganizing our Police courts, and making the office of Justice appointive instead of elective. The bill was passed at last, and the hang-dog scoundrels who disgraced our courts and stole the fines collected there were unceremoniously kicked out. Did Mr. Tilden assist the few able and public-spirited gentlemen who prepared and carried that bill through? He did not. He did nothing but join in requesting Senator Kernan, after the bill was passed, to make an argument before Gov. Dix to have it vetoed.

The argument used by the supporters of Tilden in South Carolina is the rifle; in Massachusetts, reform. To convince the voter in Ohio the Democracy use documents; in Mississippi, derringers. In Indiana the cry is for Hendricks and more money; in North Carolina, for Vance and more shot guns. In Illinois doubtful supporters are sent newspapers. In Louisiana if a colored man does not vote for Tilden they shoot him. In Georgia, if a poor man does not agree to vote as the chivalrous rebels want him, they starve him to death. Help on the work for Tilden, Assassination, and Reform!

When the Resumption bill was passed by Congress, the Legislature passed a bill declaring that all contracts made in this State, and all taxes levied, after Jan. 1, 1879, should be paid in gold. Gov. Tilden signed the bill, and it is now a State law. In obedience to party demands, Gov. Tilden has since declared that the Resumption act ought to be immediately repealed. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., who believes, or did believe, in Tilden could not stand such miserable trickery as this, and thus refers to it in his article in the last number of the *North American Review*: "A more humiliating spectacle for a Presidential candidate would not have been easy to imagine. Not only did Gov. Tilden have to renounce his record before he began his campaign, but he did it awkwardly."

Gov. Tilden is constantly lauded by his adherents as a "life-long reformer," but no one has ventured to claim that he did any reform work before 1871, when he was nearly sixty years old. He claims to have done three things as a reformer, viz.: Brought Tweed and his Ring to justice, reformed the canal abuses, and reduced the State taxation. From 1866 to the middle of 1871, while the Tammany Ring was piling up the villainies which at last crushed it, Mr. Tilden and Tweed were political co-workers and personal associates, and when the fight with Tweed was opening, Mr. Tilden refused to take any part in it. He did come out when the victory was nearly won. While Mr. Tilden was a member of the State Legislature he neither by vote nor speech protested against the passage of what he has since denounced as corrupt jobs. The amendments to the Constitution, which put a stop to similar jobbery in the future, he neither suggested nor aided in securing their adoption. They were the work of Republicans. The claim that Gov. Tilden has reduced the State taxation is an impudent fraud. The bounty debt became extinct by the operation of laws passed many years ago; and, with the extinction of the debt, the taxation was reduced by the amount which those laws had required should be annually raised to pay it off. Whatever other real economies have been made were due mainly to the work of the Legislatures during Gov. Dix's term in supplying the deficiencies in the sinking fund.

ANOTHER SHAM EXPOSED.

TILDEN'S HIGH PRINCIPLES.

THE ELABORATE EXCUSE FOR NOT MAKING AN INCOME RETURN AFTER 1863 A FRAUD, LIKE EVERYTHING ELSE HE HAS SAID AND DONE—SECOND LETTER OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY BLISS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The following letter, in reference to the income tax of Samuel J. Tilden, disposes of an important point in the "authoritative statement," which was made the basis for the assumption of the most sensitive consistency by Mr. Tilden through his authorized spokesman:

OCTOBER 28, 1876.

Hon. Greene B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

SIR: In my letter of the 25th instant, with reference to Mr. S. J. Tilden's alleged failure to pay the proper tax upon income, I forgot to call your attention to one fact, which seems to me of pregnant importance. Mr. Tilden made a return, under oath, of his income for the years 1862 and 1863. Though the contrary has been more than once stated, it has been generally supposed that from that time until the income tax ceased, in 1872, he made no return, but permitted himself to be assessed by the Assessor at a sum which, with penalty, amounted to about what he returned in 1863, viz., $15,000. This evasion on his part has been excused upon only one ground. Mr. James P. Sinnott, Mr. Tilden's former clerk, in what is regarded as the authoritative statement, says: "The statute gave the taxpayer the option to take that course, and good and honorable reasons existed why a scrupulous man should accept that option. Mr. Tilden received no favors from the Government officers, and sought none. He did nothing but pay all they imposed on him. * * * He preferred in that way to be exempted from the difficulties incident to attempting a specific statement of the affairs in which he was interested and of the corporations and business in which he was an investor, and also to be exempted from adjudicating on the facts and the law applicable to uncertain and fluctuating elements during rapid and violent changes of fictitious values. The law was unsettled; questions of real difficulty existed. Constructions were set up by officials which were often conflicting, unintelligible, or incapable of a just or safe application, and it was not agreeable to make a return on a doubtful or disputed theory or in contradiction to even unmeritorious claims made in behalf of the Government."

You will perceive that the excuse here set up is, in brief, that the interpretation of the law was difficult, that the questions which arose were unsettled, and that Mr. Tilden made no return from 1863 to 1872, because he did not choose to become himself the interpreter of the law, and was unwilling to appear even to oppose the claims of the Government.

There is, however, one fact which was apparently unknown to Mr. Sinnott, and which, it seems to me, disposes fully of this excuse. That fact is, that *Mr. Tilden made a return for the year* 1868. In other words, if Mr. Sinnott's argument is correct, Mr. Tilden, having made returns for 1862 and 1863, made none for the years 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867, because of the doubt and confusion surrounding the subject. But with reference to the year 1868 all doubt and obscurity passed away, and he made a return stating his taxable income at $14,364. This single return once made, the fogs of doubt and obscurity settled down again over the law or Mr. Tilden's mind, and he made no returns for 1869, 1870, or 1871, with which latter year the tax ceased.

I am not aware of anything in the statutory or political history of the income tax which, for the year 1868, suddenly removed all difficulties and doubts as to the meaning of the law or its application. Nor does anything in public history occur to me which restored, as to the income of 1869 and subsequent years, the obscurities which were so happily dispelled as to that of 1868. I should rather seek the reason of this isolated return of the income of 1868 in the fact that during that year a change occurred in the incumbent of the Assessor's office, and with him the Assistant Assessor who had charge of the division in which Mr. Tilden resided was changed, and that his successor was not supposed to have learned what was the amount of tax Mr. Tilden was willing to pay. In saying this, I must not be understood as intimating that the officers of the Government were corrupt, for I do not believe it. I believe that they were "easy-going," and were easily imposed upon.

You will notice that $4,000 of the bill to the Pacific Railroad Company, including the $2,500 receipted for by Mr. Sinnott, belongs to the year 1868.

In looking over my memoranda, I find that I have conclusive evidence that Mr. Tilden received from the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway, and the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, $5,000 for services rendered mostly in this same year 1868. The receipt was given by Mr. Sinnott, in Mr. Tilden's name.

I have brought these facts to your attention because they seem to me to concur with all the other evidence in showing that Mr. Tilden is indebted to the Government in a large amount.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE BLISS, United States Attorney.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CONCERT AT BOOTH'S

The operatic concert at Booth's Theatre last evening was well attended, and as an artistic entertainment was fairly successful. If it had no shining merits, it was at least free from any positive defects, and that it gave a large measure of satisfaction was pretty well attested by the frequently recurring encores. These were insisted upon with charming but undiscriminating impartiality during the first portion of the programme, up to the very last item therein set down, but after the manner of a lady in a celebrated poem, "who forgot, just at the very moment she should not," the gallantry of the audience was deficient at an inopportune moment; that is to say, when Mme. Ortolani, the only lady whose name appeared on the bill, had sung a cavatina by Mercadante. There was certainly no reason why there should be a redemand in that particular instance, except that it was the order of procedure so far, and seemingly without much scrutiny. Mr. Stoddard was the first to come within that ardent temperature of favor which an encore implies. He had sung "Non e ver" (Mattei) carefully and well, and in response to the redemand sang the exceedingly pretty ballad "Killarney." One of the main features of the concert was the appearance of Master Glanco Mazzoleni, a youthful pianist of ten years. The boy is not an absolute prodigy, but he is a very skillful and facile executant on the piano-forte. His touch is delicate and rapid, and when his appreciation of his art matures, it is pretty certain that he will be able to express a greater sympathy than he can at present evoke from the instrument, but which, of course, abides in every piano that has been at, or that has any kinship with those which have been at, the great Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. Signor Francesco Mazzoleni appeared last night after an absence of eight years, and was in good voice. His name was set down twice on the programme, but in the profusion of encores he was called upon for further service. His compliance was graceful, and he gave abundant satisfaction. Mr. Arbuckle was down for two cornet performances, but following out the customary rule, his work was doubled. In pieces of rapid movement, such as the grand fantasie "Alexis" which he played last night, Mr. Arbuckle is not at his best, but the pathos and sweetness of his performance in "The Old Folks at Home," and in kindred homely themes, are delightful. Mme. Ortolani sang twice, once in a duo with Signor Mazzoleni. Downing's Ninth Regiment Band played the overture to Masaniello, and furnished the orchestral accompaniments.

GENERAL MENTION.

A new burlesque, called "The Two Orphans," will be made known to-night, at the Eagle Theatre.

A performance of special variety will be given for the benefit of Mr. James Barnes, at Wood's Museum, this evening.

The new ballet which is to be part of the terpsichorean attractions of "Sardanapalus" will be brought out at Booth's Theatre, this evening.

THE ALLEGED SOMMERARD LETTER.

THE ATTENTION OF THE FRENCH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS CALLED TO THE MATTER BY MINISTER WASHBURNE—PROBABLY UNAUTHENTIC CHARACTER OF THE LETTER—THE MARQUIS DE TALLEYRAND ON THE SUBJECT.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Paris to-day says: "Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, has drawn the attention of the Duke Decazes to the calumnious insult contained in a letter attributed to M. Du Sommerard, Chief Commissioner of France to the Centennial Exhibition. He did not, however, demand the recall of M. Du Sommerard, or any other measure, but confined himself to pointing out the matter, leaving the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to determine what reparation was due the United States. The manner in which the Duke received Mr. Washburne's representations leaves no doubt that complete reparation will be afforded and the affair will be satisfactorily arranged."

A later telegram reports that M. Ozouna, acting in the name of the Minister of Commerce, after conferring with the Duke Decazes, telegraphed on Saturday evening to M. Du Sommerard, asking him, before rigorous measures are adopted, to state whether the objectionable letter is authentic. It is said that M. Du Sommerard has replied that it is apocryphal.

The affair has caused much excitement among the Americans in Paris, and has called forth the following official note, which is published this morning: "A letter speaking offensively of a great nation holding friendly relations with France has been published in a foreign journal and reproduced in a French newspaper. The letter has been attributed to a high functionary representing France at Philadelphia; but the Government hopes it is apocryphal. The Government has, however, demanded an explanation from the person concerned, and is now awaiting his reply in order to come to a decision on the matter."

The alleged letter of M. Du Sommerard first appeared in a Vienna newspaper, whence it was copied by the *Figaro*.

A letter from the Marquis of Talleyrand is published to-day. The Marquis says he is profoundly surprised at the statements in M. Du Sommerard's letter. As an attaché to the French Commission he feels it to be his duty to protest against the imputations on Americans. When in the United States he received nothing but the most delicate attentions, both officially and in his private capacity as a Frenchman. He believes all the French Commissioners will say the same. To charge the Americans with purposely setting fire to the packing cases of the French Department is so monstrous a calumny, that he must protest against it with all his force. He was in America at the time, and will guarantee that the fire was not maliciously caused. The Americans regretted it more than any one, and the whole nation would have manifested its indignation had the fire been the work of an incendiary.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE ARMISTICE QUESTION—THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE—THE SITUATION ON THE MORAVA—WRETCHED CONDITION OF THE SERVIAN ARMY—NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE OF DELIGRAD TO LEAVE THE TOWN GIVEN BY TCHERNAYEFF.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Reuter's telegrams from Paris say private advices from Constantinople represent that the French and German Ambassadors have received instructions to support the proposals for a six weeks' armistice.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the Russian organ *Le Nord*, of Brussels, declares that the triple alliance cannot be shaken, and adds that in the event of a conference, Russia will energetically uphold therein the programme of pacification originated by England.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Gen. Ignatieff, at a private audience, has informed the Sultan that if the armistice were accorded, Russia would be content to submit the question of autonomy to a conference of the Powers. The correspondent remarks that Russia certainly wants to exclude Turkey from the conference; but as Austria is likely to persist in opposing any conference at all, this part of Russia's proposals probably will not much embarass Turkey.

A telegram to the *Times* dated Vienna, Sunday, says, information received directly from Constantinople, shows there is still a sensible difference between the Russian and the Turkish proposals for an armistice; Turkey wishes to make the prolongation certain, if peace is not concluded within the original term, and Russia only admitting the possibility of a prolongation.

A Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says he is informed that the Sultan has accepted the armistice without conditions.

A dispatch to the *Standard*, dated Nisch, Saturday, reports that all operations on the part of the Turks have been stopped since Monday, rain preventing the troops from marching.

A Belgrade telegram to the *Standard* says Tchernayeff has fallen from his horse, and is confined to his bed. He seems to be apprehensive of disaster, and has warned the inhabitants of all the villages in the rear of Deligrad to leave. The state of the Servian Army is indescribably distressing. No force has undergone such suffering since the retreat from Moscow.

Reuter's Belgrade dispatch reports that Gen. Tchernayeff has ordered the inhabitants to evacuate Deligrad. An eye witness just arrived from Deligrad describes the position of Tchernayeff's Army as follows: The centre, under Depreratovich, occupies the heights of Djunis; the right, under Horvatovich, is behind Schliegovaiz; and the left, under Popovich, occupies Alexinatz. On the whole, the Servian Army is in a precarious position.

The *Times* Belgrade telegram confirms the report that Gen. Tchernayeff has been disabled. It points to the orders for non-combatants to quit Deligrad and neighborhood as exceedingly significant.

The *Times* dispatch from Vienna explains the contradictions concerning the capture of Djunis. It says the position at Djuuis consists of a series of entrenchments along the Djuniskar stream, the key of which is two large redoubts to the north of Djunis. These were taken on the 23d inst. There may be some positions further on which the Servians still hold, and which they consider as belonging to Djunis.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Belgrade dispatch contains a sensational statement that a Russian force, with the consent of Germany and Austria and the cooperation of Roumania, will enter Servia, and that operations will probably commence to-day.

A telegram to the *Daily News* from Belgrade announces that Gen. Tchernayeff has recovered, and is expected to arrive in Belgrade, where some decisive action is looked for, involving a change of Ministers and a direct appeal to Russia for active intervention.

A SCHOONER WRECKED.

HALIFAX, Oct. 29.—The Government steamer which arrived to-day from Sable Islands reports that during the heavy north-west gale of the 16th inst. an American-built schooner, supposed to belong to Eastport, Me., struck a bar at the west end of Sable Islands and went to pieces, all hands being drowned. Five bodies and parts of the wreck were washed ashore. She had a cargo of herrings from Newfoundland or Labrador, of which 150 barrels were saved.

TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

WHY THEY WERE NEEDED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

HOW THEY ARE USED, AND IN WHAT NUMBERS—THE FACTS ABOUT "THE BAYONET RULE"—DEMOCRATIC STATEMENTS WHICH SOUTHERNERS LAUGH AT—WHY THE REPUBLICANS WANT A FAIR ELECTION—THE RIFLE CLUBS NOT DISBANDED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AIKEN, Friday, Oct. 27, 1876.

The Democrats of South Carolina and their friends and sympathizers in other parts of the Union have for months past declared that they ask for the support of the people solely on the ground that the principles which they represent are those best calculated to insure the well-being and prosperity, not only of this State, but of the country at large. If the supporters of Tilden and Hampton are sincere in such declarations as these, then there is no occasion for the "abhorrence," the "indignation," the "horror" which the newspapers and public speakers of their party pretend to feel in regard to what they have been pleased to call "the bayonet rule in the South." Neither is there any occasion for the gross misstatements which they are now making relative to the number of troops recently sent into South Carolina. In the Boston *Post*, the St. Louis *Republican*, and the New-Orleans *Times* there has appeared within the past week an article headed "The South Carolina Outrage." There can be no doubt that the article was prepared in the Tilden Bureau in New-York, as the false statements it contains are identical in all the journals named. In the first place, it boldly asserts that "Grant has massed ten thousand United States soldiers in South Carolina;" that "they will be placed under the orders of the United States Marshals on election day, and used to keep white men from the polls," and that "they will support the ignorant negroes in any outrage which they may commit upon Democrats of their own color." Such statements as these are so false as to be simply ridiculous. There is not a man, white or black, in South Carolina, who does not laugh at them. Regarding the number of troops in the State there is no secret. Everyone here knows that instead of the ten thousand there are not two thousand United States soldiers in all South Carolina. The total number, as I learn from official sources, is about eighteen hundred. These men are scattered all over the State, and there is no fair minded Democrat here who is not willing to admit that their coming has prevented much rioting, and possibly great bloodshed. It was for this, and to prevent the murder of negroes for political purposes, that they came here. They have no other duty to perform, and of course they will not attempt to perform any other.

THE NECESSITY FOR TROOPS.

That it was necessary to send troops here for the purpose indicated is easily proved by a reference to the recent political history of the State. Such a reference will show that within the past three months thirty-three men are known to have been killed for political purposes in South Carolina. To be more specific, there were murdered:

In the Hamburg massacre	8
In the Ellenton massacre	17
In the Charleston riot	1
In the Cainhoy fight	5
In the Edgefield fight	2
Total	33

As I have already stated, those men are known to have been killed. Their names and the circumstances under which they were murdered are now before me. In addition there are 114 men who are known to have been wounded. A full list of the men actually killed and wounded, however, will never be obtained, for many negroes killed in the Ellenton massacre and butchered in secret, have been buried quietly by the terrified natives, who, fearing for their own lives, have said nothing about their loss. It is estimated by well-informed persons that there have been at least one hundred cases of this kind, and there is no doubt that the slaughter would have gone on until Hampton's election if Gov. Chamberlain and President Grant had failed to act as promptly as they did. Nothing but the President's timely proclamation could have prevented a constant repetition of the bloody scenes of Hamburg and Ellenton for the Democrats had determined, in the words of the notorious Gary, to "kill half the niggers in Edgefield if the election could be carried no other way." It has been claimed that Gov. Chamberlain was able to stop all disturbances without the intervention of the Federal power. This statement is quite as ridiculous as the others to which I have referred. It is true that Mr. Chamberlain was elected to the position of Governor of South Carolina by a very large majority of the people, but the Democratic minority has never fully recognized his authority. Indeed, he has been frequently told that he was the "niggers' Governor only, not the white man's;" and on one occasion Gen. Gary informed him that he might be Governor of South Carolina, but that he had no power in "unreconstructed Edgefield." Now it must be remembered always that the negro majority in South Carolina is at least twenty-five thousand votes; consequently, all the Republicans have to do to be successful is to have a quiet election and get other hand, can only hope to carry the State out their vote. The Democrats, on the by beating, killing, and so frightening the blacks that they will stay away from the polls on election day; and as has been proved again and again, they have been solely responsible for every conflict of the races, every election riot which has occurred in the South since reconstruction. It is to their interest to create disturbances, it is to the interest of the Republicans to preserve the peace.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S DILEMMA.

Such being the case, how was Gov. Chamberlain to prevent the whites from killing as many negroes as suited their purpose? No white man will serve on a Sheriff's posse when one of his own race is to be arrested, and the Militia of the State is made up entirely of negroes, the white military companies having positively refused to organize under the militia laws. Now, if Mr. Chamberlain had called upon the negro Militia to stop the Ellerton riots, and arrest the Democratic out-throats who had just hunted from their homes and killed a score or more of harmless black men, what would have been the result? The whites would have been reenforced by all the rifle clubs in the State, and by hundreds of men from Georgia, and every black man in Barnwell County found with a gun in his hand would have been killed in twenty-four hours. To avoid this slaughter, however, Chamberlain did the only thing possible under the circumstances; he called for United States troops, and it is now believed that the election will pass off quietly. It is for this reason that the Democrats are "indignant" and "horrified" at the President's proclamation and the arrival of the Federal soldiers in the State. There is now a prospect that there will be a fair election, and a fair election is precisely what they are anxious to avoid. Even now, in spite of the President's proclamation and the arrival of the troops, they are doing what they can, without resorting to actual violence, to intimidate the negroes. Ostensibly the rifle and sabre clubs have all disbanded, but in reality they have all preserved their organization and continue to ride the country as actively as they did two months ago. They do so in accordance with the following order, which was printed in the Edgefield *Advertiser*, the organ of their commander-in-chief, "Hamburg Massacre" Butler:—"To the Rifle Clubs. Disband, the proclamation says, and Rifle and Sabre Clubs must no longer exist. But no proclamation can prevent men from carrying arms or associating themselves together for social or religious purposes. There might be a few brotherhoods and Bible Unions formed. Nobody could object to that; and then, what's the use of having captains when presidents and grand masters do as well?" In response to this significant paragraph, nearly every rifle and sabre club in South Carolina has been reorganized as a "Benevolent Association." "Riding Club," or "Social Circle." They are all armed with heavy navy revolvers, and ride through the country at all hours of the day and night. Last evening, a few miles from this place, I saw a company of them, numbering not less than a hundred men, galloping wildly along the road, and yelling at the top of their voices for Tilden and Hampton. They all wore red shirts, and were well armed, mounted and drilled. Two days ago, at Blockville, more than a thousand uniformed and mounted men attended a Hampton meeting. They were all armed with two or more heavy pistols, and silently obeyed the commands of their officers, but, of course, they were not rifle clubs, for all the companies carried banners which declared that they were eminently respectable and peaceable organizations. One of these flags displayed the legend, "This is not a Rifle Club." On another were painted the words, "This is a Chamberlain Benevolent Association," and on others, "The Tilden Mounted Base Ball Club," "The Indiana Social Union," and "The Band of Civilization." It is under such titles as these that the rifle clubs have disguised themselves. It is in this way that the Ellerton rioters obey the President's proclamation, and still they would have the country believe that they are all peaceful, law-abiding citizens, and that there are no troops needed in South Carolina.

H. C.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

A POSSIBLE QUESTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE POPE—CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES IN SPAIN—CAPT. CAMERON'S AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS—THE PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The Pope having desired to divide the Archbishopric of Lyons into two dioceses without the assent of the French Government, the latter has issued a decree forbidding such division.

MADRID, Oct. 29.—The Council of Ministers has decided to terminate the suspension of the constitutional guarantees immediately after the opening of the Cortes.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The *Post* announces that Capt. Cameron will not at present resume his exploration. The expiration of his furlough obliges him to resume service in the Navy.

Nearly every Bishop to whom the invitation to attend the Pan-Anglican Synod has been addressed, has either accepted or replied. Some of the most influential American Bishops have stipulated that if they attend all subjects of interest and importance shall be perfectly free and open to discussion. The Synod will probably be much occupied with matters affecting the Episcopalian Church in America.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States, rising followed by falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and possibly rain areas in the southern and western portions.*

For New-England, rising barometer, north-westerly winds, and slightly warmer, clear weather, succeeded in the western portion by falling barometer and winds shifting to easterly or southerly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M. 42°	37°	3:30 P. M.	60°	47°
6 A. M. 50°	36°	6 P. M.	58°	45°
9 A. M. 53°	38°	9 P. M.	54°	43°
12 M. 59°	44°	12 P. M.	52°	39°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 41.8°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 54.2°

THE SAN FRANCISCO WATER SUPPLY.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—Richard Ives, of San Francisco, arrived here last Friday, and is negotiating with the Vulcan Iron Works for 40,000 tons of iron plates to be converted into pipes to be used in conducting water from the Sierra Nevadas to San Francisco, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles. The contract will amount to about $2,000,000.

FIGHT WITH KNIVES BETWEEN COLORED WOMEN.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 29.—An extraordinary duel between two negro women, Aunie Simmons and Mary Boules, was fought here this morning. They quarreled and resolved to fight a duel with knives. They met by agreement in front of a Baptist church at night, without witnesses. They fought fiercely for half an hour. Boules was stabbed and gashed horribly, and her right eye was cut out. Simmons was only slightly hurt, and has been arrested. The cause of the trouble is unknown.

CARD FROM UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 261, 262, 263 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In answer to *all attempts to black-mail* this company, we refer to the figures of the last sworn statement of this company to the State Insurance Department, as published in the official State reports.

We are sound and healthy to the core, *with a large surplus.*

We challenge all to show any company whose investments of its funds are better or safer.

All charges whatever by anyone will be met and fully answered and defended in due course.

There is *not* the *slightest occasion* for alarm or uneasiness on the part of our policy-holders.

JAMES BUELL,
President United States Life Insurance Company.
—*Exchange.*

SCHOOL SUITS.—Large stock at greatly reduced prices. BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.—*Exchange.*

THE MAGICAL EFFECT OF CLEANLINESS ON OLD AND young need not be discussed. The tired man is refreshed, the fretful child soothed and enlivened. Apropos of this, we may remark that in B. T. BABBITT'S BABY SOAP is found the best in the world, if the opinion of the best chemists is worth anything. No deleterious component enters into it that need to be hidden by perfume. It can be trusted as the purest and most agreeable toilet soap extant.—*Advertisement.*

BE GOOD TO YOURSELF FOR ONCE, if troubled with a bad cough or cold, and use DR. JAYNES' EXPECTORANT, a sure remedy for Asthma, Pleurisy, &c., as well as Throat Complaints.—*Advertisement.*

POND'S EXTRACT for pains, sores, &c. The marvelous cures effected compelled scientific medical investigation and forced its acknowledgment.—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS CO. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil AND LIME.—The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway. No family can afford to be without it.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have W. B. B — each drop.

While Parker's Ginger Tonic subdues irritation of the stomach and bowels, it is equally efficacious in its effect on the lungs. As a cure for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat it is without exception superior to any and all others. A teaspoonful taken hourly will cure the worst cold in two days. No one can afford to be without it. Ask your Druggist to get it for you. HISCOX & CO., Pharmaceutical and Manufacturing Chemists, No. 163 William st., New-York.

Families Unprovided with Milk

OF MAGNESIA lack a prompt and agreeable household remedy for dyspeptic complaints.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—SMITH.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, at Central Congregational Church, by Rev. J. T. Duryea, D.D., ELLA L. SMITH to W. R. ADAMS, All of Brooklyn.

QUICK—VAN VELSOR.—By Rev. Dr. Boynton, WILLIAM HOWELL QUICK, to MARY EMMA VAN VELSOR, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 28, LEWIS N. BALDWIN, aged 72.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 141 Lafayette av., Brooklyn.

BROWER.—At Chatham, N. J., Oct. 26, SIDNEY G. BROWER, aged 38.

Funeral Monday, 30th, at 1:30 P. M. Morris and Essex Railroad train leaves New-York at 11:20 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited.

ENSWORTH.—Oct. 28, KATE M. ENSWORTH.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, 30th, at St. Mark's Church, corner 2d av. and 10th st., at 1 P. M.

KELLEY.—Suddenly, at Port Chester, N. Y., Oct. 25th, 1876, WILLIAM H. KELLEY, son of the late Samuel Kelley, in his 59th year.

Funeral Tuesday Oct. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother, Augs. W. Kelley, Port Chester, N. Y.

LIPPINCOTT.—On Saturday, the 28th, NANNIE B., wife of Job H. Lippincott, aged 32 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 30th, at 2 P. M. from No. 617 Pavonia av., Jersey City Heights.

MENCK.—Oct. 27, Mrs. H. DOROTHEA, relict of Charles Francis Menck, in the 91st year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, William Menck, No. 242 West 56th st., on Monday morning, at 10:30.

MUNSON.—In New-York, Oct. 28, of pneumonia, ALEX. D. MUNSON, aged 52 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Ann's Church, 18th st., near 5th av., on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock.

PEARSON.—On Saturday, Oct. 28, ELIZA, widow of Isaac G. Pearson, and daughter of Satuan Boud, formerly of Boston, in the 82d year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 14 West 9th st.

PINDER.—On the 29th inst., at his residence, No. 281 Washington st., Brooklyn, WM. PINDER, Jr., aged 38 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, as well as members of Fortitude Lodge, No. 19, F. and A. M.; Nassau Chapter, No. 109, R. A. M., and Morton Commandery, No. 4, K. T., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 2 P. M., at the Washington Street M. E. Church.

RUSSELL.—At High Bridge, on Saturday, Oct. 28, FREDERICK PAYNE, youngest son of Henry A. and Julia Maria Russell, aged 7 years, 10 months and 9 days.

Interment at Rhinebeck, N. Y.

SMITH.—On Friday, Oct. 27, URIAH J. SMITH, in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 38 East 14th st., on Monday, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SWAN.—On Sunday, Oct. 29, after a short illness, EMMA JOSEPHINE, wife of Charles H. Swan, and eldest daughter of Joseph H. Hobby.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TYLER.—In Denver, Col., Oct. 28, GEORGE W. TYLER, in the 38th year of his age.

WITTHAUS.—On Saturday Oct. 28, 1876, EMMA LOUISE, wife of G. Henry Witthaus, and daughter of Joseph W. Meeks, Esq., in the 31st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 9 Park av., on Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 11 A. M., without further notice. Interment in Green-Wood.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS AT LOW PRICES.

WARD'S,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.
ART EXHIBITION AND SALE
At the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. A collection of FINE MODERN PAINTINGS, being selections from PRIVATE GALLERIES comprising examples by Voltz, Van Marck, Carl Hoff, G. Koiler, Gerard, Fortez, Savry, Toulssant, Girardet, Veron, William Hart, James M. Hart, Coughton, J. H. Beard, Whittredge, Gay, Silva, Bingham, and many others. The whole to be sold by auction, without any reserve whatever. FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, commencing at 8 o'clock. SALE AT THE ART ROOMS.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.
ART LIBRARY.
Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, a Library, the property of a well known Collector of this City, comprising an unusually fine SELECTION OF CHOICE LITERATURE, ILLUSTRATED and STANDARD WORKS, among which may be mentioned Boydell's Shakespeare, 9 vols. folio—Dresden Gallery, 3 vols.—Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds—Macklin's Bible—Hogarth's works, folio—British Gallery of Art—Butler's Hudibras, large paper—Wilkie Gallery—Bryson's Poetical Works, unique extra illustrations—Campbell's Lives of the Lord Chancellors, 11 vols., unique—Nicholas' Order of the Knighthood—Jameson's Legends—Jones' Alhambra, 2 vols. folio—Scott's Poetical Works, unique, 12 vols.—Irish Minstrelsy, &c., &c.

Also, many extra illustrated works in elegant bindings; Rare Engravings and Portraits, suitable for illustrating. Also a Select Library of LAW BOOKS. The same to be sold by Auction, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 1 and 2, commencing at 8 o'clock.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 4, will close at this office on Tuesday at 12 M. for Europe, per steam-ship Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Scythia, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at, 4 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Scotland, Germany, and France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steam-ship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 4 A. M. for France direct per steam-ship St. Germain, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe per steam-ship Weser, via Southampton and Bremen. The steamships Nevada, Scythia, and City of Richmond do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York Nov. 1. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 8.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

PEWS IN THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Trinity, Madison av., corner 42d st.—The New Committee of the Church of the Holy Trinity, will be in attendance at the church, on Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 30 and 31, and Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 1 and 2, from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M., to rent pews for the ensuing year.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT!
JAPANESE BRONZES! JUST RECEIVED!
CHINESE ENAMELS (PEKIN.) VASES, &c.,
IN RICH AND ORIENTAL PRESENTS
TETE-A-TETE SETS, VASES, TRAYS, &c.
PARKES, NO. 180 FRONT ST., near Fulton.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and Country collection.

KEEPS PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS. —The very best, six for $6; can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief. No. 571 Broadway and No. 921 Arch st., Philadelphia.

CHRONIC, KIDNEY, BLADDER, THEIR Complicate and hitherto fatal diseases, with full directions for their cure, in DR. HEATH'S book of 100 pages, gratis, at No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL DISEASES Of the throat and lungs. Speedy and certain cure. HEGEMAN'S TOLU AND LIVERWORT EXPECTORANT. Sold by all druggists. Only 50c. per bottle.

TREES.—NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO PLANT. Silver Maple, $20 per 100; Apple-trees, $20 per 100; large stock. P. H. FOSTER, Babylon, N. Y.

DR. T. G. WAIT, NO. 45 EAST 23D ST., near Madison av.—First-class dentistry of every description, at low, popular prices. Call and examine.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BARNUM'S NEW BOOK!

Published this week. A splendid new book for boys and girls, by P. T. BARNUM, called LION JACK, or How Menageries are Made. With lots of illustrations. One of the best books for young people ever printed. Beautifully bound. Price, $1 50.
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

POLITICAL.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB GRAND RALLY!
AT TERRACE GARDEN, 58th st., near 3d av.,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7:30 o'clock.
Major Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES,
Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
Hon. WM. A. DARLING,
Hon. A. J. DITTENHOEFER,
Hon. JOHN R. CECIL
will address the assemblage.
Singing by the UNION GLEE CLUB.
Gallery reserved for ladies.
Gen. John Cochrane will review and address the BOYS IN BLUE.
Addresses will also be made by Hon. Wm. M. Peebles, Hon. J. Albert Englehart, Hon. Hamlin Babcock, Willard Bullard, Esq.
All friends of TRUE REFORM are cordially invited.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRAND MASS-MEETING,
AT
MUSIC HALL,
corner 3d av. and 130th st., Harlem, on
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1876, at 8 o'clock.
Hon. HENRY BALLARD, of Vermont,
Gen. CHARLES H. TREAT, of Maine,
and others will address the meeting.
R. B. COWING, President.
HENRY WELSH, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN, 1876.

HEAD-QUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

MONDAY, OCT. 30.

Chatham Village, P. M.	Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL. Gen JUDSON KILPATRICK. Hon. NEIL GILMOUR.
Lockport, P. M.	Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE. Gen. GEO. A. SHERIDAN. Col. ALBERT D. SHAW.
Rochester, P. M.	Hon. SHERMAN S. ROGERS Gen. WM. H. GIBSON.
Rochester, evening	Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Oct. 28, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, R. V. Harnett sold a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 22.6 by 98.9 on East 31st st., south side, 100 feet east of 2d av., for $6,050, to J. J. Burchell. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, John A. Stoutenberg, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on West 79th st., south side, 316.8 feet east of 10th av., for $3,000, to R. T. Edwards, plaintiff in the legal action.

The following legal sales were adjourned: Sale by B. P. Fairchild of a house with lot on 3d st., west of Avenue A, to Nov. 1, and sale by Wood & Moles of three lots on East 106th st., east of 3d av., to Nov. 4.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Oct. 28, was $608,084, as against $441,582, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

This Day, (Monday).

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court partition sale, J. O. Brown, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 22.8, by 55.1 by 22.4 by 51, No. 3 Mott st., west side, 41.10 feet north of Worth st.

By Wood & Moles, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with lots 25 by 86, Nos. 41 and 43 Ludlow st., west side, between Grand and Hester sts.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Superior Court foreclosure sale, William Watson, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 19 by 65, on 9th av., east side, 22 feet north of 53d st.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on West 57th st., south side, 150 feet east of 7th av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildeth, Esq., Referee, of one lot 27 by 100, on East 44th st., north side, 90 feet east of 3d av.; also, three lots, each 26.4 by 100.5, on East 44th st., adjoining above; also, one lot, 27 by 100.4, on East 45th st., south side, 280 feet east of 3d av.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Lord, Esq., Referee, of one lot 24.8 by 75, on 10th av., west side, 49.5 feet north of 33d st.; also, similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of buildings, with plot of land 201.10 by 502.5, on 3d av., west side, between 124th and 125th sts.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, at a house with lot 18.9 by 100.11 on West 124th st., south side, 24.39 feet east of 6th av.

Tuesday, Oct. 31.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of buildings with lot 25 by 155 on Greenwich st., west side, 154.3 feet south of Charlton st., extending through to Washington st. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house with lot 20 by 102.2 on West 71st st., north side, 350 feet west of 9th av.

By James M. Miller, Executor's sale, to close the estate of William Adams, deceased, of the building, with lot 25 by 100 by 25 by 26 by 19 by 61 by 75, No. 38 White st., north side, 50 feet east of Church st. Also, of the buildings, with lot 25 by 50, No. 197 Church st., east side, 75 feet north of White st.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale, to close the estate of G. G. Gray, deceased, of the four-story and basement brick building, with lot 26 by 110, No. 31 Washington square, west side, 122.6 feet south of Waverley place.

By M. A. J. Lynch, public auction sale of buildings, with plot of land 75.9 by 116 by 75 by 98.9, on Broome st., north-west corner of Mulberry st. Also, a building, with lot 25 by 75, on Mulberry st., west side, 116 feet north of Broome st.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. W. Emmerson, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 100 on Greene st., west side, 95 feet south of Houston st. Also, similar sale, D. J. H. Wilcox, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on 51st st., north side, 350 feet west of 11th av., known as lot No. 217 on a map of the farm of John Hopper, deceased.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lewis, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.8 on East 58th st., north side, 100 feet east of 1st av. Also, similar sale, F. Loew, Esq., Referee, of one lot 23.9 by 89 by 73.9 by 89.2 on Robinson st., north side, between Washington and West sts.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. E. Talmadge, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100 on East 90th st., south side, 100 feet east of 5th av.

Wednesday, Nov. 1.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone building, with lease of lot 51.7 by 125 by 125 by 25 by 51.7 by 100, known as the "Manhattan Club," on 5th av., south-west corner, 15th st. Also, one lot 20 by 103.3, on West 15th st., in rear of above. Leased Feb. 1, 1850.

By Blackwell, Ecker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Mann, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 26 by 102.9 on West 42d st, north side, 300 feet west of 11th av. Also, United States District Court, Receiver's sale, E. Deming, Esq., Receiver, of the following improved property: Two four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, together in size 40 by 65, on Lexington av., south-east corner 47th st.; one similar house, with lot 20 by 85, on Lexington av., 60.5 feet south of 47th st.; two similar houses, with lots, each 20 by 100, on East 47th st., south side, 85 feet east of Lexington av.; four similar houses, with lots, together in size 74 by 100, on East 47th st., south side, 145 feet east of Lexington av.; and four similar houses, with lots, each 17 by 100, on East 47th st., 237 feet east of Lexington av.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one two-story brick house, (front,) and a two-story frame house, (rear,) lot 25 by 100.4, No. 531 West 46th st., north side, 325 feet east of 11th av.

By B. P. Fairchild, partition sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 111.11, on 3d st., south side, 170 feet west of Avenue A.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. H. Pinckney, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 17 by 100.5, on East 65th st., north side, 100 feet west of 4th av. Also, similar sale, F. J. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 18 by 100.4, on East 65th st., 151 feet west of 4th av.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West 36th st., south side, 500 feet east of 8th av.

By J. L. Wells, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, Executor's sale of the buildings, with six acres of land, at Bronxdale, Westchester County.

Thursday, Nov. 2.

By Louis Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Mowell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, on East 44th st., north side, 135 feet west of Lexington av.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William R. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on 5th av., east side, 50.5 feet north of 100th st.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on West 79th st., south side, 283.4 feet east of 10th av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, C. M. Marsh, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on 120th st., south-west corner 121st st.

By R. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East 111th st., north side, 400 feet west of 2d av.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. H. Knox, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 21.4 by 100.11, on East 124th st., south side, 275.8 feet west of 3d av.

Friday, March 3.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 59th st., 450 feet west of 5th av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George A. Delaway, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 92, on East 18th st., north side, 240 feet west of Avenue A.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. P. De Forrest, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22.2 by 70, on 4th av., west side, 42.2 feet north of 85th st.; also, a house, with lot 18.1 by 102.3, on East 85th st., south side, 162.7 feet east of 4th av.; also, three lots, each 75 by 75 block, on West 123d st., south side, 300 feet west of 10th av.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. E. Howland, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 75, on Boulevard, west side, 25 feet north of 114th st.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Executor's sale of the right, title, and interest of Owen Rooney, deceased, in the three lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East 110th st., south side, 200 feet east of 2d av.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. T. Streeter, Esq., Referee, of one lot on Thomas av., east side, known as lot No. 26 on a map of Tremont.

Saturday, Nov. 4.

By Scott & Meyers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 96.8 on East 36th st., south side, 100 feet east of 2d av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. J. Scudder, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 137.6 by 99.11, on East 126 st., near 3d av.

By Wood & Moles, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 106th st., south side, 283 feet east of 3d av.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, OCT. 28.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

A four-story, brick tenement-house, with lot, East 31st st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 22.6x98.4.....$6,050

A three-story and basement brown-stone-front house with lot, West 79th st., s. s., 316.8 ft. e. of 10th av., lot 16.8x102.2..... 3,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Oct. 27.

Downing st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of Bleecker st., 20x65; G. W. Chapman and wife to J. W. Mitchell.....$2,500

9th av., w. s., 24.9 ft. n. of 26th st., 18x70; H. Mulholland and wife to E. Regua..... 16,000

Church st., No. 199, 21.2½x75; E. H. Jones to R. H. Powers..... nom.

Division st., n. w. corner Attorney st., 66x78.8x29; M. O'Keefe and husband to E. D. Jones..... 800

Same property; T. O'Keefe to Mary O'Keefe.. 50,000

41st st., n. s., 35 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x98.9; James Morrison and wife to A. Fludley..... 15,000

120th st., n. s., 268.9 ft. w. of Avenue A, 189x100.10; E. Regua to H. Mulholland..... 12,000

Greenwich st., w. s., No. 54; also Washington st., No. 55, 28.2x164.10; also Greenwich st. No. 52, 28.3x99.2; T. Shotwell, Assignee, to D. S. Vail..... 2,300

5th av., n. e. corner of 99th st.; 100.9x175; D. E. Van Valkenburgh to B. F. Fanning..... 80,000

Oliver st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of South st., 20x50; H. L. Cole, Referee, to H. J. Murray..... 3,000

Oliver st., e. s., 55 ft. n. of South st., 20x50; same to same..... 3,000

Greenwich st., Nos. 52 and 54, and Washington st., No. 55; J. H. Coleman, Referee, to E. P. Shotwell..... 85,000

31st st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 22.6x98.9; J. A. Goodlett, Referee, to J. J. Burchell..... 6,000

Greenwich st., Nos. 52 and 54, also Washington st., No. 55; A. H. Wallis, Referee, to T. Shotwell..... 17,250

Greene st., s. s., 332 ft. n. of Spring st., 25x100; W. C. Conner, Sheriff, to N. W. Butler..... 5,000

LEASES RECORDED.

9th st., s. e. cor. of Broadway, 21 yrs.; Sailors' Snug Harbor to A. T. Stewart, Esq..... 750

9th st., s. s., w. of 4th av., 21 yrs.; same to same 750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY HOUSE

NO. 13 WEST 12TH ST.,

25 feet wide, well arranged and in order. Lot 103.3. Price low. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

BROADWAY CORNER PROPERTY, EXTRA width and depth, located west side of Broadway, between 14th and 23d sts., to lease upon ground rent, or sell, or will erect building for responsible tenants. A choice property and location. Also, properties on Lafayette place, Great Jones and 4th sts., suitable for jewelers, silver-smiths, and book trade. For sale or lease. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 41 West 54th st.; size, 26x68x100. The supply of water, ventilation, &c., are first-class in every respect. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or to R. V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

NEAR 5TH AV., 36TH, 38TH, 39TH, 40TH, and 56TH sts., four-story cabinet finish and extension dwellings, $30,000 to $35,000; bargains. Offices 4 Pine, or 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE ON 56TH st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house in beautiful order; price reasonable. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Four-story basement residence, seventeen rooms. 22x74x100 feet, very low. Offices 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer,

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 31 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

By order of the Executor of GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 3, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room,

The handsome four-story brick high-stoop dwelling and lot, No. 31 Washington square, between Waverley and West Washington places. House is 26x55 feet, with two-story extension 26x42 feet, contains all modern improvements, several bath-rooms and water closets, private staircase, fine dining-room, &c. Lot 26x110 feet; possession on delivery of the deed. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Particulars and maps may be obtained at the auctioneer's office.

M. A. J. LYNCH & SONS, Auctioneers, Office 10 Pine st.

THE VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY on north-west corner of Broome and Mulberry sts., will be sold at auction on Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1876, at 12 M., at Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in following parcels: Corner parcel, 50.6 on Broome st., 116 feet on Mulberry st., with four brick buildings thereon; lot on Mulberry st., adjoining above, 25x75, with brick building thereon; lot on Broome st., adjoining same, 25x98.9x104.6, with brick building thereon.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

NO. 531 WEST 46TH ST.

Valuable lot, 35x100, with two brick and frame houses, at auction, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. By order Supreme Court.
GEO. P. SMITH, Referee.
HUTCHINGS & PLATT, Attorneys.
Maps at No. 14 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

APARTMENTS—TENTERDEN, NO. 283 WEST 25th st.—For small families; brown-stone; light; ventilation; oriel windows; Jackson's grates; elegant gas-fixtures; spacious garden; $480 to $600; janitor.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE Winter, or longer. 28th st., near Madison av.; three-story high-stoop; rent only $200 per month, or $1,800 per year. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

TO LET.—$12,000, A FOUR STORY, 20-FOOT, first-class brown-stone house, east of the Park; $500 to $1,000, several three-story, west of the Park; Flats $25 to $75 below the Park. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

ADJOINING 5TH AV.—31ST, 32D, 34TH, 35TH AND 38TH STS.—Very elegant dwellings to let low. Permits and new lists at 4 Pine or 33 East 17th street. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

THIRD FROOR—THREE ROOMS, UNFURnished, to a respectable American gentleman and wife; location central; bath and gas. No. 110 East 11th st., near 4th av.

ONLY $225 A MONTH FOR A BEAUTIfully-furnished and frescoed 55th st. medium-sized dwelling, near 5th av. Permits at 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

MADISON AV., CORNER 73D ST.—ELEgant modern residence, in complete order; $1,600. 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—SUPERBLY-furnished full-size mansion; only $8,000 a year. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A NICELY-FURNISHED HOME TO LET. Every improvement, at Orange, N. J. Inquire of WM. K. BAILEY, No. 132 Duane st., up stairs.

A SUPERB 5TH AV. 22-FOOT BROWN Stone Dwelling; rent, $2,500. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, or chamber-maid and seamstress; is a first-class seamstress; can cut and fit; also a good operator; can furnish best City references. Ring basement bell. No. 314 West 34th st. Can be seen on Monday only.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and sewing; will make herself useful; prefers a good home before wages; City references for five years. Apply at No. 625 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waiting-maid; or as waitress alone; understands either; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 244 West 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress and take care of children; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address E. E., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid and assist with waiting. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 36 West Washington Square.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE, PROtestant German girl, to do chamber-work and sewing or waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 332 6th av., between 20th and 21st sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and fine laundress; has good City references, and can be seen on Monday, from 9 to 12, at her present employer's, No. 369 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, assist with washing and ironing, or as waiting in a private family; City references. Call or address 345 East 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' references from last place. Call at No. 800 6th av., corner 45th st.; first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—OR PARLOR MAID, IN A private family; is thoroughly competent and obliging; first-class City reference. Call at No. 228 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; three years' first-class City reference from last place. Call at No. 894 2d av., between 47th and 48th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; has good reference, and can be well recommended by her employer. Call at No. 153 West 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A TIDY GIRL AS CHAMber-maid, kitchen or pantry maid; wages no object; good reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT SWEDish young woman as first-class chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 49 West 20th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR AN EXcellent reliable woman to do chamber-work, assist in sewing, or any kind of up-stairs work; best references. Can be seen at No. 41 East 23d st.

CHAMBER-WORK, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman where she can make herself generally useful in chamber-work and taking care of children; is trustworthy and willing. Apply at 293 West 4th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman; will do fine washing; good City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 322 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl; is a good operator; best City reference. Call at No. 230 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; will assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 314 West 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; will assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 12 East 15th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two young girls, sisters, in a private family; one as good cook, and would assist with the washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both willing and obliging; three years' reference from their last place. Call at No. 208 East 45th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXCELLENT plain cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; is willing to assist with the washing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 932 4th av., between 56th and 57th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable young girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have best City references from last place. Call at No. 222 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WHO THOroughly understands her duties, no objection to a first-class boarding-house; City or country. Call at No. 403 West 29th st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS, IN A PRIVATE FAMily, understands French and English cooking; take entire charge of kitchen; City or country; five years' City reference. Call at 133 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK: NO objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 6 West 49th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; understands cooking in all its branches; meats, soups, game, and jellies; first-class baker. Call for two days at No. 311 West 25th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A respectable, middle-aged woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 239 East 7th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman; has the best City or country reference. Call for two days at No. 61 Bank st., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS French and English cooking; soups of all kinds; boning and larding; ices, pastry, jellies, desserts of all kinds. Can be seen at present employer's, 39 5th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN Can first-class cook; unexceptionable reference. Call or address No. 24 East 19th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN AS Good cook; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 West 28th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT COOK; Understands French cooking; speaks French; good references. Call at No. 107 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; no objection to assist with washing; City reference. Apply at No. 315 East 39th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; understands boning and larding; ten years city reference. Call at No. 641 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable girl in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 320 East 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 204 East 33d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, work at cutting, fitting, mending; operates on all machines; fifteen years' reference; wages, $1 per day. Address R. S., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT AMERican lady; understands marketing, and can take entire charge, or would do sewing in a family and assist in active duties; references. Address C. E. M., box No. 267, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; would do the work of a small family; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; can be well recommended from her last place. Call at 204 East 22d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN for general house-work in a private family; is good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 304 East 33d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman to do general house-work; is a good, plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 117 West 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN TO do general house-work in a private family. Call at No. 321 East 24th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl for general house-work; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 West 36th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN LADY; WISHES a place to work a few hours a day. Call for three days, No. 549 1st av., top floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young American Protestant girl, excellent hairdresser and seamstress, understands repairing all kinds of ladies' clothes; best City reference. Address Lady's Maid, No. 710 3d av., between 44th and 45th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH maid with a family going to Europe and return to America; speaks English and German; is a good dressmaker and hair dresser and experienced traveler; City reference. Call at No. 132 West 15th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A almost reliable North of Ireland Protestant young woman; understands cutting and fitting; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 107 West 41st st., second floor, back room.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—BY A FRENCH Catholic; understands hair-dressing and all kinds of sewing; or will take care of children. Address C. P., Box No. 301, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—TO AN INVALID LADY; IS A good seamstress; has the best of city reference from last employer. Address K. B., Box No. 292, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 Broadway

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID, speaking Italian, to accompany a family going to Europe. Address X., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID OR CHILD'S MAID.—BY A young colored girl; is experienced; good reference. Call at No. 145 W. 32d st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; excellent reference from last place. Call at No. 337 East 22d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, Protestant; best City reference. Call at No. 467 4th av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; ironing and fluting; has good references from present employers. Call at No. 28 West 22d st.

A VERY EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse, who is thoroughly trained, to take full charge of an infant; reference from present employer. Address for one week Infant's Nurse, Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class nurse, and will take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or other children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 East 32d st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A MARRIED WOMAN LIVING A short distance in the country; a baby about two months old to nurse with her own, or on the bottle. Address Mrs. C., care of Mr. F. D. Louis, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a young child, and sew, in a private family; has good references. Address C. S., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse; can do plain sewing; good reference. Call at present employer's, No. 73 Madison av., between 27th and 28th sts.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman to take care of children and do plain sewing; best of reference. Can be seen two days at No. 359 West 29th st.

NURSE.—TO GROWING CHILDREN, IN A PRIvate family, by an excellent person; best City reference from last employer. Address B. K., Box No. 293, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, FOR A NURSE WHO HAS lived with her for two years, and is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth. Call from 10 to 1 o'clock, Monday, at 8 East 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PERSON AS nurse to growing children; would educate them if desired; City reference. Call or address T. L., Ladies Christian Association, No. 7 East 15th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant woman as nurse and plain sewer, or to do chamber-work and sewing; best of reference. Call at No. 769 3d av., near 47th st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN; WILL assist with chamber-work; thoroughly competent; three years' reference. Apply at No. 1,259 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A YOUNG SCOTCH girl (Protestant) to take care of children and sew; willing and obliging; good references. Call at No. 41 East 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant, cuts, fits for young children; prefer the care of a young baby; City or country; notes not received; City reference. Call at No. 693 6th av., over Bakery.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of a baby; three and one-half years' reference from last place. Call at No. 242 East 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A FAITHFUL PROTESTANT WOMAN; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at her present employer's, No. 31 East 30th st., on Monday and Tuesday.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress, or maid; can cut and fit children's clothes; is obliging, and willing to make herself useful. Can be seen from 9 to 4 at 469 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can sew neatly and assist with chamber-work; City or country. Call at No. 473 7th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress; experienced and trustworthy; best City reference. Call for two days at 543 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN TO ONE OR two children, or would wait on an invalid; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 31 East 20th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; best of references. Call at No. 467 4th av., second floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESpectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate; would do chamber-work. Apply at 547 2d av.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESpectable Protestant girl; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 365 9th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS Nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 224 East 35th st., one pair stairs up.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; accustomed to finish after a dress-maker; sews on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; understands all other sewing; willing to help with any other work; City or country; best City references. Call at 17 East 31st st., present employer's

SEAMSTRESS—WAITRESS.—BY A LADY FOR two young women; one as seamstress or lady's maid; can be highly recommended; the other as waitress or chambermaid, or would take care of a child and do sewing. Apply at No. 804 Broadway, Grace Church Rectory.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class seamstress in a private family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; no objection to do light chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 916 3d av., between 55th and 56th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS AND dress-maker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would do light chamber-work; no objection to a short distance in the country; City reference. Call at No. 798 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMstress; cut and fit; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; to go out by the week or month; good City reference. Call or address No. 102 West 18th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—WOULD TAKE charge of the linen and assist in house keeping; is very capable in case of sickness; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 15 East 52d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and dress-maker, and maid, or would wait on invalid lady or on a grown miss. Apply at No. 43 West 51st st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A FRENCH PERSON; speaks German; can do anything in fine-work, designs, &c.; will take care of children; or as lady's maid; good reference. Call at No. 215 West 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; CAN cut, fit and make up all kind of dresses. Address No. 706 3d av.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A LITTLE GIRL, TO MAKE herself generally useful in house-work, or to take care of children. Call at No. 411 West 25th st., in the rear.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as first class waitress; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 252 5th av. Best of city reference. Call for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress; will assist with chamber-work; has lived in first-class families in the City. Call at No. 957 6th av., fancy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress, or parlor-maid; one who thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 319 East 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress or chamber-maid; has good City reference. Call at No. 145 East 32d st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ladies', gentlemen's, or families' washing; fluting, pufling, and all flueries done neatly at moderate prices; references unexceptionable. Call or address Box No. 206 East 57th st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, employment for first of week; can do all kinds of fine work; can do lace curtains up like new; best reference from last employer. Call at No. 326 East 36th st., Mrs. Curly.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, family or single washing; fluting in all its branches; at moderate terms. Call or address Mrs. E. P. A., No. 151 West 24th st., top floor.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS would like a few gentlemen's or families' washing, or to go out a few days in the week; understands French fluting. Call at No. 571 3d av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; wants a family's washing at her own home, or would go out by the day. Address No. 330 East 32d st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who has lived in the best families; would go out by the day or take in washing; best of references furnished. Call or address 211 East 26th st., Room 15.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO GO out by the day, washing, ironing and house cleaning; is a good washer, ironer and cleaner; best City reference. Call at No. 422 West 39th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOman wishes a few ladies' and gentlemens's washing, 50 cents to 75 cents per dozen; lace curtains done up. Call at No. 118 West 26th st., basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; gentlemen's or family's washing; best City reference. Call at No. 204 East 44th st.

WASHING.—BY THE DOZEN OR MONTH; fluting and pufling done; good City references. Call for two days at 119 West 46th st., ground floor.

WASHING.—BY

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCYTHIA.....WED., Nov. 1 | SCOTHNIA....WED., Nov. 15
ALGERIA.....WED., Nov. 8 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Nov. 22

Steamers marked "do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets at favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by the Board of U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 5:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 5:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets at favorable terms: steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. CURTIS, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY, (LIMITED).

LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows.

NEVADA.....Oct. 31, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Nov. 7, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....Nov. 28, at 2:30 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSAGE AND REBOUND.

Steerage, $26: intermediate, $45; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....Nov. 1
CARIBEL.....About Nov. 20

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ANDES.....Nov. 4
ALPS.....Nov. 20

Superior first-class passage accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 1
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 4

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or P. CLYDE & CO., No. 8 Bowling Green.

Or BENTLEY D. HASSELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:

LABRADOR, Sanitier.....Saturday, Nov. 4, 2 P. M.
ST. GERMAIN, Recluoz...Saturday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $130, according to accommodation: Secondcabin, $75; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28, with superior accomodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 2
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Nov. 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Nov. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 30

and every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110 and $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Ethiopia....Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Bolivia....Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
Victoria....Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Alsatia....Nov. 25, noon

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Elysia, Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Utopia, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
Anglia, Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Australia, Dec. 6, noon.

Cabins, $70 to $75. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE, Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.

FOR LONDON.

GREECE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 4, 7 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain.....Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Egypt.....Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
England...Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Helvetia...Nov. 25, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $70, currency. Return tickets, $100, $110, or $120, currency. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates.

Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

WERRA.....Sat., Nov. 4 | ODER.....Sat., Nov. 18
EMS.....Sat., Nov. 11 | HERMANN...Sat., Nov. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD, THREE SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, TUESDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
No. 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Nov. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 6 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
No. 409 Broadway.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

FOR PANAMA, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, Oct. 31

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Nov. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Nov. 8

For freight or passage apply to

WM. F. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAILS, S. S. LINE, steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, Nov. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Nov. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Nov. 15

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, Nov. 4

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Pier 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 12 and Dec. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River, as follows:

COLORADO.....Nov. 11 | HINDOO.....Dec. 9
OTHELLO.....Nov. 25 | NAVARINO.....Dec. 23

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 11

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 8 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 4, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 8 A. M.

From pier 43 North River,

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Currency Drafts issued at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms, amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT.....Nov. 4 | SUEVIA.....Nov. 16
POMMERANIA.....Nov. 9 | LESSING.....Nov. 23

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

FOOT OF LIBERTY ST. AND FOOT OF CLARKSON ST., NEW-YORK.

Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:

5:40 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carbondale, &c., connects at Bound Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

8:45 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

*1:30 P. M.—For Flemington, Lambertville, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

*4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M.—For Bound Brook.

*5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, and the West.

*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

Boats leave foot of Clarkson st., up-town, at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:05, 11:50 P. M.

Connection is made by Clarkson Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *.

For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.
ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, AND SQUAN.

Time-table of Oct. 2, 1876: Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M.

From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

Stages to and from Keyport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE.
BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

For Trenton, Philadelphia and the Centennial.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1876, trains
Leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 6:45, 7:45, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 5, 6:30 P. M.

Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 4:20, 6:20 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, 3d and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 5, 8:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:15, 9:15 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:50, 6:10 P. M.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 and 9:15 A. M. trains from New-York and to trains leaving Centennial Grounds at 4:50 and 6:10 P. M.

All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.

Leave Trenton for New-York at 5:45, 8:15, 10:20 A. M., 2:19, 3:45, 5:45, 7:20 P. M.

Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.

CENTENNIAL PASSENGERS delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.

H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday, 9 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 2:40 and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at 9:40 A. M., 2:40, and 9 P. M. Sunday 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:40, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Accommodation 7 A. M. and 4:16 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.

For Centennial Depot at 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, and 4 P. M. On Sunday 8 A. M. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 7:15, 8:15, 10:50 A. M., 1:15, 3, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6, 6:50, and 7:05 P. M. On Sunday 7:20 A. M. and 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 3:20 and 10:30 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 5:30, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 3:50, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 7:40, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices—Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot Jersey City, Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 18, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:50 A. M., North-ern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at West Shore Express Company's offices, No. 1 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16 1876.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Beavor Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

8:45 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Manch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Superintendent's office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD,

After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, and 5:45 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany at 9:00 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 3D AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1876.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMpany are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, November 8th next. The polls will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M., of that day. The transfer book of the Company will be opened on and after November the 3d.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES S. ARTHUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1876.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 6th day of November next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

THE NASSAU BANK,
NEW-YORK Oct. 28, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House TUESDAY, Nov. 14. Polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

GROCERIES, &C.

UNEQUALED ALDERNEY BUTTER AT MACY & CO.'S, Nos. 422 and 757 6th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS CAN HAVE choice of Second or Third Floor Suites in private house, 45th st. near 6th av., if they care enough for first-class apartments and good table to pay a fair price and no more. Rooms handsomely furnished. Address F. G., Box No. 324, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 206 WEST 21ST ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—Parties having recently taken the above newly-painted and decorated brown-stone house have two or three newly-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms reasonable; reference given and required.

NO. 597 5TH AV.,
Near Windsor Hotel.

Elegantly-furnished rooms, on second and third floors; private table, if desired; room on fourth floor front, for two gentlemen; references.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE family offer handsomely furnished suite on second and third floors, with strictly first-class Board, at reasonable rates; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

NO. 37 WEST 31ST ST.—A HANDSOME three double room on first floor, suitable for gentleman and wife; furniture entirely new; grate fires; table first class; family select and very small; highest references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH THE BEST OF references, desire to rent two sunny front rooms to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, at $25 per week. Address FIFTY-SECOND STREET, Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.

Large, handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor to let, with first-class board; one room on fourth floor; terms moderate; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 341 WEST.—Superior board and rooms, with first-class accommodations, at reasonable rates; near Elevated Railway; transients, $2 to $2 50 a day.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite; rooms for gentlemen; private table or table d'hôte; house and appointments thoroughly first class; reference.

BOARD—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, single, double, or en suite, and elegant general parlor. No. 13 West 29th st., second door from Gilsey House.

NO. 153 WEST 23D ST.—A HANDSOME PARlor bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room, on second floor, unfurnished, with board; terms reasonable.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, with both closets, &c.; private table only; also rooms on third, for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 43 WEST 28TH ST.—SEVERAL LARGE, handsome rooms to let, with or without board, in newly-furnished, first-class house; references exchanged.

MRS. J. B. REID,

No. 17 East 31st st., Madison and 5th aves., offers a delightful suite, second floor, with private table; highest references.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE—BACK PARLOR AND extension handsomely furnished; running water; plenty closet room; with or without board. No. 43 East 18th st., near Clarendon Hotel.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, AND ONE SINGLE room, elegant and convenient in every respect, with board; family occupying their own house, No. 43 West 22d st.; highest references exchanged.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116, EAST.—Front parlor and bedroom on second floor, with board; also room on upper floor for gentlemen; reference.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms on second floor; also hall room on third floor; superior table and attendance; references.

CHOICE SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, large bedroom adjoining, or commodious hall-room, with good board; central; close to Broadway, West. No. 36 East 12th st. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two fine large rooms, connecting; hot and cold water, and all conveniences; also room for single gentlemen; table strictly first class; references.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITE; four rooms; second floor; with or without private table; house and appointments first-class. Reference exchanged.

TWENTIETH ST., NO. 106 WEST.—ROOMS to let, with board, to single gentlemen and gentlemen and wives, also table boarders; references freely exchanged.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—To let from Nov. 1, possibly sooner, with private tables only, second, third, or upper floors in a first-class family house.

TWO CONNECTING FRONT ROOMS, THIRD floor; others, fourth floor; unusually desirable home. No. 14 West 50th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 439, CORNER 39TH ST.—A magnificent parlor floor to let, with private table; references exchanged.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board, home, and table; first-class private table if desired; references.

NO. 358 WEST 32D ST.—A LARGE FRONT room or back parlor to let, with excellent board; family private; terms moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 439, CORNER 39TH ST.—Superb apartments to let, with or without private table; references exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL FAMILY, two connecting rooms; third floor; front. Call at No. 62 West 45th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16th st., M. E. GAGE—Parlor and bed-room, and room on fourth floor, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 6 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS; parlor floor, second floor, four light rooms; also hall room; with board; private table if desired.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, ON SECOND FLOOR, to let, with board; also, single room; corner house, southern exposure. No. 250 Madison av.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND floor; single room on third floor, with board; references.

FIFTH AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS AND ONE entire suite, with or without board, at No. 98 5th av., corner of 15th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 213.—HANDSOME PARLOR floor, with all modern conveniences; private table or without board; reference.

ROOMS TO LET SINGLE AND DOUBLE with home comfort; terms to suit times, at No. 49 7th av., between 13th and 14th sts.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, TO GENtlemen only, handsomely-furnished single rooms, well heated; references exchanged. 54 West 23d st.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM, in a private family, suitable for two, with or without board. No. 124 East 22d st.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—WITH BOARD, LARGE, handsome rooms, singly or en suite; references exchanged.

NO. 47 EAST 28TH ST.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms; house and board first-class; extremely low prices.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts., spacious suite of apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

NO. 214 MADISON AV.—A FINE SUITE OF two or more handsomely-furnished rooms to rent, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST ST.—UNSURPASSED LOcality, desirable appointments, and very pleasant rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 68 WEST 46TH ST.—THREE DOUBLE, two single rooms; single gentlemen or families; unexceptionable table; private family.

NO. 30 WEST 14TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board; unexceptionable references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—BEAUTIFUL REAR parlor, private bath-room, &c.; also rooms on fourth floor, with board.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms to let, with excellent board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5, NEAR THE BREVOORT.—A second floor, handsomely furnished; also, single rooms; table unexceptionable.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 36 EAST.—A handsome back parlor and second floor; private table if desired, singly or together; references.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE, No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private tables.

NO. 39 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD.—PLEASANT well-furnished square rooms on second floor; good table; terms moderate; references.

NO. 312 EAST 18TH ST.—4 LARGE AND small room to let with board; Southern exposure; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—LARGE ELEGANT rooms to let, with first-class board; an entire second floor; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—VERY DESIRABLE suite of apartments; private table if desired; room for gentleman.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. Desirable suites of furnished rooms to let, with or without private table; references.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, third floor, en suite or singly; references. Call at No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; references.

NO. 133 41ST ST.—A PLEASANTLY-FURNISHED suite of rooms and a few single rooms, with board.

NO. 365 WEST 20TH ST.—A SINGLE AND double room to let, with or without board.

NO. 210 EAST 39TH.—NEATLY FURNISHED room, with board; terms moderate.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—FURNISHED APARTments, with private table if desired; references.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.—A FAMILY OF friends have a room to let, with board; references.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, with board, for first-class parties.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let with board. References.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family, a handsomely-furnished second-story front (or back room); every convenience; suitable for gentlemen or gentleman and wife; location central; references required; terms reasonable. Call at No. 140 West 43d st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

NO. 273 5TH AV.—ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, with or without board, or private table.

NO. 33 WEST 25TH ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE to let, with first-class board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN PRIVATE FAMILY by gentleman, wife, two small children, and nurse; two connecting rooms, on second or third floor; location, 30th to 60th sts. Address, with terms, G. W. C., Box 1,66 Times Office.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTRESS DESIRES board in exchange for music and English; references. Address Miss MORGAN, No. 300 West 14th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FRENCH FLAT.—A FAMILY OF TWO HAVE A front parlor and bedroom, with bathroom connecting, situated near the Albany, to let very reasonably to a gentleman, with breakfast, fire, and gas; references required. Address M. R., Box No. 284 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, adjoining bath-room, on second floor, in strictly private family, in 30th st., east of Madison av., to rent to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address S. N., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED, SUNNY room, to a gentleman; location central and desirable, one block from 5th av. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTMINSTER HOTEL.—Large and small rooms, handsomely furnished, for gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

TO LET—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, NEATLY furnished, in a private family, at No. 56 West Washington place.

TWO CONNECTING FRONT ROOMS TO let or rent, on second floor; also large hall rooms on third floor. No. 35 West 128th st.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING A SUITE of two furnished rooms. Apply at No. 531 5th av.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A GOOD-sized, furnished, sunny room, without board, between 4th and 21st ave. and 30th and 42d sts. Terms, $4 per week. Address Room, Box No. 317 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS

16 and 18 Nass

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

THE RING BADLY FRIGHTENED.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICAN AND INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC TICKET — THE PEOPLE AROUSED TO THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ISSUES INVOLVED—SOME OF THE CANDIDATES COMPARED.

The people of Brooklyn are thoroughly aroused to the importance of the issues involved in the present campaign. Everywhere throughout the City the friends of reform are on the alert and watchful to defeat the diabolical scheme of fraudulent voting by which the Democratic Ring expects to carry Kings County for Tilden by a large majority. That the Ring men are thoroughly frightened is evident from the great uproar they make about the coalition ticket placed before the people by the Republicans and Independent Democrats. The Ring organs make piteous appeals to Republicans not to vote the coalition ticket, never stopping to think that Republicans are not likely to take advice from the advocates and defenders of every corrupt measure by which the tax-payers of Brooklyn have been fleeced for years past. Driven to desperation, the Ring men seek by colonization, and other fraudulent schemes, to defeat the tax-payers of the city and county. But, in the hurry induced by fear, they have bungled things miserably, and left themselves open to easy detection. During the past week an unlooked for development brought dismay into their ranks. Lest they might be held accountable by the people for the lawless acts of their associates, a large number of the respectable men imported into the Regular Democratic General Committee of Kings County last year after the people had given to the Kingsley-McLaughlin Ring its first serious defeat, resigned in a body, and issued an address to the voters of the county in which the fact—already well known and scarcely in need of confirmation even from men just separated from the Democratic organization—was set forth that ex-Register McLaughlin, better known as the "Boss," made all the nominations for the Democratic Party. Some facts relative to the nominees of the Boss on the county and city ticket, and the nominations made by the Republicans and Independent Democrats will be found below.

THE NOMINEES OF THE "BOSS" COMPARED WITH THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

The "Boss' man, Barre," as he is called, is becoming more unpopular every day. He has not a single follower in the ranks of the regulars, nor does he attempt to gain any, and yet he confidently expects to be elected. The truth is, he is conscious of the fact that he is the "Boss' man Barre," and that McLaughlin has what some of his followers call "solid reasons" for urging his election. Barre was a Know-Nothing, and probably is yet, if such a sect exists, and so little does he care for the rank and file, that when they called on him to make a speech after his nomination, he deigned only a few contemptuous words in a voice that could not be heard beyond the first bench from the platform. McLaughlin was Register of Kings County for two years, during which Barre was his deputy. The "Boss" knows exactly what the office is worth, and as a large part of this future income depends on this man Barre's election, no effort will be spared to bring about that result. Unfortunately for the "Boss" his relations with his man Barre, and the terms on which the latter received the nomination, are well known to the rank and file of the regulars, a great majority of whom cordially detest McLaughlin's puppets in the Register's office. Corp. James Lanner, the Republican nominee for the office, is, on the contrary, a favorite with all classes of citizens, and will receive thousands of Democratic votes. Every soldier in Brooklyn and every voter who sympathized with the war for the Union, will cast a ballot for the man who left both his legs behind him on the battle-field of Antietam. Aside from his war record, which cannot be surpassed, Mr. Tanner has, by his gentle, genial manners and frank, manly nature, made for himself hosts of friends in private life. Even the Democratic organs find only praise for this gallant soldier and estimable private citizen.

For the office of County Clerk, the Republicans and Independent Democrats have nominated Eugene D. Berri. A better nomination could not have been made. Mr. Berri is one of the best known business men in Brooklyn. He inherited wealth, but he has added largely to his means by his own industry and business ability. He was twice a member of the Assembly from the Fifth District, and each time he received a larger majority than any other candidate who ever ran in the district. Mr. Berri is a young man of singularly pure life, and his popularity is of the kind that arouses enthusiasm in young and old alike. He represents the best element in politics. His opponent in the Democratic ticket is Justice John Delmar. With a certain class in his own party, Justice Delmar is said to be popular. The gentlemen who, up to last week, composed what was known as the reform element of the McLaughlin General Committee, gave as one of their reasons for withdrawing from the organization, the fact that the "Boss" had nominated Delmar. They intimated that Delmar was a man unfit to hold any office, much less such a responsible position as that of County Clerk. The opposition to McLaughlin's candidate offered by the reformers was probably founded on the fact that Delmar's name was mixed up in some very doubtful transactions in connection with the fines levied in the court over which he presides. Quite recently Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, compelled Delmar to give up some money belonging to a litigant who had come before him, which he had held for years. The Supreme Court Justice broadly intimated in his decision that there was no honest intention of delivering the money to the litigant. No good argument can be offered in favor of Delmar's election. He aspires to succeed McLaughlin as "Boss" of Brooklyn. The people, however, have outgrown Bosses, and it is reasonable to suppose that a majority of the voters will prefer a well-educated young business man, who has already made his mark in the mercantile world, to a Boss in embryo, who, graduated from the worst school in ward politics, founds his ambition by a desire to occupy the place and wield the influence of the man to whom the tax-payers of Kings County point as the incarnation of all that is bad in political management.

The Ring candidate for Surrogate, Abram H. Daily, is a renegade Republican, who, like the "Boss' man Barre," is thoroughly detested by a majority of the Democrats. Daily owes his nomination directly to "Boss" McLaughlin. Mr. Walter L. Livingstone, his opponent on the Republican and Independent Democratic ticket, is a man who strongly rebuked McLaughlin when that political potentate offered to nominate him for Controller on condition that all the patronage—that is, the appointment of the clerks who handle about eight millions of the people's money yearly—of the office should be dealt out by the Boss. Mr. Livingstone belongs to one of the best families in Brooklyn, and is a wealthy lawyer in large practice.

Bernard Midas, known to all Brooklyn as the "Boss'" most fawning follower, is the Ring nominee for Commissioner of Charities. It would be difficult to find a man less fitted for the position. The administration of the Charity Commission has been a disgrace to Kings County for years past. It has been so bad as to attract attention not only in the State but all over the country. Not long ago three of the Charity Commissioners were convicted of swindling both the tax payers, who contributed of their substance to support the county's wards, but the unfortunate recipients of the people's bounty. The revelations as to the treatment of the insane confined in the County Asylum when Dr. Ordronaux and a committee of gentlemen held an investigation last year, were simply horrifying. Nearly five hundred thousand dollars a year is expended by the Charity Commissioners, and a great many people are employed about the county buildings. For this reason McLaughlin, in order to use the commission as a political machine, makes it up, whenever he can, of his most abject tools. Last year a bill passed both houses of the Legislature, creating a new Charity Commission, which was to be nonpartizan in its character and was to serve without pay. Midas, when the bill was introduced, hurried up to Albany and spent days in lobbying against the measure. When it finally passed, Gov. Tilden, by direction of "Boss" McLaughlin and as part of the price of the Kings County delegation to the Utica Convention, vetoed the bill. It may be said, briefly, that a vote for Midas is a vote for corruption and ring-rule. John Cunningham, the Republican and Independent candidate, was formerly a Charity Commissioner, and was tried with the three Charity Commissioners who were convicted of swindling the people and paupers. Mr. Cunningham, who was tried only because he had been in office with the guilty Commissioners during the period covered by the indictment found against them, was honorably acquitted. In every instance where fraud was committed, his vote was found recorded against it in the Board. In the convention which nominated Mr. Cunningham, Davenport Johnson, one of the first citizens of Brooklyn, said that it was largely by the aid of honest John Cunningham that the gigantic frauds committed by the Ring Charity Commissioners, and the terrible mismanagement of which they had been guilty, were brought to light. The election of Bernard Midas would be a disgrace to the County of Kings.

No man in Brooklyn of either party has done so much, perhaps, to deserve the support of its citizens as Ripley Ropes, the Republican and Independent Democratic candidate for the office of Controller. Mr. Ropes has labored assiduously for the welfare of the people, both in private life and for the short time which he held public office. In their service he has spent his time and his money lavishly. When on the Board of Aldermen he accomplished many reforms, and had the power to accomplish even more because of the great moral influence he wielded over his associates. He first brought to light the irregularities in the office of Boss McLaughlin's Controller, Evan M. Johnson, who is now being sued by the city to recover a large sum of money which he wrongfully appropriated. It was Mr. Ropes who led the attack on the corrupt Charity Commission, which resulted in the trial and conviction of three of the Commissioners. When the citizens of the First Ward solicited him to represent them in the Board of Aldermen, no candidate was named against him. His services the interests of Brooklyn are first; considerations of politics or party have no place in his mind where public duty is concerned. Mr. Ropes is an earnest Republican, but is not and never has been a violent partisan. He was in the Board of Aldermen, when a member of that body, what Judge Robertson is in the State Senate —a sleepless guardian of the people's interests, a conscientious and fearless opponent of every measure tainted in the least by fraud or injustice. A great domestic affliction, coming in the shape of the severe and dangerous illnes of a dear son has prevented Mr. Ropes from taking a very active part in the canvass. It is gratifying to know, however, that the friends who do not favor his election at the gatherings of the people held nightly all over the city will not have to repel harsh accusations because none will be made even by those who are opposed to him. Against this model citizen and man, "Boss" McLaughlin has nominated to run for the office of Controller, Mr. Wm. H. Burrill. Mr. Burrill is a respectable looking gentlemen, well advanced in years, and his only merit—if merit it is—seems to be that he was formerly foreman of an engine company under the old Volunteer Fire Department. It may be mentioned *en passant* that nearly all the McLaughlin office-holders who have good positions used to "run wid de machine" in the days when the "Boss" wore a red shirt, and was a strapping fore man, albeit more efficient in running primaries than in running to fires. Not a dozen delegates in the room knew who Burrill was when they voted for him by direction of the "Boss" brought to the convention by Robert Furey who was not even a delegate. Furey confessed after the convention adjourned that ten minutes before they assembled none of the delegates knew who they were going to vote for. Mr. Burrill is a crony of McLaughlin, and it will be strange indeed if the people of Brooklyn should prefer him for Controller, unknown as he is, to Ripley Ropes, whose record as a banker, business man, and uncompromising enemy of fraud in every shape, is known to every person in the city who reads a paper.

Mr. George A. Kingsland, the Republican and Independent nominee for the office of City Auditor, is a well-known and wealthy builder, residing in the Seventeenth Ward. In business circles he is held in high repute. He never occupied any political position, and is a determined enemy of the McLaughlin—Kingsley Ring. The "Boss'" candidate against Mr. Kingsland is William S. Searing, the present incumbent. Mr. Searing is not much of anything except a McLaughlinite. He owes his political existence to the "Boss," and is always ready to come at the latter's beck and call. It is not likely that he will poll even the vote of his party.

THE SOUTHERN IDEA.

Gen. A. R. Lawton, an ex-rebel candidate for Presidential Elector on the Tilden ticket in Georgia, addressed a meeting in Augusta on Thursday night last, in which he said: "According to the habits of the present day the people indicate at the ballot-box who is to be their next ruler, and the Electors have only to carry out that will. But it often happens that this delegated power is confided to improper persons. When you elect the Electors on the 7th of November you lose all control over them, and they may vote for whom they please. True, if they acted contrary to the wishes of the people who elected them, they would be eternally damned. But suppose the great citizen who now bears the standard of Democracy in the Union should die between the 7th of November and the time of counting the electoral vote, who will tell the electors who they shall vote for? Ought we not be careful in committing that duty to a few men? I have considered with great seriousness what was the duty of an elector since I have been placed in my present position by the State Democracy. Who in the State of Georgia does not know where his duty lies in the present Presidential campaign? Who have we then to convince? But men should give a reason for the faith that is in them. Men should meet and confer together. Not long since, in conversation with a distinguished citizen of Georgia, especially honored in this community, he said to me that it was time that our relations with the Federal Government should be discussed, that we should discuss what the principles upon which we supported one or the other of the candidates. When these sentiments came from Andrachel V. Johnson, I deemed that it was indeed time to discuss these principles. Since we have claimed this as our Government we say that it is time that a certain set of principles prevail as well in Georgia as in New-York. We have not had any fault to find with the form of Government; indeed the South, when it set up a government of its own, formed one similar to the old one. No people have been truer than the Southern to the old original form of constitutional government. The party in power has only gone on from bad to worse until we are in our present deplorable condition."

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN FRANCE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Frenchmen are complaining that, after all the debates on primary education, and a respectable volume of laws passed by successive Legislatures, something like thirty thousand children in Paris alone are receiving no instruction whatever; and this though there are hundreds of schools where they can be taught free of cost. Last year a report on primary and secondary instruction was read before the Academy of Moral Sciences by M. Levasseur, who compared the results achieved at home and abroad, and established, to the complete dissatisfaction of his hearers, the fact that France is but the twentieth among civilized States in respect of the number of her citizens who receive a regular education in their youth. The number of children inscribed on the books of the primary schools amounted to an average of no more than thirteen per cent. On the other hand, it would be unjust to deny that considerable progress has been made during the last half-century. In 1829, the last complete year during which the white flag waved over public edifices, there were 30,796 State primary schools in France; in 1832 the number had risen to 32,520, in 1850 to 43,845, in 1868 to 53,820. Curiously enough, at the Vienna International Exhibition, France received the diploma of honor for primary instruction. The truth seems to be that France, while possessed of excellent theories on the subject, has long felt herself obliged to spend so much money on the naval and military establishments of the country that comparatively nothing has been left for the schoolmaster. At all events, this view of the case is one which generally impresses itself upon the Minister of Public Instruction for the time being.

A MIRACLE PLAY IN ENGLAND.

Some excitement has been occasioned in South Wales by the production on Sunday week, at the Baptist Chapel, Briton Ferry, of what may fairly be termed a dramatic performance, entitled "Joseph and his Brethren." The *Western Mail*, having obtained a printed copy of the work, publishes extracts from it, showing a regular dialogue for several persons, stage directions, and the familiar "enter" and "exit" used precisely as in the acting editions of theatrical literature. The author of "Joseph and his Brethren" remarks in a prefatory note: "The difficulty and objection to the assembling or performing such a Sunday-school dialogue as 'Joseph and his Brethren' is its great length. To avoid this objection and prevent tediousness, the dialogue has been arranged in six parts, in order that singing, recitations, &c., on the general programme, may be introduced between the parts. The effect will be very fine." There is also a caution that the recitation is "to be performed without change of apparel or costume," qualified by the statement, however, that "Joseph may be designated by a coat of many colors." A correspondent of the *Western Mail* thus describes some of the observations of the Sunday audience in the chapel: "A grown-up woman packed in the crowd exclaimed, in one breath, 'Don't shove ther;—and where's his coat of many colors? And where's the sacks?' Another replies, 'Don't I want to see Joseph as well as you?' A youngster close by, after the sentence was passed on the baker to be hanged, called out to those near him, 'Look there, how quiet that chap is taking it what's going to be hanged.'"

ENTERTAINING PREJUDICES.

C. H. Gates, who was a member of Cowan's Battery, and lost a leg at Gettysburg, was unable to attend a recent union of his comrades in Auburn, but wrote a letter, in which he said: "It is an oft-repeated expression, but one which I think is very applicable and appropriate for me just now, 'I vote as I fought' against the Democratic Party, and for this I am charged with being prejudiced. Twelve years ought to remove all prejudice. But if it is prejudice to vote for a comrade and be loyal to the party that was loyal to the soldier, when friends were scarce as angels' visits, in the Democratic Party, then I am prejudiced. But when we vote for a comrade what do we more than the Johnnies do; for is it not an undeniable fact that no man can hope for election south of Mason and Dixon's line unless he held a commission in the rebel Army or sympathized with the cause? And in proof of this assertion see our Congress of last Winter, composed of nearly one-half of ex-rebel soldiers. The South maintains the right of exalting her soldiers to high and honorable positions; they certainly ought to concede to us the same right. I for one propose to exercise that right, and make every effort consistent with honesty to that end."

A TILDEN TRICK.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Friday says: "Within the last three days it has come to light that Tilden's New-York managers have made arrangements for printing tickets in every Northern State headed 'Republican ticket,' and containing all the Republican electors except two or three in the body of the ticket, which are Democratic. This is an infamous and dangerous scheme. If they can thus slip in two or three Democratic electors in each Republican State, the vote for Tilden will be increased by just that much, and his election perhaps secured by means of this nefarious fraud. The scheme emanates from Tilden's 'reform' bureau in Liberty street, New-York. It fully reveals the degeneration of the Democratic Party."

THE NEW-YORK PULPIT.

THE LATE BISHOP JANES.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT THE METHODIST FREE TABERNACLE—THE TRIBUTE OF THE METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—SERMON BY REV. DR. C. H. FOWLER.

A generous tribute was yesterday paid to the memory of the late senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church by the Methodist Missionary Society of New-York City, in a commemorative service held at the Free Tabernacle in West Thirty-fourth street. The feature of the occasion was the memorial sermon of Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler, to whom the task of reviewing the life and work of the deceased had been assigned. The service was opened with the singing of the hymn, "Lo! round the throne," which was followed by prayer and the reading of the Scriptures. The congregation sang the hymn: "Who are these arrayed in white?" and at the conclusion Dr. Fowler began his discourse.

We are here to-day, he said, as the Missionary Society of the City of New-York, to pay a tribute of grateful remembrance to the cherished and honored dead, Bishop Janes, the Bishop of the common people. With a scholarship that made him at home in the company of the learned and philosophical, with tastes that could revel in the refinement of the select few, with every social circle welcoming his approach, and with resources sufficient to make these varied advantages a delight and not a burden, he still remained in his convictions, in his habits, in his home, in his sympathies, and in his affections, the brother of the laborer and the friend of the poor. Upon the simple outline of his life, continued the speaker, was wrought out one of the richest and grandest lives in the history of the Christian Church. The elements out of which Bishop Janes' greatness was constructed were simple and easily apprehended, being on the surface of his transparent character and open to the gaze of the common observer. He had reason in its best development—a practical reason that indicated the statesman rather than the philosopher, and bespoke the business man rather than the speculator. The vigor of his intellect enabled him to acquire that vast sum of knowledge which is rudely epitomized in the principles and peculiarities of the three learned professions—theology, law, and medicine. A chaste and timid imagination clothed these principles with flesh and sometimes with beauty, and sent them forth in the service of the one dominant idea of his life—the hastening of the redeemed Kingdom. The most conspicuous element of his mind was his common sense. He had that rare combination of perception and reason and moral sense—simple, hard, practical, common, every-day sense—without which all his other abilities would have fallen out of harmony and become a mob of bewildering eccentricities. And with all he could please the lowest of the poor man, so that the unlettered and uncultured felt him to be a brother, and persuade in the palace of Princes, till those who were rulers by birth, scholars by inheritance, and statesmen by birth saw and acknowledged his greatness. Combined with this faculty he had, too, a conscience that was clear, delicate, Scripturally trained, and absolute in authority; a conscience which, when he was once in the grip of obligation, led him never to receive or desire release until the obligation was fulfilled. He was, continued the preacher, a man of convictions, and he received, believed, and declared truth. He was a man who felt the presence and the pressure of life's great issues, and looked upon them as earnest, solemn, sublime, desperate realities—a man who, putting his fear upon the Book, heard the wail of the lost, the shout of the saved, and the conflict of the endangered, and reached forth to save them. Endowed with such gifts, another element assumed a prominence in his character, and that element was ambition. Bishop Janes had such activities and a great, fiery, uncompromising, restless ambition that knew no bounds but conscience. But his ambition was consecrated to God, and had a purpose worthy of being the chief aim of a dauntless soul—the avowed purpose of being the greatest man possible. But through all these restless activities there was a tide of tenderness flowing with rippling melodies through the rocky channels of his rugged nature—the ivy that clambered over the crag and covered its strength with a robe of beauty. Loving God, whom he had not seen, he also loved man, whom he had seen, and this love was as the sunlight on the earth, quickening every germ of life and power throughout his nature. It was a love that was quiet, undemonstrative, and genial, never suggesting the idea of the desertion of an old love for a new, but giving him a sympathy for the afflicted that has been the admiration of all who knew him.

The speaker, after a brief reference to the domestic life of the deceased, alluded to his indomitable will, a will which, he said, made him recognize nothing as impossible which was right. When it became necessary for him to act he never lacked the power, no matter what hindrances impeded his path. Tempering this will and subduing its dangerous intensity was a living, conscious, victorious faith. The constant communion with God which attended this faith gave him an enduring patience that never wearied, and made him ever ready to renew rejected offers of peace to enemies. He saw the Church as the ordained means for the salvation of a lost world, and the building of that Church became thereafter the end and aim of his life, the one great idea of his being. So rounded and complete was his character that his powers seemed like groups of mountain peaks towering side by side; but the most exalted peaks were his common sense, his conscience, his will, his concentration of his powers, his ambition, and his industry—attributes which made him among men a great man. As a preacher he had few superiors, and as a Pastor he was unethical, yet easy, and without a blemish. He was an orator of superior parts, a thinker able to reveal the hidden relations of truths, a writer of great ability, an organizer who handled with ease the system of Methodist polity, a leader steadily moving up the advance line, and an administrator who worked upon a system dependent upon moral power for its continuance—a Bishop whose close imitation will perpetuate Methodist polity for many generations.

MAN'S PLACE IN THE CREATION

SERMON BY REV. CHAUNCEY GILES IN THE THIRTY-FIFTH STREET SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCH.

"Man's place in the Creation: How he is related to God on one side of his nature, and is different from animals on the other," was the subject of a sermon preached yesterday by Rev. Chauncey Giles in the Swedenborgian Church, East Thirty-fifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues. The doctrine of the New Church, he said, made entirely new disclosures to man concerning himself. It not only revealed the Lord to him, but it gave him accurate and rational information concerning his own nature and destiny, his grand possibilities, and the means necessary to attain to them. It rendered this grave service, too, with the greatest precision. It did not confound him with God or with the angels, but it brought him nearer to the Divine nature. Man was indeed the crowning work of the Lord, the most beautifully organized of all the creatures which He made. He was mineral, vegetable, animal, spirit, and angel. All forms, all qualities, all motions, all activities were centred in him. The Kingdom of God was within him; he was larger than the material universe, and had capabilities superior to it. What, he asked, could man accept in exchange for his soul? Though he should instead be the possessor of the whole material universe, the exchange would be to him irreparable loss. There was, however, a danger of mistaking some of the means by which the distinctively human quality was formed in man. He was in human form, but it was not form alone that established the human quality in him. The human did not consist in outward form; it did not reside in the ability to hear, to see, to eat, to enjoy the pleasures of the senses. In many cases, indeed, the senses of the animal were more acute than those of man. Reasoning, for instance, was not a distinctively human faculty. Animals could reason within certain limits; could draw conclusions and act upon them, and had wide ranges of mental activity. If man possessed all the qualities of the senses in perfection it would not make him human. If he had such a large and accurate knowledge of business as to be successful in every operation; if he were the shrewdest of politicians, and could sway people to his purposes; if he could rise to power; if his natural affections were strong and his friendships enduring—he would still fall far short of possessing genuine human nature. To possess all these qualities was not to be man. There were three planes in man's mind—the natural, the spiritual, and the celestial—and the relation of the first two of these was the question with which he proposed to deal. The natural plane in man's mind was that which he possessed in common with animals. However largely it might be developed, he only became the nobler animal. The human was the link between the natural and spiritual, partaking of the nature of both. All man's power of perceiving what was just and equitable, also all spiritual affection, belonged to this plane of his mind. These planes of mind were distinct from each other, and took organic spiritual forms in the same way as the body took its forms. The spiritual faculty of man's mind was distinct from the natural, just as the nerves of the material body were distinct from the bones. Now, it was especially to be borne in mind that the higher planes of mind were vastly superior to the lower. The superiority of the spiritual, in which the human rests, was, said the preacher, as superior to the natural, which we possess in common with animals, as was the natural to the grass upon which we tread. Perhaps the human quality of man's mind was best defined by the golden rule, that we do unto others what we would have them do unto us—to make that which the Lord says is the law and the prophets the rule of our lives. There was no evidence that the animal, which had only the natural faculty, could have any such motive. It was as impossible for an animal to have such motive as for a stone or an acorn to think. Keeping that rule in mind, men would begin to see when they were coming to be essentially human. When they began to feel the sense of obligation, to act from love to others, to place other interests on an equality with their own, then they began to be human. Take, for instance, a familiar example—the good business man. He was a good man in a commercial sense, shrewd and far-seeing, desirous of making money for the pleasures and ease which it enabled him to purchase. There was no human quality in such a man. He was not a man in the higher sense of that term. He had no more than the squirrel that laid up its treasures in the hollow of a tree. He was doing the same on a grander scale, of course, but the principle was identical. The artist who worked for fame, the poet who sang for glory, the farmer who cultivated his fields, the laborer who worked for food and shelter, if they worked only for these things, then they were no men. They might be successful, but they were not men unless they acted from human principles. Men did not rise out of the plane of being common to the animal kingdom until they were in the effort and purpose of doing to others as they would have others do unto them. The natural mind, excellent and noble in quality as it might appear, was mere amusement compared with the spiritual mind. It contained in chaotic masses the material to be used in forming the spiritual degree of the mind; and the person who possessed it only had that which was to man as stones and mortar lying promiscuously about were to the beautifully finished house. All the elements of his nature were in wild confusion compared with the flowing harmonies of the heavenly mind. The spiritual degree of mind was formed through our humanity. The image of God did not consist in outward, physical contour; its essential elements were of a divine character. If one wished to become human, he must begin to act from love to others. Man was distinguished from God on the spiritual side by being a form receptive of life from God. On the other hand, the lowest plane in man was the highest in animals; consequently the animal could never become a man, even though it should be developed to its highest possibilities. It could possess no distinctively human character. It was for man to say whether he would subdue the animal in him and become human, or whether, preventing the image of God from being formed in him, he would remain forever in the lowest plane of his nature.

RUMORS OF A RAILROAD STRIKE DENIED.

During the past week there have been rumors of a serious strike among the locomotive engineers on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and positive statements to that effect have appeared in more than one of the New-York papers. With the view of ascertaining the facts a TIMES reporter yesterday called on the Secretary of the Hudson River division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who made a frank statement. He said, "The society with which our division is connected numbers over twelve thousand men, and its ramifications extend all over the United States and part of Canada. The finances are in a very satisfactory condition, and were a universal strike to take place to-morrow, the men could afford to lay off for a very long time. The strike which has been going on in New-Jersey is purely local. When the men of any special division strike they are supported from the central funds, in the event of their conduct being approved. In the division with which I am connected there are eighty-five members, and for a long time we have been receiving Three Dollars per hundred miles. There was a general meeting of the society in Germania Hall on the 15th inst., and not a single word was said about a strike. I am sure that at present the men are satisfied with the present wages and are most anxious to avoid collision with their employers. I cannot speak for any other division of the general society, but there will be no strike among the men on this railroad, and I do not think there is the least probability of a general strike. The false statements made by some of the papers have excited a very uneasy feeling, and I am glad to have an opportunity of expressing through the columns of THE TIMES our real position."

THE LOST FOUND.

On Monday last a young lady, temporarily residing with relatives in West Fourteenth street, left their house with the intention of paying a visit to friends residing in West Thirty-fourth street. She did not reach her destination, and se no tidings were received by her friends in relation to her whereabouts, they became alarmed at her mysterious disappearance and invoked the aid of the Police to assist them in searching for her. It was feared that she had been taken sick or had met with an accident, while on her way to Thirty-fourth street, and advertisements describing her appearance, and offering a reward for any information concerning her, were inserted in the papers. Still no tidings of the missing young lady reached her friends, and fearing the worst, they had a large number of copies of her photograph struck off and distributed them to the Police, who were ordered to make inquiries at all the hotels and boarding-houses in the City. After a thorough search, the young lady was found yesterday morning in a lodging-house, kept by a gentleman and his wife, who had not seen the advertisements relative to her disappearance. Her grief at the recent loss of a brother and the fatigue following a visit to the Centennial Exhibition had led to mental aberration, under which she wandered from the house of her friends. On Tuesday she went to Albany, and returned to New-York late on Thursday night. She was restored to her friends at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by Ponce Commissioner Erhardt, who had discovered her whereabouts. Although she had been uninjured during her wanderings, she was prostrated last evening by brain fever.

SUICIDE OF A LAGER-BEER SELLER.

Frederick Dietrick, a native of Germany, fifty-six years of age, the proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at No. 446 West Thirty-third street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself with a strap to the door of his bed-room in the rear of the saloon. Dietrick was a stone-mason by trade and came to this country about ten years ago. After working at his trade for several years he opened a lager-beer saloon, and since that time has kept saloons in various parts of the City. His wife died about two years ago, and soon after that event he sent his youngest son to the Juvenile Asylum, and lived with his son John, aged twenty, and his daughter Anne, several years younger. Lately the business in the saloon did not prosper, and became so profitless that Dietrick was unable to pay his rent, and his son, who worked at his trade as a stone-mason, was compelled to devote his earnings to that purpose. Finally young Dietrick refused to pay the rent any longer, and this refusal led to a bitter quarrel between the father and son on Saturday last. After this quarrel Dietrick was heard to say that he was tired of life. Yesterday afternoon the son went out soon after dinner, and returned before 3 o'clock. He looked into the saloon from the street and saw his father apparently standing against the door of the bed-room. John remained in front of the place for nearly half an hour, and looking into the saloon again saw his father in the same position, becoming alarmed he called Patrolman Morgan, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and, in company with the officer, entered the place. Dietrick was found to be dead.

WAR AMONG THE BARBERS.

The "Tonsorial Artists" in this City, otherwise known as barbers, who charge ten cents and upward for a "shave," are greatly excited on account of the increase in the number of "rat shops," whose proprietors charge only five cents. Last evening a new organization, calling itself "The United Barbers of New-York and vicinity," whose members, comprising both bosses and journeymen, are opposed to a reduction of prices, held its second meeting at Central Hall, in West Thirty-second street, Lewis Büchner presiding and Charles Lorenzen acting as Secretary. About sixty new members signed the roll, making a total membership about four hundred. A resolution was passed to establish free agencies at the shops of such members as were willing to act in the matter, where journeymen, members of the society, might obtain employment in the shops of bosses who are members. The journeymen in the "rat-shops" are to be notified that unless they join the society within a specified time and pay twenty-five cents each towards defraying its expenses, they will be debarred from obtaining work in shops of the society bosses. The following bosses last evening agreed to open "agencies" at their shops: Philip F. Schmidt, No. 205 Spring street; Jacob Prass, No. 443 First avenue; A. Vogel, No. 72 Suffolk street, and August Pimner, No. 447 West Forty-first street.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE OF STABBING.

Matthew Cronin, aged seventeen, residing at No. 447 Eleventh avenue, was taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station last evening, suffering from a severe stab wound in the abdomen. Cronin stated to Capt. Washburn that about 7 o'clock, while standing in front of No. 423 Eleventh avenue, he was stabbed by a strange man, without having given his assailant any provocation for the assault. Police Surgeon Fetter was called to attend the wounded youth, and ordered his removal to Bellevue Hospital. The stranger made his escape. Cronin's story is not credited by the Police, and it is supposed that he received the injury, which is of a dangerous nature, in a fracas with some of his companions or while assaulting the man who stabbed him.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A Canadian named Berry committed suicide at Bangor, Me., yesterday.

Allen's print works at Providence, R. I., suspended operations on Saturday for four or five weeks.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

James Flynn, aged forty, of No. 207 East Fifty-ninth street, while intoxicated yesterday morning, fell out of a window of his residence, and was severely injured.

The meeting of the Athletic Association of the College of the City of New-York, which was to have taken place on Saturday at Mott Haven, will probably be held to-morrow.

A series of games of polo will be played next Saturday afternoon by members of the Westchester Polo Club for prizes, consisting of saddles and bridles, presented by Mr. Bennett.

John Murphy and Niel Mowry, celebrated long-distance riders, are matched, at $1,000 a side, to ride from fifty to one hundred and fifty miles, each to use fourteen horses, at Fleetwood Park, within thirty days.

The Scottish American Athletic Club will hold its second annual meeting on Thanksgiving Day at Washington Park. Several new features are to be added, and the prizes will consist of handsome gold medals.

The audiences at the Union Gospel services in Chickering Hall, yesterday, were even larger than those on previous Sabbaths. Sermons were preached by Rev. Samuel Colcord, and Dr. O. H. Tiffany, of Chicago.

José Cespeda, a Cuban cigar maker, thirty-five years of age, while temporarily insane, jumped out of a third story window of his residence, No. 35 East Broadway, early yesterday morning, and received serious injuries.

Eliza Kerber, aged thirty-five, of No. 95 East Broadway, was found sick in Catharine street yesterday, and stated that she had taken Paris green with suicidal intent. She was taken to the Chamber Street Hospital for treatment.

The Italian residents of New-York serenaded Ferdinand De Lucca, Italian Consul General of Italy in New-York, on Saturday evening, as a token of their joy at his vindication in the matter of the charges of official misconduct made against him.

The average or mean indication of the barometer at the Central Park Meteorological Observatory during the past week was 29.779 inches; the average indication of the thermometer 51.9°, the total amount of rain-fall, .40 of an inch, and the distance traveled by the wind 939 miles.

Prof. Frank Hastings Hamilton, President elect of the Medico-Legal Society, will deliver his inaugural adress on Wednesday evening, and Dr. George M. Beard will read a paper on the "Nature, Symptoms, and Medico-Legal Relations of Somnambulism."

Robert Loius, aged thirty-five, whose residence was not ascertained, was found at a late hour on Saturday night at the corner of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, suffering from a severe scalp would, which it is supposed he received by falling on the sidewalk while intoxicated. He was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

A musical and literary entertaiment will be given on Wednesday evening at Steinway Hall, for the benefit of St. Stephen's Home for Orphaned and Destitute Children. A feature of the programme will be readings from Shakespeare, and the recital of an original poem on Fontenoy by Mrs. James H. Hackett.

The decomposed remains of a man, about thirty-five years of age, were found yesterday floating in the North River at Pier No. 43. They are supposed to be the remains of Hugh Clark, of No. 37 Clarkson street, who has been missing from his home for about three weeks. They were taken to the Morgue for identification.

The funeral of the late Capt. George William Smith, of the Seventh Regiment, took place yesterday, from his late residence, No. 109 West Twenty-third street. A very large number was present from the Seventh Regiment, and the Veterans of the National Guard, Mad Rane Lodge F. and A. M. The remains were interred in King's Bridge Cemetery.

A novel walking match, in which the pedestrians are ladies, will commence at Central Park Garden next Sunday night, and will continue six days. The contestants are Miss Bertha von Hillern and Miss Mary Marshall. The latter claims to have walked 330 miles in six days, at Chicago, in a match last Spring, defeating Miss Von Hillern by twenty-three miles.

At the meeting of the American Geographical Society at Chickering Hall to-morrow evening, a paper will be read by Commodore Daniel Ammen, of the United States Navy, on "Surveys and Reconnoissances from 1870 to 1875, for a Ship Canal across the American Isthmus," and addresses will be delivered by Profs. Rosowell D. Hitchcock and William H. Thompson, and Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, on "Palestine Exploration Beyond the Jordan," illustrated by stereopticon views.

On Saturday evening, James Jenkins, of No. 536 Eleventh avenue, was listening to music in a concert saloon on the West side, when two youths named William Flynn, of No. 433 West Forty-third street, and Thomas Lee, of No. 544 West Forty-sixth street, accosted him, and demanded that he should "treat" them. He refused, when Flynn caught him by the arms while Lee stabbed him twice in the back. They were arrested by Officer Schner, of the Twenty-second precinct, and Justice Wandell, in the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, yesterday, committed them to await the result of Jenkins' injuries.

BROOKLYN.

The body of a man about thirty years old was yesterday found in the water at the Central Pier of the Atlantic Dock.

Henry W. Miller, of No. 179 Penn street, caused the arrest of Henry Mencke, a German baker, on Saturday night, on a charge of obtaining $150 worth of flour by false pretenses.

Mary Tophmyer, residing at No. 300 Floyd street, fell down a flight of stairs on Saturday night while under the influence of liquor, and received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Thomas McDermott, of No. 292 First street, fell in front of a Greenpoint car at the corner of Clymer street and Kent avenue yesterday, and had his foot so badly crushed that it was found necessary to amputate it.

Albert Kern, of Twenty-first street and Fourth avenue, stabbed John Castleton, of No. 656 Third avenue, twice, during a fight at one o'clock yesterday morning, in Third avenue, near Twenty-fifth street. He was arrested by Capt. McKellar of the Eighth precinct, and held to answer.

Mr. A. C. Smith, a resident of Babylon, Long Island, yesterday visited the house of a friend, at No. 292 Rodney street, Eastern District. He went out riding with his friend during the afternoon, and on their way back Smith was taken suddenly ill, and died before he could be removed from the buggy. Coroner Nolan will hold an inquest.

William Everett, aged four years, residing at No. 923 Broadway, was accidentally shot, yesterday, by a playmate named Joseph Ibert, aged seven years, residing at No. 94 Jefferson street, Eastern District, while they were playing with a loaded pistol in a vacant lot on Broadway. The ball grazed the little fellow's temple, causing a painful but not serious wound.

George Scott, of No. 44 Decatur street, was walking in the vicinity of the City Hall last evening, when he was met by a stranger, who asked the way to Fort Green place. Scott started to show him the way, and after walking a short distance, the stranger asked him the time. Scott pulled out his watch to ascertain the time, when the stranger snatched it and fled. He has not yet been arrested.

The Germans of the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, held a mass-meeting on the meadows corner of Bogert and Moore streets, in the rear of Williamsburg, on Saturday night. Several thousand were present,

The New-York Times.

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THE CONTEST IN NEW-YORK.

THE NATION'S CREDIT IN PERIL.

THE BUSINESS MEN OF SYRACUSE PRESENT A FORCIBLE APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC—AN EXIGENCY IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS POINTED OUT—THEY SHOW HOW THE IMPENDING DANGER MAY BE AVERTED—THE ELECTION OF GOV. HAYES URGED UPON ALL BUSINESS MEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 30.—The following appeal to the business community, signed by upward of two hundred and fifty business men, including the leading iron and salt manufacturers, wholesale dealers, bankers, and representatives of all trades and pursuits here, will be published to-morrow:

To the Business Community:

The public credit is the basis of all business prosperity and success upon which depend the happiness and welfare of communities. When this becomes impaired, and there exists a prospect of a blighting reaction and widespread disaster, it is time every energy of the people should be put forth to protect their interests and to ward off the perils. Such an exigency has arisen in our public affairs, calling for prompt and decided action by the business community. Confronted by an extraordinary condition of national politics by which the business interests of the country are threatened with new and dangerous complications, carrying with them further disturbance and uncertainty in commercial operations and industrial pursuits, which, if not speedily arrested, must be fraught with embarrassments and disasters far exceeding those already experienced, the undersigned, business men of the City of Syracuse, N. Y., hereby make declaration of their apprehensions, and assert their belief in the necessity for public spirited and patriotic citizens making common cause and rising above all mere partisanship, in earnest co-operation to avert the impending danger, and to render successful the most efficient measures for restoring the public confidence and promoting an improvement in financial affairs.

We beheld recently, with high hope and proud satisfaction, a marked improvement in the national credit, which was indicated by the success of the plan for placing the Government securities at the greatly reduced rate of four and one-half per cent., and we welcome it as a forerunner of that full restoration of confidence and happy adjustment of business relations which would assure the revival of the general prosperity of the people, attended by a continuance of the nation's heretofore unexampled progress. We were suddenly startled from this condition of hopefulness and satisfaction by an abrupt suspension of the successful operation of this financial plan both in this country and in foreign lands. This altered condition of affairs attests the sensitiveness of the money markets of the world—those of our own country as well as of Europe—to whatever threatens an interference with the smooth currents of trade and manufactures, and the startling suddenness with which the conversion on such favorable terms of our national securities was checked, indicates the presence of an imminent danger to the public credit, and peril to all material interests depending upon it. The cause is found in the apprehension of an untoward political result, viz.: the success of the Democratic Party in the approaching election. The lesson enforced by these altered conditions, which have so surprised and alarmed business interests everywhere, is that a change in the nation's financial policy would be followed by an inevitable revulsion and general derangement of business affairs throughout the country, and that there is no assurance for the future except in a firm adherence to the measures already adopted for the resumption of specie payments, a strengthening of the public credit, and a faithful discharge of every obligation of the nation. Any other course, as the experience of the past and the present warns us, must inevitably involve the country in a long continued period of business depression and widespread disaster.

The national peril is further enhanced by a movement throughout the Southern States, countenanced and fostered by the dominant party in that section, for excessive and unreasonable demands upon the National Treasury; and in contemplation of the pending Southern war claims and other schemes for reimbursing the lately insurgent people for the expenses and losses of their causeless rebellion against the Government, we hold that there is no security for business or property except in the defeat at the coming election of the candidates and policy of the Democratic Party. We have already witnessed the reaction caused by the bare possibility of the success of that party, and what the results would be were that possibility to become an actuality, we may with reasonable certainty estimate. The prospect is such that we as business men and citizens, animated by the impulse of self-preservation, and recognizing our dependence upon the conditions which conduce to the common welfare of our countrymen, are impelled to admonish our fellowmen of the menacing peril and to invoke the unity of political action to avert it.

The recent letter of Mr. Tilden, candidate of the party of reaction and an uncertain policy, warns us that the question of the Southern claims is a vital issue which is pressed by his supporters, without whom he could not hope to be elected, and to whom, in the event of his election, he would be under obligation and control. It impresses upon us more strongly than any other circumstance could, the imperative necessity of the election of a President and a Congress who are not only known to be opposed to the contemplated raid upon the people's treasury, but who are wholly untrammeled by the support of men and influences which are pressing these demands. Herein is only the perfect security against this menace. Our conviction, which we seek to impress upon the business men and all other citizens, is that national unity and prosperity is the speediest possible attainment of the indispensable conditions for the restoration of financial stability and business certainty, and the successful pursuit of trade and manufactures depend upon the success of the Republican Party in this election.

And therefore our agreement for ourselves, and recommendation to others, is that business men and manufacturers give their votes and influence to the election of Rutherford B. Hayes as President, and William A. Wheeler as Vice President, of the United States, and to afford every facility in their power for the promotion of the cause of national unity, security, and prosperity which they represent."

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OXONDAGA IRON WORKS,	C. P. CLARK,

and many others.

REPUBLICAN RALLY AT OWEGO—GEN. WOODFORD ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OWEGO, Oct. 30.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford addressed the largest meeting of the campaign here to-night. The large hall was packed with the best people of the town and the neighboring villages. Gen. Woodford's address was two hours in length, and was mostly devoted to the financial question. It surpassed the best of his Ohio speeches on this subject, as pronounced by persons who heard him there. It was a logical, compact, solid, and, at times, brilliant presentation of the financial problem. It began by showing that an attack on the credits of the nation was a blow at business and industry in every form, and that an attack on the greenback and its redemption in 1879 is an attack on the nation's credit. He then showed that all the attacks which have been made have been by the Democratic Party, and that this campaign is the crowning and would-be fatal attack. He besought support for the Republican Party this Fall as a support of the national honor and private prosperity. He concluded by a few brief and sober words on the reform and Southern questions, and assured his hearers that if the country supported the ticket, the city Republicans would not allow fraud to cheat them out of victory.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE DISTRICT.

REPUBLICANS WORKING FOR LARGE MAJORITIES—THE DEMOCRATS DEMORALIZED AND HOPELESS—TILDEN'S UNPOPULARITY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Oct. 30, 1876.

The closing week of the campaign in Dutchess County promises to be a very active one on the Republican side. Meetings are to be held every night at all the principal points in the county, and on Thursday afternoon a mass-meeting is to be held in this vicinity, with Speaker Blaine, Gen. Husted, S. B. Dutcher, and others, to present the issues of the campaign. There is to be a grand cavalcade, and Republican clubs will be in attendance from Fishkill, Cold Spring, Hyde Park, Pine Plains, Millerton, Pauling, Dover, and in fact from nearly all the towns in the county.

The outlook in Dutchess County is favorable. The Republicans are now making a canvass of the county under the direction of Hon. H. G. Eastman, Chairman of the County Committee, which is expected to be completed on Wednesday. A canvass of this county, however, does not usually afford any reliable index of what the vote is to be on election day, for reasons which all who are acquainted with the politics of this Congressional District for the last four or five years will readily understand. At present the Republicans estimate their majority in the county from 500 up to 1,000 and over on the electoral and State tickets. The Liberals are nearly all with the Republicans here as elsewhere, and the Democrats are not at all enthusiastic for Tilden, though most of them will probably vote for him under protest. They will not, however, spend their money for him, and it is reported that Tilden is so disgusted with the lukewarmness of the Dutchess County Democrats for his species of "reform," that he will not roll any of his "barrels" in here to help them on election day. The Congressional contest here is all on one side, and Ketcham's election by a large majority is conceded by both parties. In fact, the Democrats have not yet learned the name of the candidate they are running against him. He had not been thought of an hour before their Convention met, and the man who presented his name said it was Mansfield Davis. Afterward it was asserted that his name was Davies and not Davis. This was again denied, and the controversy is still raging in the Democratic ranks. It is admitted, however, that he is the "nephew of his uncle," and this is all that can be predicated of him with absolute certainty. The question of the name is important only as it concerns the printing of the tickets, and so few will be needed that it is not of much consequence any way.

The Republicans have renominated both of last year's Assemblymen—Dr. Thomas Hammond in the First District, and Dr. De Witt Webb in the Second—and both are sure of re-election.

The majority for Ketcham in the Congressional district comprising the Counties of Duchess, Columbia, and Putnam, will probably exceed that of the electoral and State tickets, and is estimated as high as 3,000. In Putnam County Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., regards his re-election to the Assembly as sure, and says the majority for the electoral ticket in that county will not be less than 250. In Columbia County it is thought that Tilden may get a small majority of 200 or 300, though this is by no means certain. Tilden is very unpopular in his native county, as he is everywhere else where he is personally known.

A REMARKABLE MASS-MEETING IN COLUMBIA COUNTY—AN INTERESTING PROCESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUDSON, Oct. 30.—The most remarkable mass-meeting held in Columbia County this campaign, took place at Chatham Village to-day. Every town in the county had delegations present, some of whom came with four-horse teams for many miles, to attend the demonstration. Special trains were run on all the railroads converging at this place, and thousands filled the square and stood patiently in the open air to listen to the eloquence of Senator Boutwell, Hon. Neil Gilmour, Hon. John T. Hogeboom, and others. Large wagons, loaded with the yeomanry of the country towns, hay riggings converted into platforms, vehicles, gay with streamers and flags, fanning mills on wheels, and threshers on flats improvised for the occasion, were among the features in the line. The farmers brought their wives and daughters, and the town wore a holiday appearance. Six bands of music enlivened the occasion, while the multitude supplied enthusiasm unbounded. The houses were gayly dressed with flags, and in the evening were brilliantly illuminated. Special trains in the evening brought the campaign clubs from various parts of the country, and nearly a thousand torches were in line this evening. The demonstration, in numbers, enthusiasm, and effect, may be set down as a complete success.

GRAND MASS-MEETING IN MALONE — AN EFFECTIVE SPEECH BY SENATOR PRINCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MALONE, Oct. 30.—A grand mass-meeting was held in this place last Saturday evening. A torchlight procession half a mile in length paraded the streets before the speaking commenced. In the procession there was a special honorary guard of sixty of the principal professional gentlemen and merchants of Malone. A glee club was also present, and sang campaign songs in a worthy manner. Senator Prince spoke effectivly for two hours. He sketched the histories of the two parties, their recent reform records, and compared Hayes and Tilden in a forcible manner. He said Georgia's vote gave warning of a solid South, based on intimidation. He paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Wheeler, and closed amid great enthusiasm.

MEETING OF FRENCH REPUBLICANS IN OGDENSBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OGDENSBURG, Oct. 30.—This evening J. B. Truda, of Plattsburg, addressed one of the largest and most enthusiastic indoor meetings that has been held in Ogdensburg during the present campaign. He spoke in the French language for the Republican cause. The Town hall was packed. The Lafayette and Hayes and Wheeler Glee Clubs were present, and the audience, composed mainly of French voters, was wild with enthusiasm. The meeting will do much to overcome the efforts that have been made to detach the French-Americans from the Republican Party.

A MEETING OF IRISH REPUBLICANS IN BINGHAMTON—DEMOCRATIC DISCOURTESY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 30.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting held here to-night was addressed by D. F. Burke, of New-York, and Edmund O'Conner, Esq., of this city. The speakers are both Irishmen, and the immense audience was largely composed of people of their own nationality. Our wigwam, which will accommodate two thousand persons, was packed to its utmost capacity. The speeches were eloquent and of great power. Great good will result from the meeting. The Democrats organized a meeting, and, by music and parading the streets, sought to draw from us, but most signally failed.

TILDEN'S WAR CLAIMS LETTER.

THE REFORMER'S SCHEME EXPOSED BY SENATOR BLAINE—THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "INCURRED" AND "SUFFERED"—A GREAT REPUBLICAN MEETING IN ROCHESTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 30.—Unquestionably the grandest demonstration made by Western New-York Republicans since 1860 occurred here to-day. A better day could not have been desired. Every train from early morning till sun-down brought hundreds to town, and special trains and vehicles increased the hundreds to over 20,000 strangers. Hayes and Wheeler flags are conspicuous everywhere, and the people are jubilant over the unprecedented success of the gathering. At 2 o'clock P. M. a procession of mounted men, ward and town clubs, colored organizations, the industries of the city represented on carts numbering over a hundred, bands of music, &c., formed and marched through the principal streets, which were lined on both sides with thousands of spectators. The procession was three-quarters of an hour passing a given point. The colored clubs made a fine appearance, and were lustily cheered. For a most impromptu affair its magnitude and success astonished the Republicans and discouraged the Democrats. The Democratic barbecue last week was mentioned in comparison only with derision. At 3:30 P. M. the procession gathered in Washington square, where over five thousand people were addressed with great effect from different stands by ex-Gov. Gibson, of Ohio, Hon. S. S. Rogers, and Hon. Horace Bemis. Mr. Blaine arrived at 4:30 P. M., and was received with demonstrations of enthusiasm, and spoke briefly. Among other things he said: "I do not accuse Mr. Tilden of insincerity in his letter about the Southern war claims; still less would I intimate that he uses language, after the Talleyrand model, to conceal his ideas. But I do maintain that according to the peculiar phraseology in Mr. Tilden's letter he does not exclude that class of claims from which the whole danger is feared in the future. Mr. Tilden expends needless ammunition on two classes of claims, the payment of which is expressly forbidden by the fourteenth amendment. By the language of that amendment payment of any debt or obligation incurred in aid of the rebellion is prohibited. Had that amendment gone one step further and forbidden the payment of any war losses suffered by disloyal persons, a dangerous door would have been closed. But, unhappily, the amendment does not go to that extent, and a distinction between losses incurred and losses suffered is kept up. In Mr. Tilden's letter, he uses the word 'incurred' with evident care and precision, and does not include within the scope of prospective and promised vetoes the losses suffered, and whether he talks losses inside or outside of the fourteenth amendment, he carefully speaks of them as losses 'incurred.' Now, I think Mr. Tilden had a sharp eye on the dictionary, and the difference between 'incurred' and 'suffered' is the difference between 'agent,' and 'victim;' between losses brought on one's self and losses inflicted by another. That a vital distinction exists just here is evident from the fact that Mr. Riddle, member of Congress from Tennessee, and author of the famous Riddle bill, telegraphed Mr. Hewitt, that he cordially indorses Mr. Tilden's letter. But Mr. Riddle does not intimate that he abates one jot or tittle of the provisions of his bill. That bill provides for a reasonable compensation to all citizens of the United States for the use or occupation of their property by the United States Army, or any part thereof, during the late war. This bill would take hundreds of millions of dollars from the United States Treasury, and evidently its author does not consider Mr. Tilden's letter as in the least conflicting with its passage or the Executive approval. I do not think Northern people can congratulate themselves on any view of the Southern war claims that is so eminently satisfactory to Mr. Riddle, of Tennessee, as Mr. Tilden's letter seems to prove."

In the evening the city was a mass of illuminations and fire-works. Business houses and many private houses were decorated, and the thoroughfares were densely crowded with people. At 9 o'clock a procession of torch-bearers began to move, forming a magnificent sight—one never surpassed in Rochester. It was nearly an hour in passing a given point. Mr. Blaine made a ringing speech from the Court-house steps, and was again greeted with unbounded favor. Speeches were also made in City Hall, by Senator Rogers, Hon. Horace Bemis, and others. At this hour the enthusiasm is great, and Republicans are highly elated over the remarkable demonstration made. The people are wide awake, and the effect of the mass-meeting will be felt appreciably next week.

EX-GOV. NOYES AT SENECA FALLS—A GREAT MEETING OF THE MOST EARNEST PEOPLE OF SENECA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SENECA FALLS, Oct. 30.—The largest, most earnest, and successful meeting ever held in Seneca County, has just closed in this village. The announcement that Gen. Edward F. Noyes, of Ohio, would address the electors, was sufficient to call out the largest assemblage that has ever listened to one speaker in Seneca County, and hundreds were unable to get within hearing of the speaker. There was no torchlight display, and no unusual effort was made to attract the crowd; but the people were there by the thousand, the most earnest and thoughtful of our population. Col. Henry T. Noyes was chosen Chairman, with a full list of officers, embracing the largest manufacturers and business men of this county. The speech of Gen. Noyes was a remarkably powerful and logical production. His candid and forcible arguments were irresistible. At times his immense audience was almost stirred to tears by his eloquence, while at others they were aroused to the greatest enthusiasm. He made a most telling point in illustrating the magnanimous treatment of the Southren rebels by the Republican administration and the North, and after recounting the history of the Democratic Congress, and of the recent events in the Southern States, he fairly electrified his auditory by declaring: "The best way to deal with this second and incipient rebellion is to take it by the throat and choke it to death." Throughout his entire speech General Noyes was greeted with tumultuous applause, and his searching, exhaustive and eloquent discussion of the issues of the canvass will be productive of much good.

There has been a decided improvement in the tone of the Republican canvass in Seneca County within the past forty-eight hours, and we shall maintain it to the end.

THE SHOVEL BRIGADE IN MOTION IN THE INTEREST OF "REFORM."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ITHACA, Oct. 30.—The canal-boat owned and commanded by Capt. Cadmus, of Cayuga, arrived at this place Saturday night. The Captain states that his boat was loaded with shovels in New-York, on an order of the canal authorities of the State, and that by their direction these shovels were left at various points along the line of the canal. He adds that thousands of men are marching up and down the tow-paths, armed with these implements, but with no work to perform. As it is well understood that only absolutely necessary repairs are made at this season of the year, it is supposed that this shovel brigade is put in motion in the interests of "Reform."

NIAGARA COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

THE GREATEST RALLY SINCE THE WAR—LOCKPORT CROWDED WITH PATRIOTS—UNAVOIDABLE ABSENCE OF SENATOR BLAINE—AN ELOQUENT SPEECH BY GEN. SHERIDAN—HAYES AND TILDEN CONTRASTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOCKPORT, Oct. 30.—The Niagara County Republican mass-meeting held here to-day, has not been exceeded in numbers by any political gathering in the county since the war. The people commenced pouring into the city at an early hour, and continued to come until afternoon. Every town furnished its quota, and large delegations came from Albion, Medina, Brockport, Holley and other places outside the county. Main street was gayly and profusely decorated with flags, mottoes, and bunting, and enlivened by music and the firing of guns. The street was thronged and crowded to an extent rarely known in the history of the place. A very noticeable feature of the demonstration was that it was heartily participated in by the whole party of the county. The experience of the entire day has furnished the most positive proof that although the party is unhappily divided upon the Congressional question in this district, such division extends no further, and that both Flagler men and Hoskins men will be a unit at the polls in support of the national and State tickets. Indeed, it is confidently predicted that this rupture, by intensifying the feeling among Republicans, and causing them to work heartily for their favorite for Congress, whichever he may be, will necessarily bring out the Republican vote for the best man, and therefore be a positive benefit to the general ticket.

The gratifying success of the demonstration in numbers was largely owing to the expectation of the people that they were to hear Hon. James G. Blaine speak. The Senator is quite popular hereabout. Accustomed as he is to popular ovations, he would have been touched to-day by the warmth of the greeting from the immense concourse that filled the Court-house square, had he appeared upon the platform. Hon. Burt Van Horn, Chairman of the day, explained Mr. Blaine's absence to the great crowd, which then remained all the afternoon to hear speaking from other orators. It seems Mr. Blaine left Chicago on Saturday night, intending to reach Lockport via Suspension Bridge, but this side of Detroit he was, in some unexplained way, switched off to Buffalo. All efforts to get an engine to bring him to Lockport failed, and about 3 o'clock this afternoon he telegraphed a cordial greeting and earnest regret to Niagara County, closing his message with the words: "The Western skies are all alight." He speaks to-night at Rochester.

In the absence of Mr. Blaine the crowd was held and deeply interested by Gen. George A. Sheridan, in a speech of two hours. Gen. Sheridan was particularly strong and forcible in his presentation of the Southern question, the danger from a solid South in the event of Tilden's election, and in contrasting the two Presidential candidates. This latter picture was drawn in a masterly way that brought frequent responses from the crowd, and the caustic touches with which Tilden was sketched provoked peals of laughter. Gen. Sheridan's description of Gen. Hayes at the head of his brigade, in Crook's corps, charging the Confederate left at Winchester, contrasted with Tilden at the Chicago Convention the same Fall, stretching out his skinny hand in hope and comfort to Jeff. Davis—in his resolution declaring the war for the Union a failure—was as fine a burst of political oratory as the people generally have a chance to hear. The whole speech was excellent, was well received, and went far to compensate for the disappointment caused by Mr. Blaine's non-attendance. At least two thousand persons surrounded the stand, and half as many more filled the street during the speaking. A torchlight procession and a meeting at the Hodge Opera-house to be addressed by Col. Albert D. Shaw will close the day Niagara County, by this demonstration, gives notice that she will poll a decided majority for Hayes next week. She has been found in the Republican column at every presidential election since the party was born, and will not desert it now. She can and will settle her local differences without abating a vote or an effort for the general ticket, but will rather augment both.

REPUBLICAN RALLY IN ROME.

A LARGE POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION—SPEECH BY HON. A. W. TENNEY, OF BROOKLYN—GOOD NEWS FROM ONEIDA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROME, Oct. 30.—The largest political demonstration that ever took place in our city was held this evening. There was a grand torchlight procession, and fully 2,000 men in uniform paraded the streets amid such enthusiasm as has seldom been witnessed here. Along the route of the procession private residences and places of business were handsomely illuminated. The procession comprised clubs from Utica, New-Hartford, New-York Mills, Clinton, Oneida, Wampasville, Clockville, and Durhamville. All the organizations carried banners and appropriate transparencies. A novel feature of the procession was a miniature locomotive, emitting smoke, with the bell ringing, and drawn on wheels by a yoke of oxen, accompanied by a company of fifty men from the car shops in Rome. Another pleasing feature was a large company of young men carrying shovels, hoes, axes, &c. Sink's Opera-house was crowded to its utmost capacity. Hundreds could not gain admittance, but were entertained by speakers who spoke from the balcony. Shepard's Glee Club, of Utica, sang some stirring songs, and at 8 P. M. Chairman C. D. Prescott introduced Hon. A. W. Tenney, of Brooklyn, to the vast audience. Judge Tenney, who had spoken here before, was received with tremendous and tumultous applause. He held the audience almost spell-bound by his eloquence and convincing arguments. Oneida County will certainly not do less in this campaign than in former years, but Rome will do a great deal better.

LARGE MEETING IN MILFORD, OTSEGO COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILFORD, Oct. 28.—A great political Republican meeting took place this evening. Delegates of Boys in Blue were present from Oneonta, Cooperstown, Schenevus, Fly Creek, Maryland, and Portlandville, making, with the citizens present, a crowd of at least two thousand people. Music, fireworks, and glee clubs enlivened the scene, and over all waved the Star-spangled Banner. The hall at which Col. T. B. Thorpe spoke could not hold one-fifth of the people, and two outdoor meetings were organized, which were addressed by Andrew Davidson, of Cooperstown, and Charles Carpenter, of Oneonta. Otsego County is safe for a Republican majority for Hayes and Morgan.

MR. LEVI P. MORTON FOR CONGRESS.

An adjourned meeting of the Eleventh Congressional District Republican Convention was held at Brevoort Hall, East Fifty-fourth street, last evening, Mr. M. Eagleson in the chair, Alderman Billings, on behalf of the Nominating Committee appointed at the previous meeting, presented the name of Mr. Levi P. Morton, of the Twentieth Assembly District, as their candidate, and Mr. Morton was thereupon nominated by acclamation. Mr. Morton is about fifty years of age, and has done business in this city for the past twenty-five years. For fifteen years he has been engaged in the banking business, and is a member of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. Mr. Morton has always been a leading Republican, but has never held office.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Oct. 30.—A quantity of nitro-glycerine, in a magazine, situated on a crib on the lake, below the East River, at Port Colborne, exploded today. A man named King was blown to atoms. The crib was shattered and a number of houses in the neighborhood damaged.

THE GREAT TAX-BLANK PLOT

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE IN THE CASE.

MYSTERIOUS VISIT OF TILDEN TO PHILADELPHIA THE DAY BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE FRAUDULENT PAPER BLANKS—HIS VISIT KEPT UNUSUALLY QUIET—A QUESTION FOR HIS FRIENDS TO CONSIDER—ARREST OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC CITY COMMITTEE—PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE PRISONERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The capture of the paper for the Democratic bogus tax receipts still continues the theme for excitement in political circles, and the Democracy have been busy all day endeavoring to make out the affair as trivial, and one of common practice by both parties; but all unprejudiced people know well that such an infamous and shameless attempt at fraud has never been attempted here before. Another very important fact in connection with this bold scheme to carry Pennsylvania is that Gov. Tilden is understood to have paid this city a flying visit on Friday last, one day in advance of the fraudulent paper. On the register at the Continental Hotel of that date there appears the following signature among the numerous others: "Samuel J. Tilden, New-York." He was assigned to room No. 230, and left on Saturday. The matter was kept a profound secret and the presence of this prominent individual not noted. Whether he came on a "still hunt"—or, indeed, it was a quiet one—is a matter of conjecture, and the most plausible theory is that he came here to see what chances there were for the success of this bold scheme of his managers. What the result of the endeavor has been he now undoubtedly knows, as he is a constant reader of THE TIMES. His known experience in all the small details of political trickery, and his questionable reputation as a public man and in some other respects, lay him under strong suspicion of active complicity in this last nefarious plot, when taken in connection with the undeniable facts that his name stands on the hotel register and that the hotel clerks refuse all information concerning it.

This afternoon Marcus and Josephs were brought up for a further hearing at Police Head-quarters. The court-room was densely packed with a motley crowd of Democratic leaders and hangers-on, among whom were Squire McMullen, Jim Atwell, Chief Clerk to the Secretary of the Interior, and of Whisky Ring fame; Doc. Kasserly, Jere. McKibben, from whose hotel Josephs started on Saturday night, and others. Immediately before the commencement of the hearing George McGowan, Chairman of the Democratic City Committee, came into the court-room, and with considerable assurance took a stand among the spectators, well knowing that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, but brazenly defying justice in its own temple. He was soon taken into custody, and placed along with the other culprits, and the trial commenced. The Commonwealth was represented by Hon. William B. Mann, Hon. Christian Kneass, and Hon. John K. Valentine, United States District Attorney. The conspirators were represented by Lewis C. Cassidy, a Pilgrim Democrat. In addition to the facts relating to the capture of the papers, Deputy Sheriff Salter produced the Sheriff's proclamation calling for an election on Tuesday next, and Mr. Thomas W. Price, who manufactures and prints the genuine tax receipts, was called to prove that all the tax receipts required had been printed and delivered to the Receiver of Taxes this year, and that as great care is exercised in the manufacture of the paper and the printing as the Government exercises over the making of paper for printing the notes of the United States Treasury Department. The driver of a carriage testified to taking Josephs and another man from the Girard House to the North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, where both men alighted and soon afterward re-embarked, and were driven to the head-quarters of the Democratic State Committee, at No. 1,014 Walnut street. This driver was very forgetful, and apparently with a purpose. He could not tell whether bundles had been placed in his carriage or not, or whether they had been taken out. Matthew Vallon, who brought Marcus to meet Josephs, testified to stopping at a saloon kept by Squire McMullin, at Ninth and Bainbridge streets, and Mr. Cassidy, endeavored to make capital out of this, and show that the bundles were brought out of this saloon, and thus throw the onus of the affair on the Squire, to shield the Democratic State Committee from complicity. In this he was not successful, as Mr. Mann proved beyond a doubt that Josephs and "the other man," [McGowan,] received the bundles at the depot, thus showing that they came from New-York direct. At this point Mr. Mann, for the prosecution, asked for another hearing on Friday next, saying that he wished to show that the conspiracy extended further than the three persons under arrest, and that he would prove in time who the parties were that brought the paper from New-York, and implicate parties there in the conspiracy. "For," he added, "this is not a conspiracy of mean proportions, but one to furnish persons who are not qualified to vote with the necessary means, and thus give the ballot to at least thirty thousand persons who are not entitled to enjoy its privileges." He therefore asked that bail in $5,000 for each person be required. Mr. Cassidy, with a great deal of braggadocio, said, "Well, we are ready to furnish bail to any amount, and to appear for a hearing at any time you may name." This concluded the proceedings for to-day.

ARREST OF INTIMIDATORS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—Deputy United States Marshals Murphy and Thompson arrived this morning on the steamer Gov. Allen from Bayou Sara with fifteen prisoners whom they had arrested in West Feliciana Parish, charged with conspiracy and the intimidation of negroes in July last. The prisoners, all of whom are white men, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Southworth, and held to bail in $1,500 each to appear before the United States Court at the November Term.

A WARNING TO NEW-YORKERS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—Eph Holland, a notorious sporting man of this city, was arrested today by the United States Marshal on a charge of inducing a Judge of Election in the Fourth Ward to accept a fraudulent vote at the late election from Frank Westjohn, another gambler. The latter is also under arrest.

THREE MURDERERS UNDER ARREST.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—The Coroner's inquest on the body of young Williams, murdered last evening, closed to-night, and the jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death by a pistol-shot wound, inflicted by J. Henry Dressing, and that Herman Henry Dressing and William Weber were accessories to the act. All the three men mentioned are under arrest.

POSSIBLE MURDER IN VERMONT.

RICHFORD, Oct. 30.—On Sunday evening J. O'Brien, the boss of a section of the Missisquoi Railroad, was stabbed in the side and neck, and left insensible near the track at Enosburg. On recovering consciousness the wounded man crawled to his house, and though unable to give an account of the affair, repeated the name of Patrick Regan, a fellow-laborer. Regan was arrested to-day. O'Brien's injuries are of a serious and perhaps fatal character.

GEN. B. F. BUTLER'S CANDIDACY.

IS THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE AIDING IN HIS ELECTION?—THE QUESTION SATISFACTORILY DISPOSED OF—BUTLER DENOUNCED BY A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE—SOME INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The following important correspondence, showing the position of the National Republican Committee toward the canvass of Gen. Butler in the Seventh District, is given out to-night by F. E. Clarke, Chairman of the Committee managing the canvass for Judge Hoar:

John M. Forbes, Esq., Member for Massachusetts of the Republican National Committee:

DEAR SIR: We have been informed that application has been made to the Republican National Committee to send speakers into the Seventh Congressional District of the State, to advocate the election of Gen. Butler. As Gen. Butler is only partially in sympathy with the Republican Party, and is openly at variance with it upon some of the most important issues in the campaign, I beg to express the hope, on behalf of the committee of those Republicans of the district who are supporting the nomination of Judge Hoar, that the National Committee will decline to take any action on the matter, or send speakers who will advocate the election of Judge Hoar, who is now and always has been in entire accord with the party platform and the letter of acceptance of its Presidential candidate. F. E. CLARKE,

Chairman of Committee of Seventh District.

LAWRENCE, Oct. 28, 1876.

BOSTON, Oct. 30, 1876.

Frederick E. Clarke, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Seventh District, Lawrence:

MY DEAR SIR: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th, addressed to me as representing Massachusetts in the National Republican Committee, and expressing the hope that we should avoid interference in the contest going on in your district. There is not time to bring the subject before our committee, and I must ask you to accept my answer as personal. I am not aware that any direct application has been made to our committee on the part of Gen. Butler for speakers, but a prominent Western member of it informed me at our last meeting that he had been asked to speak in your district, and requested my advice in the interest of the National Campaign as to his doing so. I replied that the settled policy of the Committee was to avoid helping any Congressional district, unless, from peculiar circumstances, it rises into national importance. In this case I advised my colleague by all means to speak in your district if he was ready to oppose Gen. Butler as the worst enemy of the Republican Party, who has done more than any other man to bring about the tidal wave against us two years ago, and who is now openly opposed to our most important principles. I thought such a speech in your district the best missionary work for the national cause which could be done anywhere. My colleague decided not to come to Massachusetts to speak in Gen. Butler's interest, and here I presume the matter will be dropped in the Committee. I give this information more readily because the Butler organ here and the New York *Nation* both profess to believe that the whole National Committee are supporting Gen. Butler. I further beg leave to that say, when asked by leading Republicans to use my influence with Judge Hoar to induce his acceptance of the nomination, I replied that, in my judgment, such a personal and pecuniary sacrifice on his part would worthily crown his long career of usefulness, but that after having given the best years of his life to the public we had no right to demand it of him. I honor him for responding to your call and wish I could do anything in or out of our committee to help you rid our district of the disturbing element of an old pro-slavery Democrat, who was drawn into our party by its success, and is held there by his inordinate appetite for the spoils and patronage of office. It is the long toleration of Butlerism, and its kindred diseases, by the Republican Party which gives the only hope of success to the unholy alliance of Adams, Tilden, and the Jefferson Davis Democracy. Your truly,

J. M. FORBES.

A CENTENNIAL TRAIN RUN INTO.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED AND THIRTEEN WOUNDED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

GOLDSBORO, Oct. 30.—The 9:04 train from Scranton, consisting of seventeen cars, was run into by the Summit coal train, one mile and a half north of Goldsboro Station, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad this evening. One car was burned and two telescoped. Five persons were killed and about thirteen wounded. A corps of surgeons attended to the wounded. Full particulars of the accident cannot be learned at present.

DECISION IN A CANAL CASE.

MANDAMUS GRANTED BY JUDGE WESTBROOK AGAINST THE AUDITOR OF THE CANAL DEPARTMENT.

ALBANY, Oct. 30.—In March last argument was made before Justice Westbrook on an application for a peremptory mandamus to the defendant in the case of The People ex rel. William Wosson against George W. Schuyler, Auditor of the Canal Department. The court then took the papers under advisement, and to-day Judge Westbrook rendered decision that the peremptory writ of mandamus, as applied for, must issue. In his decision Justice Westbrook says: "Upon the present motion, in answer to the facts hereinbefore stated, we have only this allegation in the affidavit of the present Auditor, George W. Schuyler, that, as the affiant is informed and believes, the award stated in the moving papers is void on the ground of collusion and fraud between the appraisers and Voorhees, and that it can be established upon the trial of an issue of facts to that effect. Not a single fact is stated upon which the judgment of the court can be exercised, nor even is there the general statement of fraud and collusion made upon any personal knowledge, nor even is the source of information stated. In the absence of any such statement the court will not subject sworn State officials to the imputation of official corruption, nor claimants to the cost and delay of a trial by granting the writ in an alternative form.

WARREN COUNTY, N. J., REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—There was a great Republican demonstration here to-night. Delegations were present from Hackettstown and Oxford. Gen. Conway spoke on the rebel claims from his own experience as a custodian of rebel property during the war in the Department of the Gulf, and made a marked impression. His plea for public education in the South, during which he referred to the illiteracy of the masses in the Democratic States South, as compared with the intelligence of those in the loyal North, was very instructive and convincing. We had the best meeting and the best speech of the campaign, and the prospects are good for a largely increased Republican vote in the town and county.

OUTRAGE BY MEXICAN OFFICIALS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—Collector Casey has received a letter from the mate of the American schooner St. George, announcing the seizure and imprisonment of Capt. Gandy by the Mexican officials of Coatzacoalcos, Mexico. The mate states that the schooner's papers were correct and had been approved by the Custom's officials.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

NO DOUBT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE DEMOCRATS INGENIOUS AND TRICKY BUT HOPELESS — ALL ATTEMPTED FRAUDS UNSUCCESSFUL — THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION SURE TO BE REVERSED, AND THE REPUBLICANS MAY DO BETTER STILL—CONSTANT GAINS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 30, 1876.

Pennsylvania is one of the certain Republican

may be beaten by Campbell, and in the latter Mahan will probably succeed Stenger.

Such is the prospect, so far as I can now learn, as to the gains in members of Congress. If further information suggests any corrections as necessary, they will be made. There are many interesting details concerning the contests in some of the districts which are also reserved for another letter and for further investigation. There are two or three of the districts noted above where the majorities will be small, and where any unexpected complications between now and election day may alter the chances of Republican gains; but, as stated at first, a net gain of seven Congressmen is the least that Republicans expect and are justly entitled to.

THE PROSPECTS IN THE STATE.

The reports from all sources indicate Republican gains, and the condition of affairs is rapidly improving during the last few days. There is now no fear of the frauds contemplated in this city, which may be set down for 20,000 majority for Hayes and Wheeler. The Republican Committee expects a majority outside of Philadelphia. This the Democrats will not concede. But they would not admit it in any election, not even in 1872, when the majority outside the city was greater than within. No Democrat now privately claims the State, and Republicans everywhere may go to their work on election day with perfect assurance that Pennsylvania will give her twenty-nine electoral votes to the Republican candidates. Of particular localities and local influences and labors, it will be necessary to speak in another letter. J. E. C.

GOOD WORK IN MASSACHUSETTS.

ADAMS NOT GETTING ANY CONSIDERABLE REPUBLICAN SUPPORT — AN EARNEST CAMPAIGN WAGED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—CLOSE CONTEST IN GEN. BANKS' DISTRICT, WITH THE CHANCES IN HIS FAVOR — BUTLER WORKING DAY AND NIGHT AND EXPECTING TO WIN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 30, 1876.

The campaign is being pushed in Massachusetts with a good deal of vigor on all sides, and this last week before election will be crowded full of work. The Republican State Committee have just completed a careful canvass of the State, and they announce themselves as satisfied with the outlook. True, they find, as they were told they would find, that the leaders of the factions, the Prohibitionists, the Labor Reformers, and the Woman Suffragists, which are represented by those little known citizens Baker and Eddy, are working systematically and energetically, not to elect their own men, of which they have never had the slightest hope, but "to beat Rice," and "punish the Republican Party," and that the Democratic managers are throwing a good deal more energy and spirit into their work than is their wont; but they also find that the Republican masses are "awake" at last to a full comprehension of the situation, and that many who would in "off" years be counted upon to bolt the straight Republican ticket for a Prohibitory one, have come to the conclusion that their duty is to wheel into the Republican line, and leave the business of "punishing" the party managers who will not entertain the Prohibition doctrine for another year. The greatest danger that Rice has to fear is from these Prohibitionists, and that so many are found finally determined to turn their backs on their fanatical leaders is a pleasing discovery to his friends and supporters. The Labor Reformers are but a handful, and the Woman Suffragists who are not Prohibitionists can be counted only as a "baker's dozen." For Adams it is found that comparatively few Republican votes will be cast, and it is thought that these will be more than balanced by the Irish Democratic votes which he will drive away. The secret move among the Irish Democrats, of which THE TIMES has already had information, is a strong one in some sections, notwithstanding the fact that influential Irish politicians discountenance it, and it is exerting not a little influence. So it is safe to predict Gov. Rice's re-election by a good majority, and not many thousand under the popular majority for Hayes in the State.

The public campaign work this season is almost entirely in the Congressional Districts. In the Seventh, where Gen. Butler is the regular Republican candidate, the fight is the hottest; in the Sixth, where Dr. Loring is the candidate against Congressman Thompson, who has the advantage over the other Democratic candidates for Congress in the State, in being "the man who beat Butler," two years ago, there is a warm struggle; and in the Eleventh, represented last year by the venerable Mr. Chester W. Chapin, of the Boston and Albany Railroad, Democrat, there is something of a contest. Mr. Chapin is again a candidate, and his Republican competitor is State Senator Robinson. Mr. Clapo, Republican candidate in the First, Mr. Harris in the Second, Mr. Walbridge A. Field in the Third, represented by Henry L. Pierce; Mr. Frost in the Fourth, who was unseated just as the awful hot weather came on, it will be remembered, by Judge Abbott; ex-Gov. Claflin in the Eighth; W. W. Rice in the Ninth, succeeding George F. Hoar, and ex-Mayor Norcross, of Fitchburg, in the Tenth, succeeding President Seelye, of Amherst—these are all likely to be elected without much of a struggle, although the managers do not propose to lose sight of their cause, and campaign work will be carried on with vigor to the last day in all of them. Of these mentioned there is Republican opposition only to ex-Gov. Claflin, and this is on account of his former leaning toward the rag baby; but the Governor has within the last year strengthened himself on the financial question, and is now as strong a hard-money man, by declaration, as any of his associates on the Congressional ticket, planting himself squarely on the national Republican platform, and taking Gov. Hayes' letter as his guide.

I have said above that the only severe contests are in the Seventh, the Sixth, and the Eleventh Districts. I should have added the Fifth, where Gen. Banks is the Republican candidate, to the great surprise of the Republicans generally of the District, who had concluded that, on account of his past course, in devotion to the party, and becoming almost a Democrat, his race was run. There was a good deal of disappointment as well as surprise at the result of the Nominating Convention, and for a while there was talk of a bolt, and the nomination of Hon. John Cummings, of Woburn, who was a prominent candidate before the convention, and is a man of sterling integrity, ability, and of good parts generally—but second thought was against the movement. The General is making many speeches in the district, and his warm friends are working for him zealously, having the same sturdy belief in him as long ago when he was "the pride of the State," and as "the little iron man," created intense enthusiasm wherever he went. It is generally thought that his good luck will carry him through if all other means fail. His opponent, Hon. Richard Frothingham, of Charlestown, is an able conservative, and is respected by Republicans and Democrats alike.

The Seventh District is ablaze. Butler and Hoar speak nightly, and Wendell Phillips and Fred. Douglass, with a couple of bright Southerners, travel up and down the district stumping for the former; while Gen. Gordon, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, the "apostle of bolting," Hon. George O. Shattuck, and others of this class, help the Judge on the stump. Meanwhile the torch-bearer, the distributor of political tracts, the broad-side poster, and the whispering and button-holing wire-puller, are abroad, and the people of the district are in a high fever of excitement. What will be the result? Judge Hoar will not be elected; this is the generally expressed opinion, and is quietly given by many of the Judge's warmest friends and the bitterest opponents of the General. But whether the victory will be with Butler or Tarbox, the Democratic candidate, is a question difficult to answer. Shrewd observers, who have canvassed the district in the interest of the Republican Party at large, say that if there is no violent change, Butler will be elected "by the skin of his teeth." No man could work harder than he. He is in the field constantly, and his law business is left to take care of itself. His headquarters, in Pemberton Square, this city, are like a military campe. Clerks are toiling over huge piles of documents, answering letters and telegrams, and busy messengers are bustling about, while the outer offices are crowded with the workers of the General, and the latter, when in town, is closeted with his chief, giving directions for the prosecution of the work, planning and leading himself. A good deal of the work is of the coarser sort, and some of the posters and cartoons displayed in the district are vulgar in the extreme. Though the outlook for the Judge is blue, he and the leaders who have pushed him forward, are putting their shoulders to the wheel, and no effort will be spared to carry the district if that is possible. But the Judge is not a popular man, and as he will not descend to personalities, and so meet the General with his own weapons, he finds his work in the district most distasteful. Whether he fails or succeeds he should have the credit for what he has done for the good name of his party. The fight here is looked upon with the greatest of interest, but there seems to be no general desire on the part of the leading Republicans of the State to take a hand in it. In fact, they appear to be exceedingly careful to keep at a safe distance. A strong pressure has been brought against the Governor to induce him to declare himself on one side or the other, but he remains firm in his safe position — the Governor's chair. He maintains that as Governor of the State, it would ill become him to take a hand in a political quarrel in one of the Congressional districts, and so he wraps his mantle about him and gazes silently on the struggle from afar off. The fact is, they are afraid of Butler in this courageous State of Massachusetts. While the better class of Republicans would rejoice at his defeat by Judge Hoar, and the leading public men of the party would breathe freer if the Judge should beat him, all shrink from coming into contact with him, and falling under his avenging arm, and so they wag their heads and say nothing.

In the Sixth District, as I have said, there is a struggle, but Dr. Loring is quite sure to carry off the prize. He has to contend against a man who is popular in the district, and against enemies who fight him in the dark. But he is making a vigorous canvass, and is, every time he speaks, winning votes. He has an advantage here in being known. The fight against him is on his record as a Democrat up to the breaking out of the war when he became a Republican. No one questions his Republicanism while in the Party or his consistency, and we have the spectacle of an opposition denouncing him for holding the very doctrines and sentiments his opponents held and hold. False charges are brought against him thick and fast; but he meets them manfully, and conducts himself with dignity through the rough ordeal.

NEW-JERSEY PROSPECTS.

A PROBABLE GAIN OF TWO CONGRESSMEN—THE NATIONAL TICKET TOLERABLY SAFE—DEMOCRATS WHO DENOUNCE TILDEN—THE DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS NOT SUFFICIENT TO OVERCOME REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TRENTON, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1876.

The State of New-Jersey has suffered the misfortune of a Democratic Executive Administration for the last eight years. There has not been the absolute darkness of Democratic rule, because the Legislature has generally been held by the Republicans. There has been a goodly number of Republican members of Congress, and the Republican candidate for the Presidency has, since the beginning of the war, received the electoral vote of the State. New-Jersey has not been all the time, and under all circumstances, a Republican State in the same sense as Vermont, Maine, Minnesota, and many others. This fact interposes at once an elemeat of doubt as to the contest in this canvass, or at least a ground for a claim by the Democrats that they will secure its vote for Tilden. Such a claim, however, is not very remarkable when it is recalled that they even boast of their prospects in Ohio and Pennsylvania, both of which are as sure to vote for Hayes as the sun is to rise on election morning. In 1872 President Grant carried New-Jersey by 15,200 majority, in a vote of more than 178,000. Two years later, in 1874, a Democratic Governor was elected by a majority of 13,232, in a voteof 181,000. But in 1875, a year ago, the State Legislature chosen was Republican by a good working majority in both houses, and the majority in the popular vote on members of the Legislature was about four thousand. This is a suggestive fact that should not be overlooked in considering the prospects of this year. It looks as though the State were already brought back to Republicanism a year ago. Besides, the careful canvass made of the State shows that the ascendency then gained will be kept in November, and greatly strengthened. The Democratic claim of the State for Tilden is probably intended for nothing more than to keep up the courage and enthusiasm of "the boys."

New Jersey, besides voting for Presidential Electors, chooses members of Congress, State Senators from seven districts, and members of the lower house of the Legislature.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The control of the Legislature will undoubtedly be retained by the Republicans. There is a great contest, the stake of the issue being a United States Senator. There are eight Republican members of the Senate who hold over, and to keep a majority in that body it would be necessary to elect but three of the seven to be chosen. The three districts that are considered absolutely certain for Republican majorities are Cape May, Burlington, and Passaic. These districts alone insure eleven Senators out of the twenty-one. The Middlesex District is Democratic, but Ross, the Democratic candidate for member of Congress, has encountered difficulties and local divisions which make him and the whole of his party uncomfortable. The candidates for the State Senate are Mr. Gerard on the Republican side, and Mr. Ludlow on the Democratic. The Republicans have the advantage in the character of the candidates, and the quarrels, hereafter noted, on account of Ross, may elect Mr. Gerard. Sussex County district will be represented by a Democrat undoubtedly. The regular Democratic candidate for the Senate is Francis M. Ward, an old Pennsylvania Railroad man of bad reputation, how bad may be imagined by the fact that Democrats even will not unite in supporting him. Dr. F. Smith, a Democrat, and a man of excellent standing in the community, has been nominated by Independent Democrats as a bolting candidate. The Republicans will probably make no nomination, but will vote for Smith, and thus insure the choice of a respectable man. Ward is well understood to have procured his nomination by corrupt means, and he can have no hope of election by an honest vote. Of the two Democratic newspapers in the district, one supports Ward and the other Smith.

Hunterdon County, is now represented by a Republican. The Democrats have nominated for the Senate, James M. Pitcock. The same gentleman bought his nomination three years ago, and was beaten; he has now bought it again. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among Democrats. The Republicans have nominated Mr. Louis H. Taylor, who built the Bound Brook and the New-York Railroad. He is proprietor of the Taylor Iron Works at High Bridge, and is a strong candidate. The majority is entirely against him, but there is hope of his election.

In the lower house there is a majority of twelve or fourteen, which will be nearly or quite maintained. Two or three members will be lost in Hudson County, doubtless. In the Southern part of the State, there will be a gain, and it is hoped the gains will equal the losses. In the counties from Cape May to Burlington County line, twelve Republican members will be elected. It is not believed possible that in any event the Democrats can gain the Legislature. As a United States Senator is to be chosen to succeed Senator Frelinghuysen, the contest for the Legislature is of great importance. Happily the situation is not now complicated by rivalries and hostilities among candidates for the Senate. All seem to have tacitly consented that the canvass for the Senatorship shall not begin till after the Legislature has been chosen. Secretary Robeson is not now understood to be a candidate, and is certainly not disturbing the canvass with personal claims. Senator Frelinghuysen has declined to take any measures at this stage of the canvass to secure his re-election, though he cannot help but be a candidate. Gen. William J. Sewell, now State Senator from Camden County, and President of the Senate, will probably be presented as a candidate from the southern part of the State. Courtland Parker, of Newark, will doubtless be a candidate. But the canvass will be reserved till the Legislature is chosen, and the consequence is that the general prospect is greatly improved in the State. Such a course, if it had been pursued, would have saved the Republican Party some trouble in other States in the past three years.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The Republicans will gain in New-Jersey two members of Congress, probably, which will make the delegation stand four Republicans to three Democrats. The First District is now represented by Clement H. Sinnickson, a Republican, who is renominated, and will be returned by a majority of 2,000, or more. The Second District is Republican, and Dr. John Howard Pugh who has been nominated will be elected. The majority two years ago was less than a thousand, but it will be increased very considerably. In the Third District the Democrats have renominated Miles Ross, a man unfit to represent any constituency. He is counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and will probably have the powerful railroad support, and he can command the use of large sums of money. There is much feeling against him among the people. Two years ago his majority was 2,000, but the district is this year regarded by sanguine Republicans as doubtful. Against Ross, George W. Atherton, Professor of History in Rutgers College, an able man of spotless character, has been nominated. The people of the district would honor themselves by electing him, and they may be able to do it. But he has a host of bad elements to overcome. His election would mean the emancipation of the district from railroad domination, and that is a great deal to hope for.

The Fourth District will be represented by a Democrat. The Republicans have made no nomination, and yet there will be one of the hardest contests of the canvass. A person by the name of Aavah H. Clark bought the regular nomination of the Democratic Convention. He bears a very bad reputation, and some time ago was indicted, with others, for conspiracy to obtain certain property not belonging to them. James M. Pitcock, candidate for the State Senate in Hunterdon County, was indicted as one of the same band of conspirators. This noble pair have excited a good deal of disgust in the Democratic ranks. The district is Democratic by 5,000, or certainly 4,000 majority, and there was no chance of electing any Republican in this Presidential canvass, though it might have been possible at another time. The halting Democrats have put in nomination R. H. Veghte, an out-and-out Democrat, but a man of excellent character and reputation. He will receive the Republican votes of the district. It would seem at first thought that the Republicans might have taken advantage of the division to run a candidate of their own, and perhaps elect him by a plurality vote. But on inquiry it appears that Veghte would not consent to be a candidate without that prospect of election which he would gain from Republican support, and he was the only man who could have been run by the bolting Democrats that would have been strong enough to draw sufficient votes from Clark to render the election of a Republican candidate possible. The Republicans had, therefore, to take their choice between voting hopelessly for a candidate of their own or aiding the election of a decent Democrat, and they chose wisely in taking the latter course. Veghte has a fair, chance of election.

In the Fifth District Cutler was two years ago elected over William Walter Phelps by a majority of seven votes only. The district is fairly Republican, and Alfred Mills, who has the nomination, should this year regain it by a good majority. There can be little doubt of his election, and his friends admit no doubts at all. F. H. Teese, of Newark, a Democrat, was elected over ex-Gov. Ward, in 1874, by a little more than a hundred votes. This, like many political results of that year, was a complete surprise. It should not have happened. This year the Republicans have renominated Thomas B. Peddie, a successful and wealthy business man of Newark, who will have a majority of 1,500 certainly, and perhaps 2,500. The Seventh District, which embraces Jersey City, is hopelessly Democratic, and Hardenburgh will no doubt be re-elected, though there is some dissatisfaction in his party because he had the decency and independence to sign the report on District of Columbia affairs, which was drawn by the Republican members of the committee, instead of sustaining the outrageous and unfounded conclusions of Buckner, the Chairman. The Republicans will, to recapitulate, carry the First, Second, Fifth and Sixth Districts, and have a small chance for the third. The Democrats will carry the fourth, seventh, and probably the third.

THE GENERAL RESULT.

The rather uncertain political course of New-Jersey in the past, causes some doubts which would not exist if the appearances and indications of the present were to be made the exclusive basis of a conclusion as to the general result in the State. There is only one discouraging fact to Republicans, and here, as in some other States, it is the obvious preparation for unusual Democratic frauds at the polls. In some years of political observation as a correspondent in many States, I have never seen anything indicating a grand scheme for carrying an election for the whole country by frauds in the election. This year the evidence is universal that over the country, especially in every close and doubtful State, frauds have been devised in behalf of Tilden, which are so extensive and uniform in design as to leave no doubt of their common origin and arrangement by one directing mind. It is painfully common to find in elections signs of tricks and frauds by local candidates of both parties, devised and practiced in their own behalf. Congressional districts are sometimes carried by such efforts, which are also extended to whole States, usually without disturbing the result. But it is easy in such cases for a practiced political observer to see the difference in the schemes and methods of work, oftener than otherwise bungling and inefficient for that purpose, and accomplishing nothing more than to display their authors' willingness to cheat the people of their choice. This year everything is different. Everywhere is the same kind of preparation for fraud, designed everywhere to accomplish the utmost possible. There is room for only the conclusion that Tilden, through his own chosen agencies, has set in operation all over the country the same machinery that he was familiar with in 1868, modified to suit the needs of the time. One part of the plan is believed to be to commit frauds in the localities where they are least suspected, and they will be extended to small towns where extensive cheating was never before undertaken. In every instance trained experts are at the work, and if the plans should succeed in the magnitude in which they have been conceived and undertaken, the result would be disastrous to Republican success. The money for the political campaign is furnished by Tilden himself. For this statement I refer to Samuel J. Randall as authority, and call as a witness Senator Randolph, of this State, to whom Randall said that Tilden promised beforehand that if he were nominated he would furnish the money for campaign expenses. As money for fraudulent registration and voting is plenty, it cannot be doubted that Tilden knows all about the work that has been undertaken, if he did not devise it himself.

It is not believed the State of New-Jersey can be carried by frauds, for the indications of a Republican majority too great to be overcome by such means are very strong. But the preparations have produced some anxiety, and have incited to earnest work of detection and prevention. The aid of the United States Election law will be invoked, and the most earnest and zealous labor will be expended to secure an honest expression of the people's will. If the effort succeeds there can be little reason to doubt that New-Jersey will give its electoral vote for Hayes and Wheeler. The southern part of the State may be counted upon for large Republican gains. In the north, where the Democrats are strong, it is impossible to say what may be expected, but there is reason to hope for Republican gains, except in the towns where corrupt influences can be best used.

The public canvass has been of late spirited and active. Among those who have spoken or will speak in the State, are Ben. Harrison, of Indiana; Senator Frelinghuysen, T. N. McCarter, one of the candidates for Electors; John L. Stevens, of Maine; Prof. Langston, of Washington; Prof. Atherton, Dr. Pugh, Gov. Noyes, Eugene Hale, Mr. Blaine, and Gen. Kilpatrick.

The questions urged upon the attention of voters are these: The school question, the financial question, and a Government by the solid South. The school question maintains considerable prominence here by reason of the freshness of the contest about the constitutional amendment prohibiting the use of public money for sectarian institutions, and the determined opposition made to it by the Democrats. Mr. Tilden's letter on the Southern claims has done him no apparent good. It is regarded as an exhibition of the white feather, which does not usually aid a candidate in the closing days of a canvass, even if there is occasion for it. Then, too, Tilden's declaration in his letter of acceptance, that the self-imposed restrictions of a candidate before election are of no value, is remembered, and his last promise is reviewed in the light of that former expression of his principles.

J. E. C.

THE ANTI-TAMMANYITES.

RESULT OF THE CONFERENCES.

NO UNION WITH THE GERMANS OR INDEPENDENT CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION—REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE TO THE COUNTY CONVENTION—THE TICKET PROPOSED FOR ADOPTION.

The conferences between the Anti-Tammany, Independent Citizens', and German-Americans' Independent subcommittees were resumed yesterday morning. The Anti-Tammany Conference Committee met at George H. Purser's office, No. 82 Nassau street, at 11 o'clock, and immediately took a recess until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. As soon as the recess was taken, the Anti-Tammany subcommittee went over to the Astor House to confer with the Independent Citizens' and German-Americans' subcommittees. Just prior to the meeting at the Astor House, some of the Anti-Tammyites said that there seemed to be little prospect of a combination being formed. In the corridors of the Astor House a number of politicians, including ex-Chief Justice John M. Barbour, ex-Justice Edward Hogan, ex-Police Commissioner Abraham Disbecker, ex-Justice Joseph Koch, and Myer Stern, were awaiting developments and discussing the situation. Before the meeting was called to order, Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, Hon. Ira Shafer, Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, and Justice Marcus Otterbourg had a consultation without arriving at any definite result as to a course of action. On inquiry afterward, it appeared that the Germans favored an adjournment until to-morrow morning to await the action of the Republican County Convention this evening, while the Anti-Tammany leaders were inclined to have a ticket made forthwith, if it was possible to have it done. The Germans thought it would be bad policy to decide on a ticket until it was ascertained beyond a doubt what course the Republicans would take. One of the Anti-Tammany leaders said that he and many of the Anti-Tammany men were heartily sick of this conference business. It was "too much committees with too little results." One man had been the cause of all the trouble, through being persistently kept in the field as a candidate, and if he was now withdrawn, as it seemed likely that he would be, it would perhaps be too late to remedy the evil caused by his stubborn action. Another Anti-Tammany man said that the Anti-Tammanyites had apparently outwitted themselves, as in the opinion of many of them new it would have been better for the organization if it had adopted John Morrissey's minority report to the County Convention counseling the acceptance of Tammany's offer.

As the proceedings of the meeting were about to begin, Col. Rush C. Hawkins and Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer came out of the room to the corridor and engaged in a very animated discussion. Col. Hawkins expressed himself as disgusted with the continual delays which had prevented the presentation of a ticket which they could all sanction, and said he felt like giving no further aid in an effort to form a combination, and should certainly not consent to any further postponement. Mr. Ottendorfer admitted that too much time had apparently been consumed, but said that his committee had done all that could be done under disadvantageous circumstances, and did not feel like throwing away any opportunity that might now present itself, by taking hasty action at the eleventh hour. Col. Hawkins did not seem to feel convinced that it was of any use to remain, and said so as he went down stairs, but declined to say that he had permanently withdrawn. Mr. Henry Clausen, Jr., presided at the meeting, and most of the time was consumed in discussing the expediency of attempting to agree at once upon a ticket, or of adjourning over to Wednesday morning to await the result of the Republican County Convention, and the discussion lasted until about 1 o'clock, when a recess was taken until 3:30 o'clock without any determination being arrived at. Col. Hawkins, who had returned to the meeting, was in session, it took part in the debate, and, with most of the Anti-Tammany men, favored immediate action, while the German-Americans, and most of the independent citizens desired a postponement until Wednesday. The Anti-Tammany men wanted a ticket to report to their convention which had been called for last evening. As Col. Hawkins entered the room, on his return to the meeting, many said: "We want Green for Mayor, but we can't handicap him in the way that has been proposed."

At two o'clock, the Anti-Tammany Conference Committee met again at Mr. Purser's office, and, after an hour's session, during which the report of its sub committee was discussed, a recess was taken until 7 o'clock, at Irving Hall, and the sub Committee returned to the Astor House to confer with the other sub Committees, the understanding being that the County Convention should meet, in any event, at 8 o'clock, in Irving Hall, and probably make nominations.

The meeting at the Astor House at 3:30 o'clock was of very brief duration. At the instance of the Independent Citizens' and German-American subcommittees, an adjournment was taken until 11 o'clock to-morrow forenoon, the Chair being given power to call a meeting in the meantime if deemed necessary. After the adjournment, some of the Anti-Tammany Subcommittee said that they thought it more than doubtful whether their subcommittee would meet again with the other subcommittees. They thought it probable that their convention would nominate a straight Democratic ticket, taking Mr. Ely for Mayor, and nominating less objectionable candidates for some of the other county officers than those who had been presented by John Kelly. It was possible, though, that they might make only a provisional ticket, giving their Conference Committee power to modify it afterward, if necessary, or the convention might make no nominations, and give their Conference Committee full power—which is did not then possess—to act with the sub-committees of the citizens' and Germans', who had full power in placing a combined ticket in the field. The tendency, however, was strongly in favor of acting independently and making their own ticket, and thus matters stood when the Anti-Tammany Conference Committee reassembled at Irving Hall at 7 o'clock.

Some of the members of Anti-Tammany were disposed to make a jest of the unsuccessful efforts to form a combination ticket, and one of them had the following bogus ticket published in an evening paper yesterday, prefaced by an assertion that the Republicans were "willing to accept it as a fusion ticket, but that it had failed to meet the views of Anti-Tammany:"

Mayor—Jenkins Van Schaick.
Sheriff—Peter Bowe.
County Clerk—Jacob Hess.
Surrogate—Wheeler H. Peckham.
Superior Court—James C. Carter.
Marine Court—Joseph Koch.
Coroners—Feodore Mierson, William H. Stiner, and J. C. Hannon.
Aldermen at Large—O. P. C. Billings, James Cunningham, Joseph C. Pinckney, and J. G. Hyatt.

Mr. O'Brien said, before the Conference Committee met in the evening, that he "shouldn't wonder it nominations would be made" at the convention which was to follow the Conference Committee meeting, and expressed himself in favor of naming a full ticket, with power to be given to the Conference Committee to withdraw candidates and substitute others if deemed advisable. When asked whether any communication or understanding had been had with the Republicans, he gave a most decided negative answer, and said he would have nothing to do with them. When the Conference Committee assembled at 7 o'clock a large force of policemen were on duty in the hall, and remained during the evening, and no one was admitted to either the Conference Committee or the convention without a ticket. When ex-Supervisor Hayes, of the Third Assembly District, who is a warm friend of John Morrissey, was going to the Conference Committee meeting last evening, he freely denounced the conference proceedings which had transpired, as a farce, and said that he was tired of such nonsense, and thought that he would take no further part with the Conference Committee unless something tangible should be done at the coming meeting.

The Conference Committee held its session in an ante-room to prepare its report, while the delegates to the convention were assembling in the main hall. The hall was crowded by 8 o'clock, and at 8:15 the Conference Committee entered the hall. As soon as Mr. O'Brien made his appearance almost every delegate sprang to his feet and cheered for him until they were hoarse. Among those present in the hall were Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, ex-Supervisor James Hayes, Dennis McMahon, J. Henry Ford, Alderman Bryan Reilly, John D. Coughlin, William P. Mitchell, Michael J. Shandley, Justice John A. Dinkle, George H. Purser, ex-Aldermen John Moore and George W. Plunkitt, ex-Justice James Walker Fowler, Malcolm Campbell, Daniel C. Birdsall, and Timothy Shea. Mr. Shafer called the convention to order and presided, and Messrs. Coughlin and Mitchell acted as Secretaries. Mr. Shafer, who is the Chairman of the Conference Committee asked Mr. Hart to take the chair, and made a verbal report of the proceedings of the Conference Committee, which have already been published. Mr. Shafer said the Conference Committee had now concluded that it was better to nominate a ticket of their own, and empower the present Conference Committee or a new one to make such changes or substitutions of candidates as might be deemed best. The report was received with cheers and adopted.

Mr. O'Brien now arose, amid deafening applause, and said he had come there to propose a candidate for Mayor. He said he had done all in his power thus far to get a proper candidate, and failed. The Republicans had schemed to prevent the Anti-Tammany party from putting a straight Democratic ticket in the field until the latest possible day. If the Republicans had told him two weeks ago that they would not affiliate with them they could have nominated a straight Democratic ticket that would have beaten both Tammany Hall and the Republicans by a handsome majority. [Cheers.]

Mr. Shafer—Mr. O'Brien, you are out of order. You are speaking to no motion, and you have no right to proceed. [Sensation.]

Mr. O'Brien—I want to explain a motion I am about to make. [Yells of "That's right. Hurrah for O'Brien. Let him proceed."]

Mr. Shafer—The gentleman can only proceed by courtesy, and I will permit him to continue his remarks, but [raising his voice and speaking determinedly] I want you to understand one thing, I am not to be intimidated by any threats or demonstrations. [Applause.]

Mr. O'Brien—I stand here now to nominate a good Democrat for the office of Mayor of this City. [applause.] I nominate Smith Ely, Jr., [wild hurrahs]. I have no favors to ask of Mr. Ely or of Tammany Hall, and expect none to be granted, but I am determined to do all in my power now to show the people of this State and country that the Democracy of this City is not to be hoodwinked by its enemies in the present great national and State contest, and that it will present a united front to the foe. I move you, sir, that this nomination, which completes the ticket presented by the Conference Committee, be referred back to that committee with power to make such substitutions as may be found judicious.

Mr. Shafer put the motion, adroitly adding to it, "and that this convention adjourn sine die," which was carried by a large majority, most of the delegates not realizing the effect of the vote until Mr. Shafer abruptly left the platform, apparently very glad that he had brought to a speedy close proceedings that had given promise of being exceedingly turbulent.

Following is the ticket referred to the committee:

Mayor—Smith Ely, Jr.
Surrogate—Charles Crary.
Sheriff—Feodore Mierson.
County Clerk—Adolph L. Sanger.
Superior Court—Samuel B. Garvin.
Marine Court—Joseph Koch.
Coroners—Myer Stern, Bryan Reilly, and William H. Kennedy.
Aldermen at Large—J. Graham Hyatt, Gershom Cohen, Henry Hinck, and Frederick Hegeman.

It was understood by many that this ticket, except the nominations for Mayor, Surrogate, and one of the Coroners, was intended as a "blind," and that it is likely that Anti-Tammany will indorse the whole Tammany ticket, except the nominees for Surrogate, Sheriff, and one of the nominees for Coroner, Croker.

MURDERED BY MUSSULMANS.

AN ITALIAN SHOT DOWN, AND MR. LONGWORTH, AN ENGLISHMAN, BARELY ESCAPES WITH HIS LIFE.

A correspondent of the Edinburgh *Scotsman* writes: "I have just received, from an eye-witness the following account of the attempted assassination of Mr. Longworth and the death of his friend. Very brief particulars of this affair have yet been published, although it occurred as long ago as last May. It appears that four months ago a young Englishman named Longworth (who was traveling in the East for pleasure) was spending a few days at Broussa in the family of an English lady, his aunt, who had married an Italian gentleman. After he had been about a couple of days in the town—I mention this particularly to prove that what followed was not the result of any particular hatred borne toward him by the Mussulmans, for he was an entire stranger in the place—his cousin, a young man of about twenty, proposed that they should take a walk in the outskirts of the town to a little river which afforded excellent facilities for bathing. They did so. The stream is situated in a mountain defile, on one side of which the rocks run up to a considerable height. After bathing, and when partially dressed, their attention was attracted to these rocks by hearing the report of a rifle, and, looking up, they saw the smoke slowly curling away over the ridge. For the moment they paid but little attention to this occurrence, thinking the shot had been fired by a sportsman. A minute afterward, however, two other discharges took place almost simultaneously, and a couple of bullets passed close to the young men. It immediately struck them that they were being fired at by brigands, and they both ran in the direction of the high road from Broussa to Mount Olympus, at no great distance from the stream. They had not gone many yards before the Italian fell, shot through the chest by a bullet fired by the assassins, while another whistled over the head of the Englishman, who with that pluck so characteristic of his countrymen, at once stopped in spite of continued firing and turned round from the ground. He assisted him for several yards in the direction of a clump of trees, behind which he hoped to find shelter; but suddenly the cousin said, 'I can go no farther—save yourself,' and fell to the ground a corpse. Mr. Longworth then ran off to the high road shouting for assistance. He met a Turk, who was riding a mule, upon the high saddle of which he was seated, and, regarding everything around him with half-closed eyes, as is usual with his countrymen under similar circumstances. The Englishman tried to explain to him by gestures that something unusual had happened. What did he care about it, the Turk answered; whatever had taken place must have occurred by the will of Allah, and why should he interfere. So he went on to Broussa. Several other Turks made somewhat similar answers, refusing to accompany the young Englishman to the scene of the occurrence, knowing but too well that, if anything extraordinary had happened, they would have to submit hereafter to the loss of much time and money in being called as witnesses.

It so happened that a party of Englishmen and Americans a few days previously had arranged an excursion to Mount Olympus, and as they were returning to Broussa they encountered Mr. Longworth just after he had in vain applied to the Turks for assistance. About half an hour had elapsed since the Englishman left his companion. The whole party at once went to the river, where they found the body of the poor young Italian. During the interval the assassins had descended from the hill, and the head of the unfortunate man had been hacked completely from the trunk, the hands and feet were cut, and numerous deep gashes, as if inflicted with a knife or sabre, traversed the back, chest, and limbs. This was no act of brigands, for money and other valuables which were in his pockets had remained untouched; the only article missing was a small revolver which he was in the habit of carrying."

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD'S YACHT.

From the London Times.

Considerable interest has lately been excited at Geneva by the trial of a new steam yacht, built for the Baroness Adolphe de Rothschild. This vessel, although only 91 feet long by 13½ feet beam, just large enough to contain the accommodation for a day's comfortable cruising on the lake, has attained and kept up a speed greater than that of any ocean steamer afloat, and only equaled, perhaps, by some of the largest American river steamers. The Gitana is rigged as a fore and aft schooner, and is built of steel. The accommodation on board the Gitana consists of a large saloon, pantry, and dressing-room forward, and a galley cabin for the crew and store-room aft of the engines. The engines are compound direct-acting, fitted with an injection condenser, and with a view to reducing vibration as much as possible were made with three cylinders acting on cranks set 120° apart. The high-pressure cylinder is 13¼ inches in diameter by 16 inches stroke, and the two low-pressure cylinders are each 15 inches in diameter by 16 inches stroke. The boiler is of the locomotive type, of Bessemer steel, with a copper fire-box and brass tubes. The speed guaranteed was eighteen English statute miles per hour in a run of two hours' duration—i. e., thirty-six English statute miles in two hours, subject, in the event of failure, to the penalty being thrown on the builders' hands; and, as high speed was to be one of the principal attractions in the yacht, the Baroness Rothschild agreed to pay a premium on each mile above thirty-six run in the two hours. As there is no way by which the yacht could be taken to Geneva complete, the Rhine being too rocky and rapid, and the yacht being too large for conveyance entire by rail, it was necessary to build her at Chiswick, take her to pieces, and send her, packed in boxes, to Geneva by rail. She was then erected at La Bellote, on the shores of the lake, by workmen sent from England. The trial was made on the 21st of September, the Baroness Rothschild and Lady Emily Peel being on board, and having as scientific advisers Messrs. Paul Carrié and Emile Sicard, French engineers. The distance between Geneva and Villeneuve, forty-three English miles, was run in 1h. 48m. 22s., being at the rate of 23.89 English statute miles, or very nearly 20¾ knots per hour. During the first twenty miles a light headwind and some waves were encountered, which reduced the speed somewhat, but during the remainder of the run the lake was quite smooth, the boiler pressure averaged 100 pounds per square inch, vacuum twenty-four inches, and the engines made from 300 to 325 revolutions per minute, and developed about 450 indicated horse-power. At the conclusion of the trial the Baroness Rothschild expressed her entire satisfaction with the yacht and her performance.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Commodore A. K. Hughes, United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

Col. Alexander Piper, United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. Sheldon Sturgeon, United States Army, is at the Sturtevent House.

Col. Mulct De Corteret, of England, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. John C. Robinson, of Binghampton, is at the Coleman House.

Bishop John F. Young, of Florida, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Judge E. C. Kattell, of Binghampton, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Chaplain Thomas Moore, of the British Army, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Judge Nathaniel Shipman, of Hartford, is at the St. James Hotel.

Congressman E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Congressman R. J. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania, is at the New-York Hotel.

John King, Jr., Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is at the Hoffman House.

Senator William A. Wallace and Congressman Hiester Clymer, of Pennsylvania, are at the Everett House.

Sir George Prescott, of England, and Judge James Forsyth, of Troy, are at the Gilsey House.

Congressman Josiah G. Abbott and Leopold Morse, of Boston; Commander R. L. Phythian, United States Navy; Alexander R. Shepherd, of Washington; Major P. C. Hains, United States Army, and Lieut. Col. Ross, of Ottowa, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE CAINHOY FIGHT.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

DEMOCRATIC ROUGHS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AFFAIR—SWORN TESTIMONY OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC CO

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHIPS FROM A GERMAN WORK-SHOP. By F. Max Muller, M. A. Vol. IV. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Crown 8vo, 565 pages.

Prof. Max Müller is still at work on his translation of the Rig-veda, and still continues to publish volumes of "chips" from time to time. The first of these publications attracted much attention and well deserved its popularity; if it must be said of the present volume, the fourth of the series, that it is not so novel nor so instructive as the first, no one need imagine that to buy it would prove a bad investment. The difference lies chiefly in the quality of the speeches, lectures, and essays which go to make up the new book: they form a less solid and perhaps less carefully written whole than the preceding volumes. Their dates range over the last eight years, from the Inaugural Lecture delivered before the University of Oxford in 1868 and part first of the Rede Lecture before the University of Cambridge during the same year, down to the chapter called "In Self Defense," dated September, 1875. The lecture on the "Migration of Fables," that delivered before the new University of Strasbourg on the "Results of the Science of Language," an essay on "Colebrook the Orientalist," and a lecture on "Missions" make this volume of interest to more people than the three former ones, since it presents a wider range of subjects. The Inaugural Lecture at Oxford consists of two readily distinguished portions; in the first Max Müller speaks of the university itself and its position before the world as the repository and encourager of learning; in the second he gives a short sketch of the beginnings from which the modern science of philosophy has sprung. He does not waste time in compliments to the university which has conferred a chair upon him, but tells them plainly:

"There is no career in England at the present moment [1867] for scholars and students. No father could honestly advise his son, whatever talent he might display, to devote himself exclusively to classical, historical or physical studies. * * * The funds which are now tritered away in so-called prize fellowships, would enable the universities tomorrow to invite the best talent of England back to its legitimate home."

On this text Prof. Müller has a good deal of sound advice to give. He maintains that a fellowship won after a hard struggle for honors is oftener a drag on a man than an assistance. He demands why the grotesque condition of celibacy should be imposed on a fellowship, and, indeed, why fellowships should not be held on the principle of no work, no pay? But if fellowships are to exist, why, asks the Professor, should they not begin with little and increase gradually in amount—in other words, offer promotion for faithful and useful services.

The discovery of the first trace of kinship between Sanskrit and the Western European languages is credited to Filippo Sassetti, an Italian who lived for a time at Goa between 1581 and 1588. The Père Coeurdoux, a French Jesuit, next writes from Pondicherry to the French Academy in 1767, asking, "How is it that Sanskrit has so many words in common with Greek and Latin?" After tracing the actual awakening of Europe to the value of the treasures hidden away in the obscure depths of the manuscripts of Indian Pundits, our Professor sums up with the remark that without a knowledge of Sanskrit a comparative philologist is like an astronomer without a knowledge of mathematics. He may admire, observe, discover, but he will never feel satisfied, never feel certain, never quite at home. Having thus cleared the ground Müller takes up the word paradise and notices the deceptive analogies which have led good scholars to derive it from Sanskrit *paradesa* through Persian and Greek, or to call it a Semitic word found in Arabic and Hebrew and borrowed by Sanskrit. The same want of fine philological criticism is marked concerning the Greek word *augé*, light, which has been associated with the German for eye, viz.: Auge. Having disposed of several of these mooted words to show comparative philology at work, he next distinguishes between two kinds of grammatical knowledge. One is grammar as a mere art, such as it is taught at present in most schools. Music can be so taught, and yet the learner will have no notion of thorough bass, or the laws of harmony. The other is a knowledge not only of facts, but of reasons in grammar, a knowledge that teaches not only what grammar is, but how it came to be what it is. To supplement this with an example, Prof. Müller attacks the part of speech which has figured so long in grammars under the head of verb, the infinitive, namely, and proves that the infinitive has nothing to do with the verb, since it is simply an old dative which has been assimilated to the conjugation, because grammarians did not know what else to do with it. The notes to this lecture fortify the positions assumed in regard to the infinitive, as well as several other grammatical points, and deal with the subjects in a manner intended to apply to the learned fraternity.

The Rede lecture, which follows next in order, was also delivered as far back as 1868 before the University of Cambridge, but has an important addition written in 1875 on Curtius' Chronology of the Indo-Germanic Languages. After touching on the stand taken before language by Plato and Aristotle, Prof. Müller reaches modern times and says:

"Out of the great mass of speech that is now accessible to the student of language, a number of so-called families have been separated, such as the Aryan and Semitic, the Ural-Altaic, the Indo-Chinese, the Dravidian, the Malayo-Polynesian, the Kafir or Ba-ntu in Africa, and the Polysynthetic dialects of America. The only classes, however, which have been carefully examined, and which alone have hitherto supplied the materials for what we might call the philosophy of language, are the Aryan and Semitic, the former comprising the languages of India, Persia, Armenia, Greece, and Italy, and of the Celtic, Teutonic, and Slavonic races, the latter consisting of the languages of the Babylonians, the Syrians, the Jews, the Ethiopians, the Arabs."

Having thus placed before us a long array of the languages which have not been adequately studied, he first deprecates any idea of underrating the value of what has been achieved, and next remarks upon the small place which the two most studied languages, "these two so-called families, the Aryan and Semitic," occupy in the kingdom of speech:

"They are in reality but two centres, two small settlements of speech, and all we know of them is their period of decay, not their period of growth, their descending, not their ascending career, their being, as we say in German, not their becoming, (*Ihr Gewordensein, nicht ihr Werden.*) Even in the earliest literary documents both the Aryan and Semitic speech appear before us as fixed and petrified."

This is certainly an extraordinary position for a man of Prof. Müller's breadth of view to assume. For the promise which underlies these statements—statements as of facts—is that he can say whether a language is ascending or descending, in a period of growth or one of decay, fixed or fluid! Because a literature has a retarding influence on a language by furnishing so many examples of speech which students may turn back to, it does not follow that the language is petrified. Language is always moving slowly, but whether it is up or down not even Prof. Müller, with all his study of Sanskrit in the country best supplied with Sanskrit manuscripts, and at a university entirely in harmony with his life-work, can be expected to say. We must consider it a slip of his pen when we find him talking of rigid rules like this, for in many other places he shows that it is not his habit of mind to lay down the law dogmatically. It is more than likely that a natural wish to write picturesquely has led him into an unphilosophical position. We may call this also picturesque writing when he says:

"In the area of the student of language, Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin, Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac, are what a student of natural history would not hesitate to call '*monstra*,' unnatural, exceptional formations, which can never disclose to us the real character of language left to itself to follow out its own laws without let or hindrance."

It seems to us that such similes only confuse the reader, even if the author of them have a perfectly clear idea of what he himself means. If Prof. Müller had likened these languages, or rather their literatures, to dried specimens in a cabinet of natural history, the chances of misconception would be much less. There is no difference in kind between Sanskrit and English as far as fixity or petrifaction of the language is concerned. The Sanskrit of the Vedas, of which Prof. Müller is so illustrious and profound a master, is different from the Sanskrit of the Mahabharata. The English of Chaucer is different from that of Milton. Yet English is not and has never been petrified or fixed. Specimens of it, however, remain as it appeared at certain epochs, just as is the case with every other language. A parallel case might be instituted from geology. We talk about certain fixed epochs for convenience sake, and are thereby very apt to forget that we are living in a changing geological epoch ourselves. Strata are being deposited now as well as formerly, and continents are slowly rising or subsiding. So although our written languages seem to us fixed, they are not so. The things written in them are fixed, but the languages go on changing with only a diminished rapidity when compared with the changes of tongues not committed to writing.

The succeeding lecture is on the "Migration of Fables," delivered at the Royal Institution and printed in the *Contemporary Review* for July, 1870. The subject is necessarily an intensely interesting one, and may have therefore roused expectations too high. It is somewhat disappointing, from the fact that less seems to have been made of so rich a theme than one might look for. The Strassburg lecture on the other hand, although dealing with drier materials, is more happily framed. We will quote a few lines on a point of the highest interest to Western nations:

"We have all accustomed ourselves to look for the cradle of the Aryan languages in Asia, and to imagine these dialects flowing like streams from the centre of Asia to the South, the West, and the North. I must confess that Prof. Burfey's protest against this theory seems to me very opportune, and his arguments in favor of a more northern, if not European, speech, deserve, at all events, far more attention than they have hitherto received."

In the lecture on "Missions," delivered in Westminster Abbey, in December, 1873, to the great scandal of many English Churchmen, Max Müller divides the eight religions of the world into missionary and non-missionary religions. The latter are three in number: Judaism, Brahmanism, and Zoroastrinism. Of missionary religions, three differ from the other two of the five, namely from the Chinese religious systems of Confucius and Lao-tse, by having had a missionary character from their very beginning. These are Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity. These are the three religions now alive, the religions between which the decisive battle for the dominion of the world will have to be fought. When India was conquered by the Moslem and affairs became settled on the new basis, Brahmanism and Mohammedamism existed side by side and by such neighborhood became respectively purified and improved. The presence of Christianity in the persons of missionaries has done still more to bring sanity and sweetness into Hindoo religion. The reformers Kabir and Nânak labored to prove to the Hindoos and Mohammedans that the truly essential parts of their creed were the same; that they ought to discard the vanities of practical detail for the worship of the One Only Supreme, whether he was termed Allah or Vishnu. Christianity found a responsive Hindoo mind in Ram Mohun Roy, who founded the modern and purified Hindo sect called the Brahma-Samâj. Still later and more at variance with the old traditions is the new form of faith advocated by Keshub Chemder Sen, a Hindoo, who lectured in England some years ago on religion, and, like Prof. Müller, himself, found Dean Stanley a stanch friend and helper. He forms an example of the strong influence Christian missionaries have exerted in India. Prof. Müller dwells eloquently upon the noble record of various missionaries and seems to find in the very nobility of the record a sufficient reward for all the expense and loss to Western society which arises from foreign missions. Perhaps it would be asking too much that, in Westminster Abbey, he should say anything on the adverse side; yet, it one looks over the field of India, the results appear very much out of proportion to the outlays. It is strange that it does not occur to Prof. Müller that, after all, the Hindoos have not been converted; they have, with characteristic subtlety of wit, taken from Christianity only just so much as it suited them, so that, however much the cause of truth may have been advanced, on a grand scale, by Indian missions, the object sought has not been attained.

Be that as it may, this lecture of the Sanskrit Professor raised many rejoinders from partisans of the religions he had classed as non-missionary. Therefore, in a paper on the vitality of Brahmanism in the *Fortnightly Review* of July, 1874, Max Müller gives some curious reports of a spasmodic attempt on the part of several religious leaders to claim and show that their faiths are not stationary or non-proselytizing. The essay exhibits the Professor defending himself well from the attacks of Jews and Christians. The "Address at the International Congress of Orientalists" is also good reading, and by no means the most abstruse chapter of the book. Page 350 will interest all who like to hear what Prof. Müller has really been doing all these years over the translation of a single book:

"And now, in conclusion, I have to express my own gratitude for the liberality, both of the Directors of the Old East India Company and of the present Secretary of State for India in Council, for having enabled me to publish that work, the last sheet of which I am able to present to this meeting to-day, the *Rig-veda, with the Commentary of Sâyanâchârya*. It is the oldest book of the Aryan world, but it is also one of the largest, and its publication would have been simply impossible without the enlightened liberality of the Indian Government. For twenty-five years I find that, taking the large and small editions of the *Rig-veda* together, I have printed every year what would make a volume of about six hundred pages octavo. * * * From an æsthetic point of view, no one would care for the hymns of the *Rig-veda*, and I can well understand how Colebrooke," &c.

Perhaps the most agreeable essay we find in this volume of "Chips" is that on the "Life of Colebrooke," the Anglo-Indian Magistrate, political economist, and—that for which he has got most fame—Sanskrit scholar. Its excellence is all the more noticeable because it comes directly before two papers called "My Reply to Mr. Darwin" and "In Self Defense," which are hardly worthy to find place with other work of a distinguished scholar. They are aimed at Prof. Whitney, of Yale College, whose criticisms on Prof. Müller the latter attributes to malevolence. Insinuations are freely made that Prof. Whitney is in league with certain enemies of Max Müller in Germany, and there are many very disagreeable passages in which he is taunted with lack of philological knowledge and presumption in attacking the Oxford Professor, when his (Whitney's) contributions to science are so slight. Altogether it is a most unedifying pair of chapters to close a volume of the "Chips," the pages in which Max Müller translates the scurrilous ravings of Prof. Steinthal against Prof. Whitney are quite unjustifiable, whatever provocation there may have been. As to the general merits of the question the state of affairs appears to be this: Prof. Müller has something of the romantic and picturesque in his temperament, and occasionally is inaccurate in his use of words. He has been called to order by Mr. Whitney, has got the worst of the argument, and falls into a fury he will one day regret. He came unexpectedly into contact with a hard-headed Yankee Professor,

THE WHEELER SURVEY.

AUTUMN IN EASTERN CALIFORNIA.

AN EXCURSION AROUND LAKE TAHOE—TALLAC MOUNTAIN AND ITS GEOLOGY—STORMY WEATHER ON FREEL'S PARK—REMINISCENSES OF THE OLD ROAD TO THE GOLD REGIONS—THE SCENES OF BRET HARTE'S STORIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP AT YANK'S, EASTERN CALIFORNIA, Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1876.

Since I last wrote the weather with us has been, with the exception of a few days, what Starr King would call a "sweet fraction of Italy," and however threadbare a topic the weather may be in ordinary conversation, with us it is of much concern. Clear, warm, azure days and tranquil, brilliant nights, with a touch of frost to whiten the fields, have made topography a success and life itself delicious. Lake Tahoe, near which we have been camped during most of the time, has been unruffled, and the mountains surrounding it have revealed a new beauty in the rosy haze that has hung over them. The fields are as light a green as they were in the Spring, the pines are perennial, and the aspens have mellowed into a vivid, golden, showery leaf. The air is full of exuberant vitality, which makes itself felt in a quickened, elastic step and a healthy impulse of the mind. How great a pity it is that this beautiful region—more beautiful than anything in Switzerland, according to those who have been through and through the Alps—was not set apart for a national sanatorium! The regret forces itself upon us, and increases as we discover fresh attractions from day to day. Two weeks ago Lieut. Macomb and the writer made an excursion around the lake, a distance of about sixty miles. The water that near the shore is a transparent emerald, flecked with the white of rounded granite boulders embedded in yellow sand, changes in the deeper places to a blue. Not of such an indigo cast as the Atlantic, but a quite unusual shade resembling the turquoise, and its motion is as heavy as oil, the low waves falling from the prow of the steamer like folds of silk, and subsiding in the wake without a ripple. There is a gloomy theory that the human body sinking in this serene depth is engulfed forever, and it is a fact that the bodies of the drowned have never yet been recovered. Marvelously clear as the water actually is, moreover, the boats floating upon it seeming to be suspended in the air as we look down at them from the landings, and nothing but a thin sheet of pure glass seeming to intervene between the eye and the bottom—it has in the deeper places the apparent opacity of a solid, an illusion which is only displaced by the vividescence of a stray trout sporting at a depth of thirty feet or more.

"I see a way," said a practical and cynical friend of mine, as we left the landing at Warm Springs, "to reclaim this paradise from the lumbermen and make it a popular resort for Californians." "How?" I inquired. "By humbug and a little capital combined," he answered; "by the same process that attracts fashionable people to a New-Jersey sand-hill. The whole trouble is that the place is not foreign, and to insure success we must call it the Ems or Homburg or Luzerne of America. Then capture all the feminine correspondents who write gush from Long Branch and Newport, and induce them to iterate and reiterate the fact that the Warm Springs remind them ever so much of Switzerland and Southern France; bribe a fashionable metropolitan physician—there are plenty of Brand Firmins in our Eastern cities—to discover marvelous healing qualities in the waters; and, finally, waylay some distinguished guests—a royal visitor, a cabinet officer, or, if possible, the President. The scheme, as far as humbug is concerned, is complete, and the investment may be distributed in a good hotel with a wilderness of piazza, a fountain like a pagoda, and some rational bathing-houses that would set Long Branch an example." "Your success," I answered, "presupposes the venality of physicians and correspondents, and a silly craze of Americans for the conventional and fashionable things that would be doubted except by an unabashed cynic." My friend smiled impressively. "Yet you would like to be considered a man of the world!" he retorted, and there was an amazing degree of deprecation in his manner.

From Warm Springs we went to Tahoe City; from Tahoe City to McKinney's, and from McKinney's to Tallac. Do not picture to yourself a busy, populous, commercial settlement at the mention of Tahoe City. That is an elastic appellation lightly earned on the Pacific coast, and bestowed with a generous fancifulness. Some days ago our topographer and meteorologist found an isolated ranch among the mountains, miles away from any settlement. A solitary man stood in the doorway, smoking a dirty and meditative pipe, and when the surveyors asked him the name of the place, he glanced admiringly over his domain of pig-sty, barn, and fence, and answered, "Washington City," expectorating over a mule's tail by the way of emphasis. No; Tahoe is not really a city even in the very restricted sense that the far-distant, odoriferous, and wholly unprepossessing settlement at Hunter's Point is; but it is a pretty little harbor on the western shore of the lake, and has a large constituency of Summer boarders. The prettiest spot of all on the lake, however, is in the south-western corner, where Tallac Mountain is sharply lifted out of an exuberant green plain—a level reach that is alternately smooth with meadow and dense with groves of pine and aspen. On first acquaintance the Sierras are almost sure to disappoint the traveler whose previous knowledge of them has been based on the interpretations of art and poetry. The brilliant color that the painter has lavished upon them is absent, and proves to have been an evanescent effect of the atmosphere; the dreamy mystery with which the poet has invested them has been evolved out of his own inner consciousness. Brazen, yellow, massive, unsentimental sides of rock—that is all the mountains are on close inspection in the broad daylight to the average tourist, and they stand but little higher in the appreciation of the professional mountaineer. I have come, through association with Lieut. Wheeler's topographers, and experience with them, to look upon these convulsive throes of basalt and granite in a very practical light—as, in fact, troublesome tests of a man's leg and lung power, painfully angular in conformation and singularly inclement meteorologically. I say this much by the way of preface to acquit myself of undue enthusiasm in writing of Tallac Mountain as the most beautiful peak I have ever seen, either in Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New-Mexico, or Arizona. It is the embodiment of an ideal. From the more distant points of the lake it is individualized among a multitude of other pinnacles by a broad cross of perpetual snow, that clings in transverse fissures across its eastern front, and by its unusually vivid outlines. As we approach it along the southern curve of the lake, it grows in lucidity, and the dissolving haze of distance reveals a score or more of bright determinate colors which light up and variegate the sage-green tinge of the constituent basalt. This basalt expresses itself in columns and slabs, and in what appears in the distance to be a frothy crust. It is remarkably rugged, and overhangs the slopes with dark crags and ribs them with serrated walls. A flashing patch of snow adjoins a tender shade of mauve, and a straggling growth of shrubbery opposes the warmth of its Autumn crimson to the bright verdancy of a grass-plot. Such juxtapositions would be dangerous in a picture; but nature is a mistress of contrasts, and the crimson meets the green by a series of the most exquisite gradations. The foot of the mountain is in Lake Valley, the charming level of meadow and wood that I have spoken of before, and the valley is edged on the water side by a hard, narrow beach of red pebbly sand, upon which the waves break in windy weather with a portentous, ocean-like roar. But in the intervening space, encompassed by foliage, is another basin of water, poetically called Fallen Leaf Lake, which, in its purity and in the picturesqueness of its surroundings, rivals Tahoe. Fallen Leaf is about one hundred and twenty-five feet higher than the latter; its greatest length is about four miles, and its greatest width about one mile. A carriage road leads to it from Tallac Landing, and winds from its eastern side to the inlet at the southern end, and in following this road we discover how the mountain inclines precipitously from the summit to the lip of the water. Passing Gilmore's Ranch, a lonely cabin, which, it the proprietor's day dreams are realized, will soon blossom into a populous hotel, we turn to the westward through a romantic cañon, the portals of which are darkened by the Southern escarpments of Tallac Mountain. The roadway is strewn with sharp, angular pieces of granite, and bordered by an irregular growth of vines and firs. On one side is the high peak with its buttes and cliffs and masses of curiously stained basalt, and on the further side is another peak of very different formation and very different color. Among the detached columns, and between long smooth walls of rock, a wild stream courses over a rough bed, and twice within the space of a mile it breaks in a white avalanche over falls of a considerable height. Two miles from Gillmore's we reach Soda Springs, from which flows a clear, sparkling water, principally composed of carbonic acid gas, sulphurretted hydrogen, and sesquioxide of iron.

The geological structure of the mountain is more exactly reviewed as follows, by Mr. Alfred R. Conkling, who spent three days on the summit with Lieut. Macomb and Mr. Frank Carpenter, the topographer: Tallac is a mass of basalt, upheaved through granite, and shows nearly every variety of texture known to the basaltic group. There are both granular and compact species, and some specimens are porphyritic, with compact matrix. Crystals of monoclinic feldspar are disseminated through the basalt, giving it the appearance of *trachyte*, and incrustations of olivine occur in places. Nearly all the north side is composed of compact basalt, which has been much disintegrated, and these detached masses are seen in front of the main peak. The jointed structure of the basalt has been favorable to denudation on account of the many fissures, in which the water and melted snow freeze, thus expanding the cracks until the rock splits and falls. The difference in hardness in the basalt is well shown on the northern side. Isolated peaks and pinnacles project boldly from the mountain, while the rock that formerly connected them with it has been worn away by the influence of the elements. A vast amount of talus lies in front of Tallac, and seeds of the white thorn and manzanita berry-bush have been scattered over this débris and have taken root in the rocky soil—features which make the plateau north of the peak impossible for pack animals. The southern declivity of the mountain slants gradually to Gillmore's Lake, and is covered with a nutritious grass, except for a distance of about three hundred feet below the summit. Glacial scratches were observed on the eastern side of the mountain, vast surfaces of rock having been polished and grooved by these moving masses of ice, and terminal moraines were found which are as well marked as any in Switzerland. The southeast slope of the mountain is exceedingly steep. The basalt has been subjected to an immeuse amount of denudation, and nearly all of this side of the mountain is covered with rocky débris, while a solitary tree here and there breaks the monotony of the scene. Gillmore's Cañon separates the basalt from the grayish granite of the Western Sierra Nevada, the former rock extending about two miles in a southerly direction from Fallen Leaf Lake. Then the granite occurs, surrounding the mountain on all sides, except the north-east, where Tahoe forms the boundary line. Several lake basins encompass Tallac, and, according to some geologists, these have been scooped out by the action of glacial ice. Another feature worth mentioning, in connection with the geology of this region, is the absence of sedimentary rock. No fossils are found by which we can determine the position of the archæan and igneous rocks in the geological series of formations. According to Mr. Conkling's aneroid, the peak is 2,525 feet above Lake Tahoe, which itself is about six thousand feet above the level of the Pacific.

Though Tallac is beautiful on the most brazen and overcast days, there are conditions of the atmosphere, transient in themselves, but permanent in their effects on the imagination, which add to its charm. I can never forget it as it appeared to me one stormy afternoon while our camp lay almost under its shadow. A mist lowered and dragged with it a curtain of the leaden gray that had gathered in every direction overhead, and while it was yet diffuse, the filagree of snow on the dark rock looked like the figures in a lace. But, as its folds were drawn closer, every vestige of the massive basaltic peak seemed to dissolve in the pale monotone, and the granite boundary of the lake also disappeared, until all I could see looking out from the grove of tall pines was an apparently limitless sea, dimpled by rain, that murmured a low *andante* on the pebbly beach. I returned to my tent, and when I again looked out the weather was clearing, and the sun streamed in broad coppery shafts through the clefts in the Western mountains. A heavy snow had fallen on Tallac, and in contrast with this brilliant whiteness, some roseate puffs of cloud floated dreamily around it. It was an unusual combination of colors. The mountains in the North were chill and dark, their outlines metamorphosed by a ragged strata of vapor, and those on the Eastern side of the lake were purple, and the purple was changing to a ruddier hue as the sun sank further down in the West. A rift in the clouds opened a sea of deep blue, environed by a shore of desolate gray, and floods of a strange yellow light, with a tinge of red in it, struck through the Western cañons and threw a metallic reflection on the water.

While we were at Rowland's, the Topographical Corps under Mr. Carpenter made a detour of a week's duration and occupied Freel's Peak as a primary triangulation station. The secondary station was on Monument Peak, and the range of which this and Freel's are the culminating points, was skirted and surveyed. In altitude the latter is superior to all other mountains in this season's area, and is about 5,000 feet above the water of Lake Tahoe, which lies at the foot of its slope. The observations on its summit were prolonged throughout two days, and were accomplished only with great difficulty, the wind being so violent that from time to time it forced the observers from the crest and threatened the safety of all instruments not securely guyed. On the afternoons of these days peak after peak of the horizon became hidden by floating storms, which gradually thickened upon the mountain, bringing with them premature darkness and that exceeding discomfort which, says Mr. Carpenter with the eloquence born of suffering, seems peculiar to the cold Autumn storms of the Sierras. On the morning following the descent of our party the peak was visited by Capt. Rodgers, of the Coast Survey, who is engaged in carrying a belt of large triangles across the continent to connect those which extend along the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific. We met his party in Hope Valley, beyond the peak, and exchanged friendly greetings with them as befitted the representatives of the two great surveys. That we entertain no feelings of rivalry I can aver, and yet, when in the afternoon we saw a storm cloud swoop down upon the pinnacle upon which the gentlemen of the Coast Survey were standing, we were not as sorry as the circumstances and true courtesy would have seemed to command. Hope Valley is a broad meadow of easy slope in the very heart of the Sierra Nevada chain. What the origin of its name was we do not positively know, but presumably it arose from the following episode: It was here that Fremont, accompanied by Carson, suffered extreme privation, and lost his men in an attempt to cross the mountains. Kit Carson was the first to build a road through the cañon called after him, which is the drainage exit of the valley, and when his laborers emerged from the narrow pass through which they had worked their way, it is possible that the sight of the easy route beyond renewed their hope and gave rise to the name.

I have not yet said anything about sport in the neighborhood of Lake Tahoe, of which we heard enthusiastic accounts. A legend is extant that prodigious trout, weighing all the way from twenty to thirty pounds, are caught, and we met a man who had the temerity to declare that he himself had hooked one weighing twenty-eight pounds, a trolling line being used, baited with minnow. But the finest specimens that we have seen vary from three to five pounds, never exceeding the latter weight, and the mind of that zealous angler our zoologist is suffering from a temporary cloud of skepticism. The fish cannot be very abundant, as several, judging from the price paid for them by marketing fishermen, eighteen or twenty cents a pound being the usual rate. Deer and bears may be found in the mountains, and ducks, of which we have had teal, mallard, and canvas-back on our mess-table recently, are plentiful in certain seasons. Grouse and quail are also plentiful, and a few days ago Mr. Henshaw brought five brace of the former into camp as the result of two hours' shooting.

From Rowland's Lieut. Macomb moved his party to the base of Pyramid Peak, a distance of about thirty-four miles. We traveled most of the way over the old Placerville route to the famous California gold mines of '49, and passed tavern after tavern, which the exhaustion of the lode, combined with the construction of the Pacific Railroad, has crippled. Twenty years ago the overland stage, with its precious freight of passengers, bullion, and letters, rattled over the precipitous ledges, round the short curves, and down the impassable hills at the greatest speed and with the greatest éclat ever known in the coaching world. The wealth outcoming and incoming was enormous, and much of it was dropped at the halting-places on the road. As many as a hundred wagons, each drawn by from four to twenty-eight animals, went by in a day, and the receipts at one toll-house in a single summer were as high as $22,000. It was along here that a celebrated coachman drove Horace Greeley on a certain memorable occasion. "I am afraid we won't be in on time," Mr. Greeley repeatedly said to the driver, until the latter increased his speed to such a frightful degree that the journalist, it is said, subsided in a corner of the coach and murmured pathetically: "You need not be in such a very great hurry, Mr. Monk. We shall have ample time." It is highly enjoyable to listen while an old "forty-niner" recounts the former glory of the road and laments the altered spirit of the times. Here, too, are the scenes of many of Bret Harte's stories. The sign-board points to Fiddletown, and a reader of *Gabriel Conroy* cannot fail to recognize the Markleville of the novel in the Markleville of reality. Woeful and complete is the change! Nine-tenths of all the old stations are deserted and dilapidated; the windows are out altogether, or the panes are broken and cracked; the doors swing on one hinge or lie flat in the hall, and the capacious barns and stables have an exclusive tenancy of chipmunks and rats. The water-tanks, by which the road was sprinkled twice a day, and kept as firm as the asphalt in Central Park, are out of order and out of use, and the dust rises in suffocating clouds. Just beyond the Strawberry Station is an old depot of the Stage Company, consisting of a blacksmith's shop and a stable—a sorry litter of old timber, old harness and old iron, among which are several coaches, once a bright scarlet in color, but now cracked and stripped of cushions, curtains, and wheels. The traffic nowadays is limited to a few fruit wagons, bound for Carson, with loads of phenomenal grapes, apples, and pears, which indicate the prolific soil and new era of agriculture and horticulture in California—an era not as brilliant or as magical as that of the gold mines, but one destined, no doubt, to have a healthier and more enduring prosperity than was ever possible under the abnormal conditions of feverish '49.

PROMINENT SERVIAN ANOMALIES.

PRINCE MILAN OF PEACEABLE DISPOSITION—A MILITARY DICTATOR FROM RUSSIA—A BOASTING PEOPLE.

From the London Telegraph.

The spectacle presented by Servia to Europe at the present moment is unquestionably a very curious one. The nominal head of this much perplexed and suffering province is a young gentleman of eminently peaceable disposition, Western education and habits, amiably domestic proclivities, and almost feminine pliability of character, who has no sympathy with, but considerable apprehension of, his subjects. The Prince has every imaginable qualification for a constitutional fair-weather sovereign—agreeable manners, partiality to ceremonials, and a happy inborn indolence which is a natural guarantee against inconvenient ambitions or undue mediosomeness with the business of the State. He is the sort of potentate who is always sure to place implicit confidence in his Ministers for the time being, on the condition of being left in peace to pass his time in his own way. It is singularly illustrative of His Highness' gentlemanly languor that he does not even give himself the smallest trouble to bid for local popularity in his own capital at a moment which may fairly be deemed peculiarly opportune for his doing so. That he abstains from joining his army in the field may be read ily accounted for by more than one cogent reason: he has no experience whatever of military matters, is not gifted with the heroic turn of mind, and prudently desires to avoid certain complications of a political rather than technical nature which would inevitably accrue were he to put himself physically in the power of Tchernayeff and the Russian legions. Prince Milan must be assigned, in virtue of his rank, the first place in the list of Servian anomalies: *à tout seigneur tout honneur!* The second in the catalogue belongs to the Ministry, which has lost its martial intoxication of three months since, and is now stoically enduring the Katzenjammer, or agony of seediness which, in nature not artificially heated by alcoholic excesses, invariably follows over-indulgence in stimulants. This Ministry administers, but does not govern, the country. The reins of power have been wrested from it by a stern, unflinching hand. It is a penitent body, ready to confess its sins, and yearning for absolution; but it is not permitted to repent. It longs for peace, and is compelled by *force majeure* to lend its every endeavor to the prosecution of a war that stinks in its very nostrils.

Third in the list of distinguished anomalies is the military Dictator, Michael Gregorievich—he who is in actuality what Prince Milan is in name—the Sovereign of Servia. A Russian officer, at the head of a forcibly Russianized army, he does as he pleases with the Prince, the people, and the country. The Servian Government concludes a truce—he breaks it. The Servian Government wishes to conclude an armistice—he will not hear of it. The Prince wishes to keep as quiet as possible, and does not even join his army lest he should hamper his Ministers in their peace negotiations. Michael Gregorievich proclaims him Generalissimo, and compromises him horribly with all the respectable European powers. The remarkable man does not hesitate, while insisting upon the assumption of the royal title by Prince Milan, to usurp all the privileges which are attached in every monarchically-governed country to the person of the Sovereign. He makes a King, but he himself exercises the kingly prerogative. He dismisses Servian officers, puts Russians in their places, promotes, decorates, degrades, and decorates; there is no Allah but he, and nobody is his prophet. Gen. Tchernayeff is an extremely clever and versatile person. It would be difficult to prove what are his political convictions, or even to conjecture what is the settled purpose of his mind with respect to the enterprise which he is carrying out in so extraordinary a manner. I am acquainted with several people who know or have known him intimately. One says that he is a social democrat of the most advanced class—the sort of politician a mere passing allusion to whom moves Prince Bismarck to break a chair or hurl a beer-mug out of the window. Another describes him as an Imperialistic Panslavist—a believer in the subjugation of the world by the Slavic race under the House of Romanoff—one upon whose heart will be found written, should a post-mortem be ever held upon his body, the title of Glinka's famous opera, "La vie pour le Czar!" His conferment of the regal title upon Prince Milan lends some color to the assertion of another of his acquaintances, namely, that he is a man of strong monarchical predilections. Another account depicts him as a frank warrior, a soldier *avant tout*, with a genius for strategy and an insatiable lust for battle, whose favorite perfume is the reek of powder, and whose ear finds sweeter music in the screech of the shell and whirr of the bullet than in the most dulcet strains of Patti or of Nilsson. He is at once Proteus and Sphinxian—an apostle though mysterious living force, with which all these who are now engaged in endeavoring to elicit something like reason and order from this East-European imbroglio will find they have to reckon.

The fourth of these Servian anomalies that cannot fail to strike any intelligent foreigner just now resident in this country, is the Servian people itself. A more inherently thorough-going peaceful race does not exist upon the face of the earth. The Servian is, in reality, the absolute converse of a hero. In the first place, he is an incorrigible boaster of his valor. Of the qualities he indubitably possesses, he does not vaunt, but values himself extravagantly upon those he is not endowed with, and boasts among other people doing just likewise. He is easy-going to the verge of apathy, extremely ignorant, and quite indifferent to anything and everything not directly affecting his personal interests. Yet here he is, plunged up to his ears in a war which he is solemnly declared (by his Pastors and masters) to have undertaken for the emancipation of his Bulgarian and Bosnian "brothers," for whom he does not care the fraction of a maize-stalk. A well-to-do-man—for the Servian peasant is a Prince as compared to persons of his class in England or Germany—he finds himself, he knows not why, called upon to sacrifice his substance, to risk life and limb, and to undergo hardships of the most outrageous descriptions; yet so simple-like is his disposition, and so undisturbed his intelligence, that he leaves his comfortable cottage and well-plenished homestead, marches against the Turk, against whom he entertains no genuine enmity, (as why should he?) loses his crops, gets wounded or stricken down by fever, or has, at least, to suffer from fatigue and hunger. Why does he do these things? It would puzzle him to explain, but he does them, and thereby constitutes himself an anomaly of the first class. He does not love his Prince—he certainly does not love the Russians—he is extremely afraid of being shot—he is entirely devoid of political or material ambition—he goes so far in his abomination of those perils which environ the man who meddles with cold iron as to cut off his left forefinger or the thumb, both, in order to obtain exemption from service in the field. As long as his own officers commanded him exclusively, he executed a prompt and punctual movement to the rear whenever he came within a sight of a tarboosh or within hearing of a Turkish war-shout. Now that he is hectored by Russian officers, he retires no longer, because he has just sense enough to understand that a revolver fired into his ear is infinitely more perilous to his safety than an Osmanli field-piece discharged at a distance of a mile or so. But he is assuredly, poor fellow, much to be pitied in any case, as the victim of circumstances over which he has no control; and with him my résumé of Servian anomalies may fitly be closed, though not last, he is conspicuously not the least of them.

THE VALUE OF A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Decision was rendered yesterday by the Supreme Court, General Term, in the case of Henry B. Todd against Sidney F. Shelbourne, Judge Daniels writing the opinion. A note was made by the defendant for $10,000, payable in three years, not as a payment, according to the finding of the Referee, but in contemplation of a settlement which was never effected. The court finds that James Cummings, the payee, would never have enforced the note. The plaintiff bought it for $1,500 before it was due, and Judge Daniels discusses at considerable length the question whether the Referee's decision that the full amount of the note is due to the plaintiff under these circumstances is valid or not. He decides that, as the note was invalid in its inception, all the holder can recover is the amount he himself paid, on the principle that where one of two innocent parties has given occasion for a loss he must make it good to the other.

THE BEST MAIL ITEMS.

THE WORLD'S POPULATION.

THE ENORMOUS INCREASE IN ENGLAND—AN ASTOUNDING RESULT POINTED OUT.

From the Manchester Examiner.

Mr. Hawksley, C. E., has been stirring the thoughts and inflaming the fears of a good many members of the Social Science Congress. He has put forward a view which if not altogether novel—for Malthus anticipated many of his statements—is, nevertheless, well calculated to startle steady-going people to whom a danger is none the less real because it is inconceivably remote. He has been dealing with the enormous increase of the population of England, and his idea is that this increase is a matter of great and immediate concern. In the year 1801 the population of this country was only 8,892,356, while in 1871 it had become 22,712,266; thus exhibiting a mean annual increase of nearly 1.35 per cent. In the seventy years between these dates he computes that the loss by war and emigration only amounted to 15 persons in every 10,000 of the population. Assuming that this amount of spontaneous loss will remain unaltered over a prolonged course of years, he proceeds to calculate what the growth of population will amount to in the future; and he gives us a result which, taken in its simple nakedness, is astounding. At the end of the first generation, the population of England will become 42,000,000; at the end of the second generation, 74,000,000; at the end of the third generation, 130,000,000; at the end of the fourth generation, 230,000,000; at the end of the fifth generation, 400,000,000; at the end of the seventh generation, more than the world now contains; and at the end of the twentieth generation more than fifteen such worlds would contain, each as densely populated as our globe is at present. From this calculation Mr. Hawksley drew, or rather suggested, a number of inferences with reference to the food supply of the "countless millions yet unborn," and other matters affecting their welfare, and thus led the way to a conclusion that might be expected, if it were accepted, to cause a good deal of alarm and disquiet, not only among English people but, in the world at large. For if the English people increase and multiply at this rapid rate, it must be assumed that other nations in which there is a steady increase of population will proceed in the same ratio. America, for instance, and Germany. To take no other examples, must, like ourselves, go on doubling their population at periods varying

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 31, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORBIDDEN FRUIT—Mr. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

BIJOU GARDEN.—BABA—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Eliza Weatherby, Miss Minnelli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SARDANAPALUS—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LIFE—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Fawcitt, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. C. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS, AND MENAGERIE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

PARK THEATRE—TOM COBB AND ADAM AND EVE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Minstrels.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Day and evening.

EAGLE THEATRE—MINSTRELSY, COMEDY, BURLESQUE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND COMICALITIES.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The last week of the campaign opens with bright prospects in every direction, and especially in this State. The Republicans are thoroughly aroused, as our news columns this morning show, and are working from the St. Lawrence to the Bay with hearty energy and with unwavering confidence. They are convinced, now, that their efforts will not be wasted, and that the City of New-York will not be allowed to override by fraud the honest majorities given in the interior of the State. That great cheating was undertaken here, there is no doubt; but it has become so dangerous that it will not be followed up. All we now ask of our friends in the other parts of the State is to get out their full, honest vote. We believe that, when that is done, New-York City will be ready to compare results, and need not be ashamed of its part in the contest. The Republicans of New-York City have an overwhelming majority to contend against, but they will do their whole duty, and they will see that the frauds which TILDEN'S circular so materially helped in 1868 are not repeated. Let the Republicans of the interior do as well as New-York City, and Mr. TILDEN will be buried out of sight.

One of the devices resorted to by the Tildenites to arouse the flagging spirits of their friends has been to boast of what a huge majority might be expected from Kings County. They have relied on Brooklyn and New-York to overcome the defections in the remainder of the State. But there is no part of this programme more deceptive. The Democrats in Kings County are hopelessly divided. The close and offensive alliance between TILDEN and the McLaughlin Ring in Brooklyn has disgusted a large number of the decent men in the party. The Ring has tried to "run" the conventions in that county, with more than usual insolence, and has baulked every effort of the reform element in the party to get a respectable representation on the local ticket. The Republicans have conducted the county canvass with great good sense and fairness, and have given the Reform Democrats the representation which the Ring denied them. This will gain more or less strength for the national and State tickets. Moreover, the voters of Brooklyn are largely business men, and they are wide awake to the danger of financial disorder from the election of TILDEN. All hopes of the sham reform party, based on a large majority in Kings County, are fallacious. If they get 7,000 they will do better than in their hearts they expect to do.

It is now generally conceded by TILDEN'S friends that his letter on Southern claims has ruined his chances among business men. The dispatch from Syracuse which we print this morning shows the effect that the letter is having throughout the country. Business men, previous to TILDEN'S letter, had not any just idea of what the Southern claims were, or how strong a hold they had on the Democratic party. But when it was seen that the Democratic candidate considered them important enough to devote a special disclaimer to them, the business community took alarm. Mr. TILDEN did not deny that vast claims would be presented; he only promised to veto bills for paying them. Plain men take his word for the urgency of these claims, but not for his mode of disposing of them, and reason that it is better to have a President who will not have to fight the great majority of his own party on such a question. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and the best way to make sure that the claims will not get paid in spite of a Presidential veto is to elect a President to whom they will not be presented.

We have already declared our opinion that the attempt at fraud on the suffrage in this City and in Brooklyn will fail through the vigilance and energy of the proper authorities. But we have to suggest that Tildenite leaders, rendered desperate by the defeat of their game here, may try to play it in the country districts. They did this in Indiana after they were checked in Indianapolis, transferring their forces to the rural counties in the southern part of the State. The same tactics, if employed in some parts of New-York, might seriously affect the result, and the absence of strict regulation of the suffrage or Federal officers to supervise it may tempt the Democratic managers. Our friends can, however, easily defeat any such scheme. Let every new face be watched, and, where there is doubt of a person's right to vote, let him be challenged and compelled to incur the risk of punishment if he undertakes to force an illegal vote.

The persistent announcements in the organs of Mr. TILDEN that he is "looking rosy" or "fresh," or "in good health and spirits," are suspicious. They give point to the warnings which the opponents of TILDEN'S nomination uttered before the St. Louis Convention, that if elected he would not survive the first year of the Presidential term. They also awaken considerable curiosity on the question of Mr. HENDRICKS' views on the Southern claims. Perhaps he will see the necessity of announcing them. His prospects of occupying the President's chair are, to say the least, as good as TILDEN'S. If he reached it, would he veto Southern claims? How would he feel about a new issue of greenbacks to satisfy them with? Does he regard them as all barred by the fourteenth amendment? What does he think of the validity of the fourteenth amendment itself? His views on these points are important—more so, in fact, than Mr. TILDEN'S. If the latter is elected, the former will be elected also, and if the latter succumbs to the trials and labor of the office, the former will be President. It would not be an agreeable thing for the country to see in the White House a State rights, anti-war politician, who despises the results of the war, and has always been ready to overturn them by inflation and repudiation. And the worst of the matter is that Mr. HENDRICKS would find a "solid South" in sympathy with him.

The nomination of Mr. L. P. MORTON for Congress in the Eleventh District is one which does credit to the Republican Party. It is not often, unfortunately, that the services of men of Mr. MORTON'S stamp can be commanded in Congress, though they are always imperatively needed and always extremely valuable. It will be the duty of the next Congress to provide the necessary legislation for carrying out the pledge of resumption in 1879. It will be its duty also to correct as many as possible of the serious defects which mark our fiscal policy. It will be called on to establish the civil service on sound business principles. In all these tasks, Mr. MORTON will find himself thoroughly in sympathy with the best portion of his own party, and, we are glad to believe, with a respectable minority of Democrats as well. There should be no possible doubt of his election.

Republicans who happen to be absent from their States should not fail to return to them in time to vote a week from to-day. There never was an occasion when public duty more clearly demanded every necessary sacrifice of private pleasure. The vote next week may be close in New-York, and is pretty sure to be in New-Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana. Republican voters from those States especially should, therefore, be careful not to lose their vote. A few votes may change a State; one State may determine the Presidency. If Mr. TILDEN is elected by the default of a few voters who are attending the Centennial, the memory of their visit may prove a bitter one.

WHAT BUSINESS MEN FEAR.

The business men of New-York are proclaiming to the country the dread with which they contemplate the possibility of TILDEN'S election to the Presidency. "I am casting about to find a raft to float on in case of his election," wrote one of them to a Boston merchant the other day, "because values will fall to chaos, and it will be very difficult to preserve property." I don't see where to put it," he added, "that it will not perish." "The election of Mr. TILDEN might be regarded as the reversal of the verdict of the war," say our capitalists, bankers, and merchants in their letter to Mr. EVARTS. "Such a radical change in the policy of the Government would," in their opinion, "not only impair its credit at home and abroad, and postpone indefinitely the resumption of specie payments, but endanger in the future our peace and prosperity." As if this were not emphatic enough, we have all the great capitalists of the City, all the richest and most influential private bankers and merchants—the representative men, in fact, of each of these classes—uniting, irrespective of past party differences, in a declaration that the election of HAYES and WHEELER is required to insure "a continuation of the same general policy which has so well sustained our commercial honor and aided so powerfully in the preservation of the Union itself."

Testimony of a similar nature comes from other communities interested in large industrial and commercial enterprises. There is everywhere an unwillingness to embark money in projects while the result of the Presidential contest remains in doubt. Orders for beginning work have been suspended. In the interior of New-York, and in the busiest centres of Indiana, in Massachussetts, and in Pennsylvania, the feeling is the same. The tendency to business activity is checked. Men are unwilling to invest in the most promising schemes, so long as the immediate future is in doubt. Some of these are unconscious manifestations of distrust, arising from a vague feeling that there is a necessity for unusual caution in business matters. Others are the expression of a specific sense of danger, and one that rests on an intelligent estimate of the Democratic Party as a disturbing force, and of the manner in which that force will operate if it receive an impetus from success next Tuesday.

Ordinary partisan considerations furnish no explanation of the depth and strength of this widely-diffused fear. It has its origin in a knowledge of the influences which underlie the Democratic organization, and will control its policy without reference to the wishes of individual leaders. It is not necessary to assume that the policy thus shaped would be ultimately and in all respects successful. The essential fact, in the meantime, is that it would create uncertainty everywhere; that in every branch of the Government, in every form of industry and enterprise, it would produce doubt and anxiety, which an accident might easily convert into panic, and which would certainly aggravate existing depression and difficulty.

The first signs of the mischief would occur in connection with the national credit and the working of our financial system. The record of the Democratic Party is as well understood in Europe as here. Its assaults upon the public creditor are too recent to be explained away. It has assailed the contract under which he invested his money. It has proposed to tax the income derived from his bonds, and to pay the principal in depreciated currency. The immediate effect of its accession to power would be the stoppage of the funding of the debt, and the throwing upon the market large amounts of our Government bonds now held abroad. The premium on gold would rise rapidly, gold gambling would be renewed, and the importing merchant would be once more exposed to the vicissitudes of fluctuation in the value of his home currency. The risk would be enhanced by the greater opportunities possessed by the inflationists. The influence they have exercised in constructing the platform and swaying the tone of their Presidential candidate would reappear in legislation. Our whole financial system would be in jeopardy. Values would be fictitious. Trade would become speculation. Confidence would be impossible. There would be chaos in the monetary world, and among business men and working men the distress would be infinitely greater than that which has been recently experienced.

To the dangers inseparable from the loss of public faith and general financial disturbance must be added those proceeding from fierce party strife. What impels the South to make these desperate efforts for the success of the Democratic Party? If the South aimed simply at the acquisition of legitimate weight in the administration of the Government, its line of action would be very different from that which it now pursues. It would obey the laws, respect the rights of all its citizens, and allow the canvass to run its natural course. It does none of these things. Its spirit is the spirit of unrelenting hatred; its tactics are cruel and proscriptive. Only one inference is admissible: the South aims at revolution through the Democratic Party. Mr. TILDEN'S disclaimers are worthless. The South controls the party, and the party is stronger than the man selected to do its will. He has no alternative but to obey.

A Democratic victory, in its political aspect, means a reopening of the work of the last eleven years. What the North considers the righteous results of the war are at stake. The South proposes to rearrange affairs in a manner that shall as far as possible atone for defeat and humiliation, and compensate for the losses it has borne. There are many methods by which the latter object may be secured. The great bulk of the claims to which Mr. TILDEN says he shall interpose the barrier of the fourteenth amendment are not affected by that provision of the Constitution. The refunding of the cotton tax is really not touched by any plea he has urged. The subsidy schemes that are known to be in reserve would fasten upon the Government five hundred millions of debt, and there are other schemes for benefiting the South at a cost of a thousand millions more. These are stupendous prizes, and the South is struggling for them with frantic energy and utter indifference to the consequences. Is it surprising that business men recognize in the struggle the imminence of a great crisis, which only the continued supremacy of the Republican Party can avert?

REFORM REGARDLESS OF COST.

There is something terrible in the earnestness with which the Democrats enter upon the work of Reform. They are willing to sacrifice anything and everything to bring back that calm and holy time when such men as the virtuous FLOYD, the impeccable JAKE THOMPSON, the simple-hearted GWIN, and the ingenuous CORNELIUS WENDELL bore rule in Washington. They are so highly resolved on reforming the Government, by putting Republicans out and Democrats in, that they stop at nothing. They have already populated all the vacant lots on Manhattan Island with unfortunate outcasts who have hitherto earned a precarious livelihood by pulling the unsuspecting chicken or the nourishing turnip from the hen-roosts and fields of Westchester and Dutchess Counties. In their sacred fury for reform the Democratic Committee have given food to the wanderer and cellar-doors to the vagrant so long as these have promised to wear for ten days the names of defunct or absent citizens, and profess to have a local habitation and a name. It is in vain that the bewildered City housekeeper puts by the cold victuals with which she was wont to regale the tramp who called at the basement door for "a morsel of something to eat." The tramp has temporarily disappeared. Ten thousand of him are registered from brown-stone houses in the air and as many more of him are judiciously distributed among lumber piles, vacant lots, and street numbers which exist only in the wild fancy of the Democratic canvassers. Some over-nice people may say that this is a fraud. But it is done in the sacred name of Reform, always spelled with a large R, and must therefore be right.

The Pennsylvania Democrats, fired by the example of their fellow-crusaders in New-York, have not been laggard in the noble work. They, too, are determined to carry the country for Reform, even if there is not one commandment in the decalogue left with a leg to stand upon. They will have Reform. They will have it though they are obliged to break every law in the statute book. Reform is the thing; the purity of the ballot and other "condemned barren idealities," as WILLIAM ALLEN would say, must get out of the way for Reform. In their mad enthusiasm for this great object, the Philadelphia Democrats resolved to make fifty thousand additional votes by issuing tax receipts without authority. To vote legally, a receipt for personal taxes for the current year must be exhibited. And men who had registered and voted in their own proper names could not vote again without such a paper. The receipt must have the water-mark "Personal Tax, 1876," in it, or it would not pass for genuine. In this holy war for Reform, should an opportunity to make fifty thousand votes for the Boss Reformer—if we may be allowed the expression—be lost because of the weak prejudices of a few? Certainly not. The patriots who are marching on to sweep out the oligarchy who have spent the public money in public buildings, arsenals, and dock-yards, and have sent twenty-five hundred soldiers to terrorize the groaning millions of the South, are not to be turned aside by any mawkish considerations of an abstract morality. Reform must be achieved, and the trammels of a false civilization (in the matter of tax receipts) must be disregarded. So, with the assistance of the Democratic Reformers of New-York, a skillful imitation of the genuine tax receipts was prepared, and the Democratic Reformers of Philadelphia were ready to give voting papers to thousands of men whose names decorate the tombstones in the cemeteries and the sign-boards of distant cities. It is not creditable to a popular desire for Reform that several members of the Democratic Committee, found with those blanks in their possession, were seized by the myrmidons of a corrupt and tyrannical Government, and were held to answer the charge of conspiracy with an intent to commit a breach of the Election laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The picture of a Treasurer of a Democratic Reform Committee jumping out of a carriage window and cutting down a dark alley, to avoid arrest, is certainly one which must excite the just indignation of every thoughtful patriot.

Never before have we had so much Reform in one campaign. Certainly, never so much of this sort. The October elections are long since over, and the official returns from the several States are accessible and comprehensible to the meanest understanding. Nevertheless, with that all-absorbing passion for Reform which burns in the Democratic breast, the Democratic editor and the Literary Bureau go right on claiming States that went Republican, and claiming majorities that never existed, (save in the distempered fancy of a "nincompoop,") with a calmness that would be appalling if we did not know that it was falsification in the name of virtue and a country to be redeemed. Now and then the Liberty street band of Reformers toss out a "secret circular" giving up the fight, and purporting to be issued by the Republican Committee. Some weak-kneed persons call this forgery, just as they would call the Philadelphia affair a criminal plot; but what would such people have? This style of Reform does not go on with prayer and fasting. It involves hard work. And if Reform cannot be got except by means of forgery, counterfeiting, ballot-box stuffing, fraudulent naturalization, and other little games, shall the Democratic Reformers pause? It is pleasant to know that the great original Reformer, the Boss Reformer, as we have taken the liberty of calling Mr. TILDEN, looks on and approves. It is understood that he was so much interested in the neat little trick in Philadelphia, the other day, that he went on to look over the game beforehand. If he did not, Mr. HEWITT will undoubtedly be able to swear an alibi for him. At any rate, he is "*such* an organizer," as we have always been informed by admiring friends, that it is impossible that he should not know just what tools his supporters are using in the sacred cause. He approves, and soothes his somewhat torpid conscience with the reflection that the end justifies the means. If he were in PETER COOPER'S place, he would say, "The currency must be increased even if I have to print counterfeit greenbacks to do it."

DELUSION IN DAYLIGHT.

Thoughtful persons must often have asked themselves how it comes that in this age of enlightenment *par excellence* quackery and humbug obtain the public ear. If we boast of our telegraph and railroad, of our discoveries in science, of our ability to weigh the stars, of our power to extract meaning from the fables of the childhood of the race, we are compelled with shame to admit that these discoveries, this power, this ability, runs parallel with a most shameless gullibility in accepting so-called miracles, the product of credulity on the one hand, and fraud on the other. If we have royal societies and academies of science, associations and congresses for the advancement of science and the promulgation of scientific truths, we have also spiritualistic associations, theosophical societies, and societies for the restoration of the black arts. We have in our society spirits as competitors with telegraphs, SLADE writing in opposition to the printing telegraph, and materialized ghosts showing that gravitation is a delusion and a snare.

A partial explanation of these striking contrarieties may be found in the wonders of science itself. As was said a number of years ago by Dr. PAGET, "the rapid succession of brilliant discoveries and inventions which has characterized the present age, and should have enlightened it, has actually enhanced its credulity for the pretensions of quackery and imposture; the unexpected and the unimagined achievements of true science have so dazzled the minds of people as to render them more accessible to other marvels, whether true or false, and more ready to yield unquestioning belief in whatever is new and wonderful."

The great development of sorcery and magic followed the Renaissance and the Reformation. MELANCTHON was one of the chief defenders of astrology, and LUTHER attributed diseases to the immediate agency of the devil. Even men who are looking narrowly into the traditional statements of the past on one subject, find it impossible on another to avoid the grossest errors and superstitions. At the present day, to be sure, we rarely find the men who have made great discoveries in science the victims of delusion, though, as if to show us that the rule is not absolute, Prof. CROOKES and Mr. WALLACE, well-known explorers in the domain of science, are also among the most ardent supporters and defenders of modern magic. It seems, therefore, as if our great strength was also our great weakness; as if our open-mindedness for the reception of truth fated us to open-mindedness for the reception of error.

One of the great problems of this day is, we confidently believe, how to keep our receptivity for truth while withstanding the reception of error; how to accept great discoveries and reject great pretensions to discovery. This can only be done by the education of the judgment, not only of men of science, of thinkers, but of the mass of the community. FARADAY did not go too far when he asserted that "that point of self-education which consists in teaching the mind to resist its desires and inclinations until they are proved to be right is the most important of all, not only in things of natural philosophy, but in every department of daily life." Even the classes that call themselves instructed in this country and in Europe are in the habit, in the vast majority of instances, of allowing the wish to be father to the thought, of believing a thing because their feelings incline them that way, and of disbelieving a thing because their prejudices are opposed to it.

The recent discussions on SLADE'S trickery have given prominence to the absence of the trained judgment among many of those who pride themselves on emancipation from the trammels of authority, and who attempt to instruct their fellow-citizens. It has been urged seriously that because great numbers of sane and apparently disinterested persons had witnessed SLADE'S performances, and had failed to detect any signs of jugglery, that Dr. LANKESTER is mistaken in his account of how the Slade trick is performed. It is entirely overlooked by these apologists, and some of them are not, in the technical sense, Spiritualists, that the great number of persons who did not detect the fraud and Dr. LANKESTER, who did, do not belong to the same class. They have not made a study of such matters; he has. They have simply general information and the desire for something startling; he has special knowledge and a trained judgment to seek for something true. It is not a case of universal suffrage, where the largest number of votes wins the day, but it is a case of higher law where one with truth is a majority.

The progress of the race in the past fortunately assures us that delusion, however persistent its reappearance, will finally give way. The great inventions and discoveries of this day will finally succeed in so educating the public judgment that Spiritualism, magic, and kindred delusions will have to put on quite other forms than they now possess before they can succeed in seducing any large portion of the public mind. But in order that such a time may speedily come, it is necessary to impress upon persons in this day of general reading that not every assertion, even when clothed in scientific garb, and not every pretension to discovery, even when vouched for by men of science, is a truth or a discovery, but that it is necessary at times to absolutely reserve the judgment as to what seems the best authenticated facts. A revival of magic, theosophy, spiritualism, and the "black arts" affords at the present day the most hopeful field for such reservation.

THE WOES OF DYNAMITE.

Among recent inventions which deserve notice, are two new applications of the explosive power of dynamite, at least one of which promises to be of substantial benefit to civilization, while both are evidently the work of ingenious philanthropists.

Mr. DUNCAN, of Nitshill, Scotland, is—or rather was—a poor and humble miner, but his name will live with those of the discoverers of vacciuation and anæsthesia. Various causes, among which was a tendency on the part of Mr. DUNCAN'S fellow-townsmen to speak slightingly of his moral and mining character, led him to resolve to quit an unappreciative and heartless world. In such circumstances, an ordinary Scotchman would probably have bought a copy of some humorous work, and killed himself with a few pages of jokes; or he would have set free his personal spirit with the pistol, the rope, or the vial of poison. But Mr. DUNCAN was not an ordinary man. He was anxious to die, but he was unwilling to annoy his surviving friends by leaving his body in their hands. He felt that no true gentleman ought to have his corpse littering up the street, or incumbering his neighbor's fish-pond, and that it would be little less than robbery were he to compel other people to undertake the trouble and expense of burying him. He therefore sought some way by which he could commit suicide, and at the same time effectually dispose of his body, and the result of this search was the invention which is sure to make him famous.

One day the small boys of Nitshill perceived Mr. DUNCAN in the act of issuing from his house, with a tin can and a length of fuse under his arm. On reaching the middle of the street he placed the can on the ground, lighted the end of the fuse, and inserting the other end in the can, leaned over it in a thoughtful though unusual attitude. Confident that here was a rare opportunity for safely upsetting the unpopular miner, the boys stealthily approached him. Suddenly he caught sight of them, and yelled to them to fly for their lives. They did so, but almost immediately the can exploded with a tremendous report. When the smoke cleared away, Mr. DUNCAN and the tin can had vanished. A few pounds of dynamite had blown that ingenious man into such small fragments that no Coroner has been able to find a piece of him sufficiently large to warrant an inquest or to require a funeral.

As a means of easy and successful suicide, Mr. DUNCAN'S invention is nearly faultless. It kills its man in the most thorough manner, and without leaving a particle of waste. Those who use it run no risk of spoiling carpets or of poisoning ponds, and inflict no gratuitous corpses upon innocent people, who have no desire for such gifts, and who grudge the funeral expenses which they entail. If the suicide is only careful to explode his dynamite in localities where there will be no danger of accidentally blowing up unwary spectators, it will be impossible to find any reasonable fault with him. Thanks to Mr. DUNCAN, the suicide need no longer be an expensive nuisance, but he can quietly take his dynamite into a vacant lot and distribute himself in the shape of impalpable and inoffensive dust over miles of surrounding country.

While Mr. DUNCAN'S invention shows that a humble miner may possess both inventive genius and a rare delicacy of feeling, the inventor of the dynamite machine which lately exploded in a New-Jersey baggage-car deserves as much credit for his ingenuity and philanthropy. It is strange that the real purpose of the latter machine has been so completely misunderstood. Most people have jumped to the conclusion that the inventor was a wretch who intended to blow up the baggag-car, either in order to rob the passengers in the ensuing confusion, or to defraud some insurance company. The fact that, while the machine contained sufficient dynamite to blow to pieces the trunk in which it was placed, it did not contain enough to do any serious damage to the train, ought to demonstrate the falseness of the popular theory as to its purpose. If the inventor had wished to wreck the train, he could have filled the trunk with dynamite enough to throw the passengers all over the State of New-Jersey; whereas, in point of fact, he only placed in it a small bursting charge. Clearly his motive was not that which has been ascribed to him, and at the same time the object which he undoubtedly had in view is so obvious that there ought never to have been any doubt as to it.

That inventor was a man whose honest indignation had been excited by the havoc wrought among trunks by the railway baggage-smashers. In all probability his own trunk had been smashed in this way to and from the Philadelphia Exhibition; but, at all events, he had seen the trunks of his fellow-men brutally hurled from car to platform, and utterly and irretrievably ruined. He felt that so desperate an evil deserved a desperate remedy, and he therefore prepared a trunk which would teach a wholesome moral lesson to the baggage fiend. There is no doubt that had the trunk in question, with its charge of dynamite, been handled by the ordinary baggage-smasher, in the ordinary manner, he would have been suddenly convinced of the error of his ways, while the appearance presented by specimens of his remains would have struck terror to his companions in crime. If baggage-smashers should once fully grasp the idea that a trunk may contain dynamite, they will abandon their nefarious practices, and will handle trunks with the most exemplary care. Even the premature explosion in the New-Jersey baggage-car will not be without its beneficent effects, for, although no baggage-smasher was immediately benefited by it, the evil-doers cannot avoid presuming that the avenger is on their path, and that his invention may be tried again, and with more marked and satisfactory results.

THE ALABAMA MANIFESTO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With a perseverance which does more credit to the zeal than to the discretion of those who are here managing the canvass for Mr. Tilden, they have procured from members of Congress and others of Alabama a communication, which is published in the *World* of this morning, declaring that the Southern people do not expect that a change of administration will inure to their pecuniary benefit, &c., and that compensation for all other claims than those barred by the fourteenth amendment are prohibited by the law of nations and the decisions of the Supreme Court.

On examining this communication with care, and comparing it with that signed by the Representatives of Kentucky, I find that the two are identical in language, and were doubtless run in the same mold and forwarded from this City for signature. It is to be presumed that many others have been here manufactured, and forwarded for a similar purpose. It was said by some client who was a defendant in a chancery suit, to his solicitor, "Draw my answer like a lawyer, and I will swear to it like a man." A similar spirit is manifested by these Alabama officials, but, like six of the Kentucky members, two of these from Alabama—William H. Forney and John H. Caldwell—have introduced private bills into Congress for the payment, as I learn, of Southern claims, which they declare in their communication, by them signed, to be prohibited by the law of nations and the Supreme Court. Under the circumstances I would suggest that hereafter such communications be framed in the States from which they purport to come, and be signed only by officials who have not made an inconsistent record in Congress. The people of the North have some intelligence, and will be more likely to be imposed upon if the course I have suggested be adopted.

E. W. STOUGHTON.

MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1876.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

In one of the concluding sentences of his Kent letter, Gov. Tilden said: "Our only hope must be that as President, he [Lincoln] will abandon the creed, the principles, and pledges on which he will have been elected." The bearings of this true observation lie in its application to Southern claims.

However much credit Gov. Tilden may be entitled to for having caused the punishment of one Democratic canal thief, at an expense to the State of over one hundred thousand dollars, he has no right to boast that taxes are not now so high as they were when the people were refunding to the creditors of the State the plunder of a Democratic Administration.

The "true inwardness" of Gov. Tilden's claim to economy in the administration of the State finances becomes apparent when it is considered that the tax for the general purposes of the Government for the current year amounts to $3,825,271, a sum exceeding the tax of any other year in the history of the State by $568,554. The figures are Controller Ropkins'.

Mr. Donn Piatt, editor of the Washington *Capital*, who once not unaptly described the Democratic Party as "the organized ignorance of the country," is now doing what he can with his paper to invest that organized ignorance with supreme power. This is a bad business for a journalist of the intelligence of Mr. Piatt—worse than the Moth Exterminator business. He should employ the journal, which we learn he is anxious to sell, in expelling ignorance from the land, whether organized or unorganized, and lay up his treasures where moth doth not corrupt.

Very touching is the implicit faith of all good Democrats in Gov. Tilden's claim to personal and exclusive credit for the reduction of taxation. The truth is, the reduction was effected by Republican management and votes, was predicted by a Republican Controller before the model of reform and economy took his seat as Governor, and would have taken place whoever had been in the Executive chair at Albany, for the simple reason that no considerable tax for debt purposes was necessary after the Republicans had replaced in the sacredly-pledged sinking fund the $6,500,000 stolen from it by Democratic officials.

Mr. Tilden's "great financial wisdom" consists in making the lean kine which he owns eat up the fat kine belonging to some one else. Thus the bankrupt Chicago and North-western Railroad was made to absorb the Chicago and Galena road, paying its ten per cent. dividend annually. Chicago and North-western stock immediately rose from almost nothing to 45 and 50; Chicago and Galena stock went down to nominal prices. Hundreds of farmers, mechanics, and industrious working men of all classes, who had invested their savings in the Galena road, which ran through the towns and villages they lived in, were made destitute; but Tilden and the little clique of speculators he was the head of, made immense sums by the rise in the price of the North-western stock which they held.

The tendency of the veracious Knight of the Two O'ths toward self-contradiction would bring so many awkward complications in the domestic and foreign relations of the Government, that it would be safest not to place him in a position where his self-stultification would compromise the whole country with himself. If as Executive he should tell an ambassador one thing one day and the opposite the next, promise the settlement of a point in dispute and then refuse to adjust anything, a foreign diplomat, unaware of the constitutional eccentricities of the President, might think his conduct a just cause of war. If, like Buchanan, whom he so much resembles, he said one week that a State had no right to secede, and the next that there was no power in the Constitution or on earth to prevent it, we might have the solid Democratic South at our throats, with Bull Run and Andersonville over again. Upon the whole, we had better have a Chief Magistrate who can tell the truth—at least when put under oath.

Wade Hampton tells colored citizens in South Carolina that if they vote the Republican ticket they must look to Republicans for support; in other words, that Democrats will no longer give them work. We have not seen in Democratic quarters any condemnation of the use of this starvation argument, this robbing a voter of his subsistence if he votes according to his conscientious convictions. But suppose we bring the matter home. Suppose the capitalists and men who give employment to labor in New-York, two-thirds of whom are Republicans, should say to their clerks, operatives, and mechanics, if you vote the Democratic ticket you must look to Democrats for support; that is, if you do not vote as we do, we will discharge you, what then? Would not the *Sun* cease to shine and the indignant *World* melt with fervent heat? And yet if Republican capitalists employed this one mildest method of South Carolina coercion the Republican Party would sweep the whole North like a whirlwind.

The all-wise or owl-wise *Nation* does not approve of Howard's *Life of Hayes* because it "is prepared for the people," and the editor himself is not one of the people, but one of the "cultured few." He finds fault with the biographer for giving facts to meet the objection made to Hayes that he was a dapper little dandy, who twirled a rattan cane and parted his hair in the middle. He intimates that this biography is displeasing to a "man of culture" like himself, because of its "exaggerated eulogy." Of course it is of no consequence that half the journals in the country commended the biography in question for the absence of the very fault it discovers. An omniscient jaror must not be swayed by the eleven wrong-headed ones. The trouble with this preposterous paper is made known in the admission that Howard's *Life* "contains more in the way of speeches and Messages" of Gov. Hayes than any other. Here is where the eulogy comes in. There can be no loftier eulogy of the Republican candidate's character, and no higher proof of his abilities than his own utterances. To make these known to "the people," is to make votes—the object of all campaign biographies.

The deaths of three Presidents of the United States while in office warns all wise citizens to take into account the contingency of a promotion of the second candidate on the Presidential ticket to that high office. A vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Tilden, should he be elected, would be filled by T. A. Hendricks, the Great American Trimmer, who trimmed between the contending hosts fighting for and against the nation's life, and trimmed upon all other questions except finance. On that question he has been consistent. He has been for rag money and an increase in the volume of broken promises to pay, all his life. He favored the Pendleton plan of repudiation. He has uttered as much dreary inflation drivel as Old Bill Allen. He is responsible for the rascally resolutions in the Indiana platform of last year. On the other hand, should Gov. Hayes die while in the Presidential office, his place would be filled by an able and incorruptible citizen of New-York—a straightforward man, whose financial views all citizens know to be eminently sound. With William A. Wheeler, every voter knows the nation's credit would be in safe hands.

"Reform is necessary" when a man who drew up the notorious Credit Mobilier fraud aspires to the office of Chief Magistrate of the nation. "Reform is necessary" when a man who made money by drawing up schemes of fraud, and saved it by false statements and perjury, asks the nation to give him its highest office as the "great reformer." "Reform is necessary" when a candidate for the Presidency who talks hard-money doctrine is found to have flooded an extensive mining district with bogus currency. "Reform is necessary" when this candidate puffs himself as a friend of the working man, and cheats his workmen by compelling them to take their pay in this bogus currency. "Reform is necessary," when a candidate for the Presidency who arraigns the Government for extravagance and dishonesty is found to have been the prime mover in some of the worst cases of "stock watering" known in our commercial history. "Reform is necessary" when this aspirant for popular favor talks feelingly about the working classes with the "wolf at the door," and is discovered to be the same man who utterly ruined a prosperous manufacturing village in order to enrich himself and a clique of unscrupulous speculators.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Postmaster General Tyner left the city for Boston to-day. From thence he will go to Indiana to remain till after the election. Assistant Postmaster General Brady started for his home in Indiana to-day, and will also remain till after the election.

Gen. M. M. Bane, formerly Secretary of Utah Territory, has been appointed Receiver of the Land Office in Salt Lake City, vice Valentine M. C. Silva.

Barbour Lewis, formerly a member of Congress from the Memphis District, has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Salt Lake City, vice Oliver A. Patton.

William M. Morton has been appointed Chief Clerk of Finance in the office of the Post Office Department, and assigned to duty as Chief Clerk to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, vice William M. Freland, removed, to take effect Nov. 1. Mr. Morton is a journalist, and has lately been connected with the city Post Office.

Austin R. Seagrave has been appointed Postmaster at Youngstown, Ohio, vice C. B. Streeter, resigned, and Lafayette McLaws (a reappointment) at Savannah, Ga., vice J. G. Clark suspended.

Secretary Morrill pronounces untrue and without any foundation the published statement that he contemplates quitting the Cabinet to enter upon the canvass for the Maine United States Senatorship.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE WAR IN EASTERN EUROPE.

CAPTURE OF DJUNIS BY THE TURKS—THE SERVIAN ARMY CUT IN TWO—RETREAT OF TCHERNAYEFF WITH PART OF HIS FORCE TO RAGANJ—HORVATOVITCH DRIVEN TO KRUCHEVATZ.

BELGRADE, Oct. 30.—A battle was fought yesterday in which the Turks drove the Servians from Djunis after a crushing defeat. Tchernayeff's army is cut in two and completely demoralized. Horvatovitch's command has retired on Kruchevatz. A great panic prevails at Belgrade.

Particulars of the battle between the Turks and Servians yesterday state that the Turks attacked the heights of Djunis. The Servian artillery, irritated at Gen. Tchernayeff's depreciatory manner, refused to fight and abandoned their positions despite the efforts of the Russian officers. A body of Russian volunteers defended the heights desperately, half of their number being killed. The Turks carried their positions thus cutting the Servian army in two. After the fall of Djunis Gen. Tchernayeff, with his Staff and part of the army, retreated to Raganj, but have since returned to the neighborhood of Deligrad. Gen. Horvatovitch's corps fought some time, but were finally completely beaten and driven back upon Kruchevatz. The Deligrad positions are now untenable. Last night patrols went through the streets of Belgrade, summoning sojourning Russian officers to proceed to the Ministry of War, whence they were dispatched to the front. Prince Milan left for the Army to-day, escorted by a body of Russians. The Prince had a long conference yesterday with M. Kartseff, the resident Russian Diplomatic Agent.

RAGUSA, Oct. 30.—Moukhtar Pasha has sent a force of Turkish troops by way of the Duga Pass to endeavor to revictual Nicsics.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Deligrad reports that the Turks captured ten cannon and a large quantity of muskets and ammunition in their last battle at Djunis. The same paper's special from Belgrade does not single out the artillery as the most prominent indefection on that occasion, but states that the Servian Army, which was reduced to such a condition that the men were hardly able to crawl, openly declared it would fight no longer and abandoned its positions en masse. Tchernayeff telegraphed to Prince Milan imploring him to come and prevent the army from crumbling entirely to pieces. The Prince conferred with M. Kartzoff five times during the night. It is impossible to make a stand at Cuprilia. At Deligrad, Razanj, and Paratchin, and all along the road, the wildest confusion prevails. The wounded, the wagons, the staff, and deserters, are mixed up in an inextricable mass. The Circassians have appeared before Razanj.

The Paris *Estefette* has a report that military law has been proclaimed in the Russian Districts of Kiev, Odessa, Kharkow, and Caucasus, where lodgings for 50,000 troops are being prepared.

The *Times* correspondent at Belgrade telegraphs: There is no longer any delusion. Servia is now at the feet of Russia or the mercy of Turkey. Some officers are under orders to proceed to Kragojevatz, which is the arsenal of Serwia. The Turks, however, ought to have passed Kragojevatz before reinforcements could arrive there. If they delay, further resistance by the Russian vouinteers is probable. Intelligence, however, has been received from Russian officers that the Turks have received reinforcements to the amount of 20,000 men and some batteries of artillery. The Circassian cavalry are burning villages near Paratchin and Cuprilia. In Belgrade, after the brief excitement, the usual apathy supervened, in consequence of the belief that an armistice was near at hand."

A Belgrade dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* announces that Prince Milan will take command of the Army to-day.

A special from Belgrade to the *Daily News* reports that of 1,000 Russians engaged in the last fight at Djunis, 700 were killed. Turkish batteries from Djunis are shelling the Deligrad camp. The Servians are quitting it for a safe position.

THE DIPLOMATIC FEATURES.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS AT CONSTANTINOPLE—THE SERVIAN PRINCE READY TO ASK RUSSIAN INTERVENTION—AUSTRIAN POLICY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 30.—Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, had an interview with the Sultan on Saturday, and with the Grand Vizier yesterday. Subsequently the Ambassadors of the six powers had a conference. To-day the Turkish Ministers held a council. The prevalent impression regarding the situation is that it is pacific.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch from Belgrade to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "At 1 o'clock this (Monday) morning, M. Kartzoff, at the request of Prince Milan, sent a telegram to Livadia asking that Gen. Ignatieff should be instructed to obtain a six weeks' armistice; or, in case he fails, that Russia should intervene on behalf of Servia."

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says: "It is stated that the Porte has accepted a proposal for a two-months' armistice, with a proviso that if peace is not concluded within that time the armistice may be susceptible to two successive prolongations of six weeks each. It is further provided that hostilities shall cease throughout Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, and foreign military attachés shall proceed to the seat of war to settle the line of demarkation between the opposing forces."

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent reports that, according to an official telegram, the terms of armistice are being finally agreed upon, and their publication is hourly expected.

The *Post* gives prominence to the following article in an official form: "We still entertain hopes, grounded upon much assurance, that the question of armistice is settled, and a conference of the Powers will shortly be held. We are not without warrant in saying that the Czar has not only practically agreed to the Turkish proposal of armistice, but also waived objection to Turkish participation in the conference. This assembly will, therefore, we assume, take place with the admission of Turkey as one of the assembled powers. The deliberations with respect to reforms will be chiefly conducted by the six powers. The result will be submitted to Turkey. Although the latter forms an internal part of the European system, her representative will only take a seat on occasions when results are to be declared. All the great powers except Austria have assented to this course, and it is of no small importance that Russia has relieved us of difficulties which she seemed to interpose."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the announcement that the armistice has been settled is premature. The Porte was only expected to give a definite reply on Monday. There is, or anyhow was on Sunday, every ground to believe that the reply will be fully satisfactory; that is, that the Porte will accept the Russian proposition. Other powers have given adhesion to the conditions for the prolongation of the armistice proposed by Russia. England holds aloof. The Turks are thus left without a supporter of their views, and as the adhesion of the powers to Russian views in regard to the prolongation of the armistice shows that prolongation is really meant, a three month's armistice may be reckoned upon with tolerable certainty. There is news in circulation that the admission of a Turkish Representative to the Congress has been suggested, with a view to satisfy England, and the suggestion has been approved at Livadia.

The Belgrade official journal publishes an eager appeal to Russia for immediate help.

Minister Ristics is left in charge of the Government at Belgrade. He is empowered to treat for peace or armistice if any opportunity arises. It is thought that he will seize the opportunity, make peace, and thus free the Government from the influence of Russia.

The *Times* announces that Gen. Schouvaloff, at the express desire of the Czar, has declared to Lord Beaconsfield that the Russian Government utterly repudiates the recent offensive article in the *Golos*, (newspaper.)

VIENNA, Oct. 30.—The Constitutionalist groups of the Austrian Reichsrath intend to send an address to the Emperor about Austria's Eastern policy.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The German Reichstag (Imperial Parliament for the whole Empire) was opened to-day. The Emperor's speech was read by Herr Hofman, his Majesty being absent on account of indisposition. The imperial speech mentions the general depression of trade and industry in Germany and throughout the world, and states that the object of the Government's commercial policy will be the protection of German industry from the prejudicial effects of one-sided Customs regulations in other countries. This object will be kept specially in view in impending negotiations for the renewal of commercial treaties. Germany's foreign relations, notwithstanding the difficulties of the present political situation, are fully accordant with the Emperor's pacific policy. His constant endeavor is to preserve friendly relations with all powers, especially those connected with Germany by ties of neighborhood and history, and as far as peace may be endangered among such, to preserve it by friendly mediation. Whatever the future may have in store, Germany may rest assured that the blood of her sons will be sacrificed or risked only for the protection of her own honor and interests.

THE SOMMERARD LETTER.

EMPHATIC DENIAL OF THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE LETTER BY THE FRENCH CHIEF COMMISSIONER FOR THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

PARIS, Oct. 30, The *Figaro* to-day publishes a letter from M. Du Sommerard, Chief Commissioner of France for the American Centennial Exposition declaring that the letter printed in that journal on Friday, attacking the management of the Exhibition, and containing other base charges, the authorship of which is attributed to him, is an utter fabrication. M. Du Sommerard puts his disavowal of it in the most formal and express terms, and adds that if his denial be not sufficient, he is in the position to prove by documentary evidence the truth of his statement.

FOREIGN BUSINESS MATTERS.

SETTLING DAY ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—THREE UNIMPORTANT FAILURES—THE GRAIN TRADE—GLOOMY CROP REPORTS IN ENGLAND—SILVER.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—This is the last day of the usual fortnightly settlement on the Stock Exchange. Three failures have been announced, resulting from the recent fluctuations, but the liabilities of the suspended parties are not important.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its usual weekly review of the grain trade, says: "There has been better weather during the past week, and in the north the remains of outstanding crops have been mostly gathered. The condition is deplorable. In many districts barley and oats were hardly worth carting, and the grass was so sodden as to have lost much of its nourishing properties. Reports of the potato blight are gloomy. The disease, as yet, is confined to a few English and Scotch districts, but it is feared it will extend to Ireland. Fine, dry weather is greatly needed for potatoes and for sowing wheat, a considerable acreage of which has been sown during the past week. Holders of wheat remain very firm and millers buy reluctantly, but they are by no means satisfied that an advance in prices is improbable. Local trade has been quiescent, and with a moderate consumptive demand wheat has with difficulty maintained previous prices. Maize, flour, and feeding stuffs are unchanged. Arrivals off the coast have been very limited. California cargoes on passage have declined slightly from the highest point, but a firmer feeling has been shown latterly."

Silver to-day is quoted at 53½d.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC STEAMER PANDORA—OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS—"GOETTERDAMMERUNG" HISSED IN PARIS—AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN BERLIN.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The steamer Pandora, which sailed from Southampton for Smith's Sound, in the Arctic regions, some months ago, for the purpose of bringing to England any dispatches which might have been deposited there by the Arctic expedition just returned, passed Crookhaven on her way to Portsmouth at noon to-day. All on board were well.

Reuter's telegram from Bilbao reports that small bands of insurgents recently appeared in the neighborhood of Ecartaciones, but they have dispersed.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 30.—The session of the Chambers was opened to-day. There was no speech by President MeMahon. The Senate adjourned until Nov. 6 and the Chamber of Deputies until the 3d prox.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Wagner's "Goetterdammerung" was performed for the first time at a popular concert here yesterday. A portion of the audience hissed and protested noisily.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—Gens. Forsyth and Upton and Major Sanger, of the United States Army, have arrived here.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—The mills of the Mersey Seed Crushing Company were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is $100,000, and over three hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

BARCELONA, Oct. 30.—Admiral Francisco Llano, commanding the port of Barcelona, has been appointed to the command of the squadron which is to co-operate with the troops in Cuba. The frigates, Navas de Tolosa, Villa de Madrid, Leon and Concepcion have sailed for Cuba with four battalions of infantry.

THE LAST WEST INDIAN HURRICANE.

DANGER TO THE SUGAR CROP IN CUBA—WRECK OF THE AMERICAN SCHOONER ANNA E. CARLL—RESCUE OF SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN AND PASSENGERS.

HAVANNA, Oct. 30.—Advices arriving gradually from the interior describe the effects of the last hurricane as very disastrous. The sugar crop, which promised to be exceptionally abundant, will be much reduced.

The American schooner Anna E. Carll, with a cargo of hides, gum, and cocoanuts, from Venezuela for New-York, went ashore on the night of the 19th inst. on Cayo Large, between Batabano and Cienfuegos. She is firmly imbeded and the cargo can be saved. A brig has been chartered in Cienfuegos to take off her cargo. While ashore her crew saved six Spanish shipwrecked sailors and sixteen of the crew and passengers of the English schooner Enterprise.

GALVESTON, Oct. 30.—The British bark Crown Jewel, of St. Johns, has arrived here, bringing the crew of the schooner Thomas Winans, of Port Richmond, N. Y., which went down off Grand Cayman Island during the late hurricane. The vessel and cargo are a total loss, but there was no loss of life.

A YOUNG MAN KILLED IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—About eight o'clock last night a number of young men and boys were lounging at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Pacific street, in the western part of the city, when three men in a buggy drove past. Something peculiar in the style of the horse attached to the buggy caused the boys to hoot and utter coarse jokes, whereupon the men in the buggy pulled up, and considerable badinage followed, during which some person in the crowd crossed the reins in the bridle of the horse. This enraged the men in the buggy, one of whom jumped out and demanded to know who did it. A young man named George Williams, aged twenty-one, who was simply a looker-on, was pointed out as the practical joker, and the man from the buggy attacked him, and a scuffle ensued, in which a pistol was discharged. Young Williams fell to the pavement and died within three minutes, the bullet entering his back and passing out through the groin. The assailant re-entered the buggy, which was at once driven off at a furious pace, and was out of sight before the witnesses recovered from their surprise. Soon after midnight Henry and Herman Gressing were arrested as two of the occupants of the buggy. The third man, named Tom Weber, has not yet been arrested. The victim was a son of Charles Williams, a master mechanic in the Pacific Railroad shops, and is said to have been a very steady, inoffensive young man.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON Oct 30.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day the following judgments for loss of personal effects and wages by the destruction of various vessels were announced. Case No. 1415, Francis Fuller of New Bedford, Mass., $500; No. 1675 Elizabeth A. Handy of San Francisco, Cal., dismissed; No. 1674, Joseph A. Manuel, of San Francisco, Cal., dismissed; No. 1691, David Bradley of Brooklyn, N. Y., $260; No. 1632, George A. Jewett, of Machiasport, Me., $800; No. 1680, Edward Sipp, of Brooklyn, N. Y., $500; No. 1683, Jose Silva, of New-Bedford, Mass., $250; No. 1703, William Lester, of Beverly, Mass., $200; No. 1815, Thomas F. Smith, of Edgarton, Mass, $45; No. 1720, Joseph Ross, of New-Bedford, Mass., $270; No. 1724, John C. Alma, of Dartmouth, Mass., $600.

The court will in a few days, complete the second calling of the calendar, after which the third call will be commenced, and all the cases not ready for trial will be stricken from the calendar.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The "muse of the many twinkling feet" had much concern in the performence at Booth's last evening. She ruled and reveled through nearly the whole of one act, and her away was lustrous beyond peradventure. When Mr. Calvert was looking through historical archives and other depositories of antique information to discover the manners and customs of an empire which was in a flourishing condition more than two thousand years ago, did he really ascertain that the pas and tarantella, and other offshoots of the same kind were products of the realm which Sardanapalus swayed? If so, further research may develop the fact that there were veritable Mul-doons of Nineveh—solid men of Assyria—whose ashes have lain in undisturbed sarcophagi through the long lapse of the slow-moving centuries. But perhaps it would be safer to assume that these modern-seeming things are invocations brought about by active nymphs from the La Scala, and bounding baggages from the San Carlo. At all events, they are passing pleasant, and are so well regulated in every detail, that one need not look far to find some æsthetic qualities in them. The new ballet which was presented last night is of great elaboration, is delightfully tortuous and involved, and is more than opulent in lustre and color. The ballet corps proper, is large and well trained, and the auxiliaries know their business to a nicety. Perhaps their march, in connection with the extra ballet corps, was one of the prettiest things of the performances last evening. The movements are perfect, or very nearly so, and the effect of the perpetually changing light on the gay tinsel is pretty beyond description. The flower ballet, in which the entire corps take part, is quite charming in its way, but the principal dancers are a trifle monotonous. They seem to be for ever exacting admiration and applause. Their their smiles are too abundant by half, and the hollowness of them is too apparent. They usually die out at the wings, and grow in graciousness and sweetness and all good qualities as the ladies come near to the foot-lights. Your *premiers danseuse assoluta* is a terrible tyrant, and as a rule not nearly so tolerable as the less important "fringe of society" (as the "gentle Elia" himself rather harshly terms the lady of the ballet,) who only shares the popular admiration with a score or so of her own quality. The new ballet which was introduced for the first time last night is perhaps rather spun out, but an audience is not apt to complain of a spectacle so brilliant, even though it should have too much of it. The costumes and all accessories are in keeping with the liberal policy of the management heretofore in connection with all the spectacular plays which it has given to the public.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Niblo's Garden continues to be crowded nightly. Last evening a trio of premieres and a line of coryphées, in addition to the regular ballet, made their first appearances and were well received. The new premieres were Signora Antonino, who made a most successful début, Miss Ida Devere, and Mlle Malvina. These ladies were received with enthusiasm. The premieres assolutas appeared in both the ballets, and, despite the talents of the new-comers, succeeded in winning abundant applause.

PARK THEATRE.

Mr. Gilbert's comedy "Tom Cobb" is still in high favor with the audiences at the Park. In spite of its manifest extravagance and leaning toward burlesque, it has that genuine quality which never fails to evoke hearty laughter. Last evening it was preceded by a little adaptation in one act called "Adam and Eve," a piece with the same sources of pleasantry as "Forbidden Fruit" which has been running so successfully at Wallack's. Both pieces furnished a pleasant evening's entertainment, and were well appreciated.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A Kentucky paper says it is in exceeding bad taste for a white man to address a colored meeting.

The Tildenites of Georgia are in a panic over their probable defeat in the Fifth Congressional District of the State.

A foreigner in Meriden, Conn., who wished to be naturalized and had no male friend nearer than this City, brought forward his wife to identify him, and her testimony was accepted.

Hon. John F. Potter, of Wisconsin, is too infirm to take active part in the canvass, but writes: "I shall do what I can for Hayes and Wheeler by my vote, and by endeavoring to get my neighbors to vote for them."

The Syracuse *Journal* says: "There is a splendid, compact organization of the Republican forces in the central counties, and the good old-fashioned majorities will be rolled up. In the western counties the prospects were never better, and the northern and eastern counties are prepared to render a gallant account."

Mr. J. D. Hager, of Poughkeepsie, who, the *Eagle* says, is a careful observer, estimates that Hayes will have 254 electoral votes and Tilden 101, there being fourteen (Connecticut and Mississippi) doubtful. He predicts that the Republicans will gain at least sixty Congressmen, and that they will carry New-York State by 13,000 majority.

The Detroit (Mich.) *Tribune* publishes conclusive evidence of the baseness and baselessness of the deliberate and disreputable attempt made by the Tildenites to break down the standing before the people and in his church of Rev. E. W. Flower, because he has given to the public the damaging facts of an interview held by him with Mr. Tilden in the Fall of 1867.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States, falling barometer, winds veering to southerly and westerly, rising temperature, and generally clear weather.*

For New-England, rising, followed by falling barometer, winds shifting to south-westerly and southerly, rising temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Count de Turenne is in Toronto, Ontario, and is the guest of the Lieutenant Governor.

The cash admissions to the Centennial Exhibition yesterday were: At fifty cents, 79,660, and at twenty-five cents 356.

Burglars entered the storehouse of Roy & Co., in West Troy, Saturday night, and carried off $2,000 worth of cloths.

Two vessels, the Lothair and Amsterdam, are quarantined at North Sydney, Nova Scotia, with small pox on board.

Allen C. Laros, convicted of poisoning his father in May last in Easton, Penn., was yesterday sentenced to be hanged.

C. MacArdell, of Middletown, has sold his four-year-old stallion Midnight to Charles Reed, Mayor of Erie, Penn., for $11,000.

Rev. W. B. Wright, of Boston, Pastor of the Berkely Street Church, has resigned on account of the financial difficulties of the society.

Henry Morrissey, an employe at Sturgis' steam mill, Augusta, Me., was killed yesterday afternoon, a pile of timber falling on him.

A foot-ball match, played yesterday afternoon in Montreal by the McGill College and Harvard University Clubs, was won by the latter.

On Sunday morning, a lad fourteen years of age, son of John Baillie, of Pakenham, Ontario, was accidentally shot through the heart by a younger brother while playing with a pistol.

Hon. William P. Irving, grain merchant and President of the East Albany Banking, Loan, and Trust Company, died yesterday in Albany of fever contracted while on a visit to the Centennial Exposition.

William Goetell, of Syracuse, about fifty years of age, was killed by the accidental discharge of his carbine while hunting in the North Woods, near Fenton, Sunday.

Isaac Davis, aged sixty years, was found in his residence on Huntley street, Toronto, yesterday morning burned to death. His family had been absent during the night.

Horace Britton, a well to do farmer, who resides near Springfield, Vt., attempted to commit suicide yesterday by hanging. He was unconscious when discovered, but was resuscitated and will recover. He has been unwell for some time.

On Saturday evening an altercation took place between a party of men at Locustdale, Penn., and subsequently one of the party named John Boshen was waylaid and shot dead. Three men, named Langhlin, Lemen, and Colleger, have been arrested as the assassins.

William Hawthorne, a citizen of Hagerstown, Washington County, Md., aged seventy-two years, was killed Sunday by his son-in-law, Thomas Stevens. The latter was quarreling with his wife, and while attempting to eject him from his house, Hawthorne received the fatal wounds.

In the Rhode Island Supreme Court, yesterday, a colored man named Clinton Smith was tried for the murder of Frank Thornton, in Providence on August 26. The jury to-night returned a verdict of manslaughter, and the prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for ten years.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Palace Hotel, Topeka, Kan., in which were the offices of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, was burned on Sunday night. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, as the place had been closed as a hotel for some months, the first floor only being used as an eating-house. The furniture which was stored in the second story, was nearly all saved. The insurance on the building is $12,500, distributed as follows: $2 500 each in the Phœnix, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Fire and Marine, of Springfield, Mass.; the Fire Association of Philadelphia; the Citizens', of New-Jersey, and the Peoples' of New-Jersey. The furniture was insured in the Continental, of New-York.

A fire occurred last evening on the second floor of No. 51 Fulton street, damaging the stock of Messrs. Dodfrey & Boyce, dealer in corks, to the extent of $1,000. Phelps' restaurant, on the first floor, and John Cook's plumbing shop, in the basement, were slightly damaged by water. The damage to the building was $500.

A fire on Main street, Pawtucket, R. I., early yesterday morning destroyed the photograph establishment of A. L. Moffitt, whose loss is $3,000; insured for $2,500 at Paterson, N. J., and in the Roger Williams Insurance Company. W. W. Dexter, jeweler, loses $500. The building was damaged to the extent of $800.

Two barns were destroyed by fire at Fishkill Landing, one at Wappinger Falls, and one at Rhinebeck Sunday night. All the fires were incendiary, and the work of tramps. Total loss about six thousand dollars.

The dwelling and out-buildings of S. C. Armstrong, at Tunbridge, Vt., were burned Saturday night. The loss is $7,500; fully insured.

TREASURY DEFICIENCY OF $300,000

HARRISBURG, Oct. 30.—In July last Auditor General Temple ordered a general investigation of the accounts of the city and county officers of the Commonwealth. Pursuant to this order, B. M. Mead and John McMurray, two of the clerks of the Auditor General's office, having examined the Philadelphia Mercantile Appraiser's list, have made their report to the Auditor General, which alleges that there is a deficiency of about $300,000 in the accounts of the Philadelphia city treasury. The settlement of the account has been sent to the State Treasurer for approval.

NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN.

The Republicans of the Fourth Aldermanic District nominated, last night, Capt. Matthew Stewart for Alderman. Mr. Stewart was one of the first to join the Union Army at the beginning of the war. He participated in all the severe engagements of the Potomac Army. He enlisted as a private in the Seventy-third New York Volunteers, and being severely wounded, was mustered out as a Captain in that regiment in December, 1864. He ran for Congressin 1872, running considerably ahead of his ticket. He was assistant foreman of No. 50 Hose Company, in the Volunteer Fire Department.

SCHOOL SUITS.—Large stock at greatly reduced prices. BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.—*Exchange.*

Probabilities.

For the Eastern and Middle States, clear cold weather, which indicate a shifting off of light underwear and a putting on of heavier ditto. RAYMOND & Co., the popular clothiers, corner Nassau and Fulton sts., will give you some good seasonable advice if you go there.—*Advertisement.*

THE Great Apostle drew a distinction when he spoke of milk for babes and strong meat for men. Had he been writing in our times of B. T. BABBITT'S BABY SOAP he would have indicated no such difference. This soap is equally delightful and useful for men, women, and children, and no toilet or bath room should be without it. It is not artificially scented, but pure, sweet, and reliable.—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial Exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS Co. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway. —*Advertisement.*

POND'S EXTRACT.—The marvelous vegetable pain destroyer; has a career of fifty years as a standard remedy. It never fails. Try it!—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; the National Campaign; Tilden's Income Frauds; the Outlook of the Campaign; The Shot-gun Canvass in the South; The Canvass in New-York; letters from our correspondents at home and abroad; editorial articles on matters of current interest; Agricultural matter; Fall Plowing; Winter Manuring; The Centennial Sheep and Swine Exhibit; carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, articles of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Do it at Once!!

If a tithe of the testimonials now on hand of the value of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY should be published, no one would stop to read the bulky volume. Ask any druggist and he will tell you that this Balsam is a real blessing to all affected with throat or lung diseases. All kindred affections, including bronchitis, sore throat, croup, hoarseness, pains in the chest, and bleeding of the lungs, yield to its wonderful power. We advise any one tired of experimenting with physicians' prescriptions or quack medicines to drop them at once and use this BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Coughs.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will allay irritation which induces coughing, giving oftentimes immediate relief in Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, and consumptive and asthmatic complaints.

Avoid Danger.—Don't put an enemy in your mouth to steal your teeth. Avoid deleterious dentifrices. Rely on SOZODONT. Nothing can be purer or more certain to prevent the teeth from becoming diseased. After each brushing they glitter like pearls, and the gums grow rosy-red.

Don't Lose Your Hair.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray perfectly, stops its falling out at once, increases its growth rapidly, and makes the hair beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

First Premium

Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

Rupture Radically Cured by Dr. Marsh's RADICAL CURE TRUSS, Silk Elastic Stockings, belts, &c., Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, and Abdominal supporters. No. 2 Vesey st., (Astor House.) No Broadway branch.

Did you ever Suffer from Wind in the Stomach, that agonizing disturber of rest that dogs the life of half of human-kind? You will never find a cure until you use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have P. H. B. on each drop.

A $3 Felt Hat, $1 90. Silk Hats, $3 80, worth $6. No. 15 New Church st., up stairs.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

FRY—VAN WAGENEN.—On the 25th inst., at Newark, N. J., by Rev. J. Fensmith, WILLIS B. FRY and ANNA T. VAN WAGENEN.

MARTIN—COX.—At San Francisco, Oct. 18, by Rev. H. D. Lathrop, EDWARD THORNTON MARTIN, of New-York, to ADA N., daughter of Capt. J. B. Cox, of San Francisco.

CHURCH—NEVIUS.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, by Rev. Dr. Cattell, at the Collegiate Church, Lafayette place and 4th st., Dr. STEWART CHURCH, of Brooklyn, to GULIELMA F., daughter of Peter I. Nevius.

WISNER—READ.—At Yedo, Japan, on the 27th inst., in the presence of American Consul General, by Bishop Alleyone, JOHN H. WISNER, of Shanghai, to ISABELLE READ, of Hartford, Conn.

WOODWARD—DANIELS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1876, at the Collegiate Church, 5th av. and 29th st., by Rev. William Armstrong, D. D., FREDERICK F. WOODWARD to ELLIE, only daughter of the late Thomas E. Daniels, both of this City.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 28, LEWIS N. BALDWIN, aged 72.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 141 Lafayette av., Brooklyn.

CAMPBELL.—At Millburn, N. J., on Monday morning, LUDLOW DAY CAMPBELL, in the 30th year of his age.

Funeral at St. Stephen's Church, Millburn, on Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Barclay street Ferry at 11:20 A. M., returning at ½ P. M.

CHEESMAN.—In Birmingham, Conn., Oct 30, G. HENRY CHEESMAN.

Funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAROLD.—At Hempstead, Long Island, on Sunday, Oct. 29, JOHN HAROLD, aged 71 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 2:30 P. M., from Presbyterian Church. Train leaves Long Island City at 12:30 P. M. Boat leaves James slip at 12 M., and 34th st. at 12:15.

JACOBUS.—Suddenly, in Allegheny City, Penn., Saturday morning, Oct. 28, Rev. M. W. JACOBUS, D. D., Professor of the Western Theological Seminary.

The funeral services will be held at the Third Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 2 P. M.

LYMAN.—At Great Neck, Long Island, on Saturday, Oct. 28, JULIA, widow of the late Dr. William Lyman, of Rockford, Ill.

MILLER.—On Monday, Oct. 30, GEORGE J. MILLER, in the 69th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROGERS.—CHARLES ROGERS, suddenly, on Sunday morning, of paralysis of the brain.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TENNEY.—SARAH BROWNSON, only daughter of the late O. A. Brownson, LL.D., and wife of William J. Tenney, at Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 30.

For funeral see future notice.

TORRANCE.—At Boston Corners, N. Y., Oct. 29, FRANCIS TORRANCE, late of this City, aged about 75 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 1, from Grand Central Depot on arrival of Harlem Railroad train at 11:45 A. M., without further notice. Interment in Green-Wood.

WITTHAUS.—On Saturday Oct. 28, 1876, EMMA LOUISE, wife of G. Henry Witthaus, and daughter of Joseph W. Meeks, Esq., in the 31st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 9 Park av., on Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 11 A. M., without further notice. Interment in Green-Wood.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT LOW PRICES.

IMPORTED

NECK WEAR,

FALL STYLES.

WARD'S,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

HERMAN TROST & CO.,

Importers of French China,

DINNER, TEA, DESSERT AND CHAMBER SETS, &c.;

Table Glassware, Clocks and Bronzes,

Bohemian Fancy Glassware in great variety.

SEVRES, DRESDEN, BERLIN, AND WORCESTER PORCELAIN.

Parian Marble Statuettes and Busts,

MODERN AND ANTIQUE MAJOLICAS AND FAIENCES, PALISSY AND SIMILAR WARES,

in various graceful, unique, and curious shapes, such as Vases, Jugs, Flower-holders, Flagons, Brackets, &c., exact reproductions of Antique Models. These novel and very artistic articles are particularly appropriate as presents for ornamenting dining-room, parlor, or hall.

Many articles originally intended for the Philadelphia Exhibition were sent by the European manufacturers to us, and are now in our store on view and for sale.

NOS. 48, 50, 52, AND 54 MURRAY ST., NEW-YORK.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ART EXHIBITION AND SALE

At the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. A collection of FINE MODERN PAINTINGS, being selections from PRIVATE GALLERIES and comprising examples by Voltz, Van Marck, Carl Hoff, G. Koller, Gerard, Fortes, Savry, Touissant, Girardet, Veron, William Hart, James M. Hart, Boughton, J. H. Beard, Whittredge, Gay, Silva, Bispham, and many others. The whole to be sold by auction, without any reserve whatever. FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, commencing at 8 o'clock. SALE AT THE ART ROOMS.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ART LIBRARY.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, a Library, the property of a well known Collector of this City, comprising an unusually fine SELECTION OF CHOICE LITERATURE, ILLUSTRATED and STANDARD WORKS, among which may be mentioned Boydell's Shakespeare, 9 vols. folio—Dresden Gallery, 3 vols.—Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds—Macklin's Bible—Hogarth's works, folio—British Gallery of Art—Hudibras, large paper—Wilkie Gallery—Byron's Poetical Works, unique extra illustrations—Campbell's Lives of the Lord Chancellors, 11 vols., unique—Nicholas' Order of the Knighthood—Jameson's Legends—Jones' Alhambra, 2 vols. folio—Scott's Poetical Works, unique, 11 vols.—Irish Minstrelsy, &c., &c.

Also, many extra illustrated works in elegant bindings; Rare Engravings and Portraits, suitable for illustrating. Also a Select Library of LAW BOOKS. The whole to be sold by Auction, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 1 and 2, commencing at 8 o'clock.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 4, will close at this office on Tuesday at 12 M. for Europe, per steam-ship Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Scythia, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 4 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Scotland, Germany, and France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steam-ship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 4 A. M. for France direct per steam-ship St. Germain, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe per steam-ship Weser, via Southampton and Bremen. The steamships Nevada, Scythia, and City of Richmond do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York Nov. 1. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 8.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

PEWS IN THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Trinity, Madison av., corner 42d st.—The Pew Committee of the Church of the Holy Trinity will be in attendance at the church, on Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 30 and 31, and Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 1 and 2, from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M., to rent pews for the ensuing year.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT!

JAPANESE BRONZES! JUST RECEIVED! CHINESE ENAMELS, (PEKIN,) VASES, &c., WEDDING AND CENTENNIAL PRESENTS TETE-A-TETE SETS, VASES, TRAYS, &c. PARKER'S, NO. 136 FRONT ST., near Fulton.

RUTGERT WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, (Monday,) October 30:

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, J. O. Brown, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 22.8 by 55.1 by 22.4 by 51,. No. 3 Mott st., west side, 41.10 feet, north of Worth st., for $11,100, to E. B. Fellows.

Wood & Moses, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 86, Nos. 41 and 43 Ludlow st., west side, between Grand and Hester sts., for $23,321, to Maurice Goldstein.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, William Watson, Esq., Referee, sold two four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 19 by 65, on 9th av., east side, 22 feet north of 23d st., for $28,000, to Elisabeth S. Bryce, plaintiff in the legal action.

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, sold three four-story brick tenement-houses, with lots, each 20.4 by 100.5, on East 44th st., north side, 90 feet east of 2d av., for $30,000, to John D. Jones, plaintiff in the legal proceedings; also, a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 27 by 100, on East 45th st., 280 feet east of 3d av., sold for $16,213, to Simon Schwartz, plaintiff.

Scott & Myers, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, C. E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, sold two lots 20 by 100.5, on West 47th st., south side, 150 feet east of 7th av., for $23,000, to John Lehmeir, second mortgagee.

D. M. Seaman, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, George W. Lord, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick house, with lot 24.8 by 75, on 10th av., west side, 49.5 feet north of 33d st., for $9,350, to Michael Barns.

William Kennelly, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.4 by 100.11, on West 124th st., south side, 24.3 feet east of 6th av., for $14,025; to Kate Murphy, plaintiff.

The legal sale by D. M. Seaman of a plot of land on 3d av., bet. 124th and 125th sts., adjourned to Nov. 13; and the sale by B. P. Fairchild of a house, with lot, on Oliver st., adjourned *sine die*.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of buildings with lot 25 by 153 on Greenwich st., west side, 154.3 feet south of Charlton st., extending through to Washington st. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house with lot 20 by 102.2 on West 71st st., north side, 350 feet west of 8th av.

By James M. Miller, Executor's sale, to close the estate of William Adams, deceased, of the building, with lot 25 by 100 by 25 by 26 by 19 by 61 by 75, No. 38 White st., north side, 50 feet east of Church st. Also, of the buildings, with lot 25 by 50, No. 197 Church st., east side, 75 feet north of White st.

By R. H. Ludlow & Co., Executors' sale, to close the estate of G. G. Gray, deceased, of the four-story and basement brick building, with lot 26 by 110, No. 31 Washington square, west side, 122.6 feet south of Waverley place.

By M. A. J. Lynch, public auction sale of buildings, with plot of land 75.9 by 116 by 73 by 98.9, on Broome st., north-west corner of Mulberry st. Also, a building, with lot 25 by 75, on Mulberry st., west side, 116 feet north of Broome st.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. W. Emmerson, Esq., Referee, of a building with lot 25 by 100 on Greene st., west side, 95 feet south of Houston st. Also, similar sale, D. J. H. Wilcox, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on 51st st., north side, 350 feet west of 11th av., known as lot No. 217 on a map of the farm of John Hooper, deceased.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lewis Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.8 on East 88th st., north side, 106 feet east of 1st av. Also, similar sale, F. Loew, Esq., Referee, of one lot 23.9 by 89 by 73.9 by 89.9 on Robinson st., north side, between Washington and West sts.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. E. Tallmadge, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100 on East 90th st., south side, 100 feet east of 5th av.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, OCT. 30.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

A four-story brick tenement-house, with lot, No. 3 Mott st., w. s., 41.10 ft. n. of Worth st.; lot 22.8x55.1x22.4x51.....$11,100

By Wood & Moses.

A five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, Nos. 41 and 43 Ludlow st., w. s., between Grand and Hester sts.; lot 25x86.....$23,321

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

Two four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, 19 ft. 9 in. n. s. av., e. s., 22 ft. n. of 23d st., each lot 19x65.....$28,000

By R. V. Harnett.

Three four-story brick tenement-houses, with lots, East 44th st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 2d av., each lot 20.4x100.5.....$30,000

A five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, East 45th st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d av., 27x100.....18,213

By Scott & Myers.

Two lots, West 57th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th av., each 25x100.....$23,000

By D. M. Seaman.

A four-story brick house, with lot, 10th av., w. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 33d st., lot 24.8x75.....$9,550

By William Kennelly.

A four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, West 124th st., s. s., 24.3 ft. e. of 6th av., lot 18.9x100.11.....$14,025

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Oct. 28.

57th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100; also, 56th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100; also, 129th st., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 50x99.11; F. W. Condert and others to J. Wick..... nom.

Madison st., s. s., No. 183, 16.8x100; O. Coles to Lucy Kingsland..... $3,500

Thomas av., w. s., 24th Ward; D. Curry and wife to R. C. Everingham..... 2,000

41st st., n. s., lot No. 649, 25x98.9; J. Curry and wife to J. Pollock..... 18,000

Lexington av., e. s., 24.2 ft. n. of 83d st., 16x62.2½; W. J. Close and wife to W. J. Woods..... 9,500

50th st., e. s., 123 ft. e. of 3d av., 19.2x100.5; George M. Harpet to H. Taylor..... 16,000

129th st., n. s., 108 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x80; E. Hanson to J. S. Hanson..... 5,000

3d av., e. s., 136.2x to 156th st. x231; also, 1st av., n. e. corner 156th st., 250.8xMill Brook; also, Post Road, w. s., 50x190½; also, Spring place, s. e. corner Fordham av., 70x75, 23d Ward; Kate E. Lyon to R. Levy..... 48,885

129th st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x80; E. Hanson to J. S. Hanson..... 5,000

3d av., s. w. corner 26th st., 25x100x irregular; S. Mehrbach and wife and others to Brewers' and Grocers' Bank..... 85,000

Clinton st., s. s., 21x80, 23d Ward; S. Rooney and husband to M. Prokard..... 350

97th av., w. s., 375 ft. s. of 36th st., 153x91; F. M. Schiffmeyer and wife to George Schiffmeyer..... 6,800

Dominick st., s. s., No. 44, 130 ft. e. of Hudson st., 20x54; A. Stewart and wife to S. B. Gavitt..... 9,150

Carmine st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Bedford, 25x100; E. Morton et al. to P. Schaeffler..... 9,150

Broadway, e. s., 198.7 ft. n. of 4th st., 25x137.6; F. Dixon, Referee, to S. Loeb..... 48,000

134th st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x99.11; F. W. Loew, Referee, to R. G. Barcaio..... 1,500

7th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x148½; E. A. Braun, Referee, to C. A. Benjamin..... 3,500

Springfield st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Courtland av., 100x100, 23d Ward; J. R. Angel, Referee, to Morrisania Savings Bank..... 2,000

LEASE RECORDED.

2d av., No. 188 5 years; Thomas Morton to B. V. Moise..... 1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE ON 56TH st., between 5th and 6th avs; house in beautiful order; price reasonable. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT—FIVE AND one-third acres; modern house, bath, furnace, elevated range, good outbuildings; lake front; boating and fishing; horse, cow, poultry, furniture, if desired; everything to close the estate; excellent location; fifty minutes in New-Jersey; communation 14 cents; price very low; large photograph.
J. STANLEY FERGUSON, No. 161 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RECEIVER'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 14, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway: No. 57 West 132d st., three story, basement, and sub-cellar house, with lot, situate on the north side of 132d st., commencing 135 feet east of the 6th av. boulevard; size of house and lot, 18.9x55.5x99.11.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Esq.,
Receiver of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Esqs., Attorneys for Receiver, Park place and Church st.

M. A. J. LYNCH & SONS, Auctioneers, Office 10 Pine st.
THREE VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY on north-west corner of Broome and Mulberry sts., will be sold at auction on Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1876, at 12 M., at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in following parcels: Corner parcel, 50.6, on Broome st., 116 feet on Mulberry st., with three brick buildings thereon; lot on Mulberry st., adjoining above, 25x75, with brick building thereon; lot on Broome st., adjoining same, 20x98.9x104.6, with brick building thereon.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
NO. 531 WEST 46TH ST.
Valuable lot, 25x100, with two brick and frame houses, at auction, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. By order Supreme Court,
STURGES & PLATT, Attorneys.
Maps at No. 14 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE ON A CORNER of 5th av. (Murray Hill,) completely and fully furnished, will be rented to a private family only for seven months at a reasonable rent.
ALSO,
One equally well located and handsomely furnished, 22 feet wide, with bay window. Both of the houses can be had for a longer term, if desired. Immediate possession will be given. Apply to M. M. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

APARTMENTS—TENTRODEN, NO. 203 WEST 25th st.—For small families; brown-stone; light; ventilation; oriel windows; Jackson's grates; elegant gas-fixtures; spacious garden; $480 to $600; janitor.

TO LET.—FOR SIX MONTHS, FULLY FURnished three-story high-stoop house; in good order; eleven rooms; below 54th st., near Broadway; $135 a month. EDMUND H. MARTINE,
No. 1,301 Broadway.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED, THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick, 22x40, in complete order. Apply to the owner, No. 38 East 28th st., between 4th and Madison avs.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSES TO let on or near 5th av., and newly decorated and furnished apartments. JOHN W. DERING, Broadway, corner 51st st., "The Albany."

REDUCED RENTS.—SIX COMPLETE FURnished and unfurnished flats. Offices, 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE SECOND FLOOR, six rooms; first class; other occupants, six adults Apply on premises, to owner, No. 64 West 10th st. $50

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE, OR A TERM OF YEARS, low to a good tenant, store and lofts No. 9 Bleecker place, (10th st.,) near Broadway; all in perfect order. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 14 Wall st., or HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TWO LOTS ON 63D TO 70TH ST., BEtween 8th and 9th avs.; lease for three years, with privilege of purchasing. JOHN W. DERING & CO., Broadway and 51st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, with assistance; Wheeler & Wilson machine; first-class city reference from present employer. Call at No. 147 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A Lady wishes to find a place for her chamber-maid and waitress, who has lived with her a long time, and can recommend highly. Call for two days at No. 439 5th av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A Scotch girl; wishes a place as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 1,102 3d av., ring the third floor bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children; no objection to general house-work in a small family; good reference. Call at No. 158 West 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID—BY A TIDY NORTH OF IRELand Protestant chambermaid and fine washer and ironer or seamstress; excellent City references. Call at No. 693 6th av., in bakery.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do fine washing in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 457 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitres or to take care of children and do plain sewing, or ladies' maid; good City reference. Call at No. 242 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, not long in this country, as chamber-maid and nurse; well recommended. Call at No. 242 East 41st st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, smart young girl; best City reference from last employer. Call or address Mrs. Flattery, No. 311 East 37th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; would like to do chamberwork and light waiting or take charge of children; best City reference. Call at No. 234 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; can sew and do waiting in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 783 8th av., between 47th and 48th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Young woman; would live in a private boarding house; understands business thoroughly; good reference. Call at No. 693 6th av.; in bakery.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—COOK.—by two girls; one as chamber-maid and waitress; the other as first-class cook; good City references. Call at No. 218 East 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL in a first-class family, or would take charge of growing children and sew; good reference. Call or address No. 1,688 3d av., corner 89th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has best of reference. Call at No. 319 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE, PROtestant German girl, to do chamber-work and sewing or waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 332 6th av., between 20th and 21st sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—OR PARLOR MAID, IN A private family; is thoroughly competent and obliging; first-class City reference. Call at No. 226 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; has best of reference, and can be well recommended by her employer. Call at No. 153 West 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a lady for a good girl; is a very neat sewer. Can be seen at her last employer's. Call at No. 47 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable girl; good reference from last place. Call at No. 155 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young girl; or will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH GIRL; OR will take care of a grown child. Call at No. 55 West 17th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman; will do fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 116 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and plain washing. Call at No. 57 West 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A RESpectable girl; thirteen and a half years' reference. Call at No. 800 6th av., near 45th st., flat floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, or fine washing; good City reference. Call at No. 210 East 59th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable young girl; best City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 118 East 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 1,033 6th av., in the store.

CHAMBERMAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; WILL do fine washing and ironing, and is willing and obliging. Call at No. 457 3d av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman to do chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 232 East 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, or to take care of children; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 10 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—FIRST-CLASS; WILLING to assist in waiting or with children; good City reference. Call at No. 10 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl, or as fine washer; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American girl; willing to assist with washing; City or country. Call at No. 288 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work or house-work; has first-class reference. Call or address No. 47 Bond st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 339 1st av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 235 East 22d st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK IN A FIRSTclass family, understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker of bread, and understands all kinds of meats, poultry, fish, and game, and all kinds of jelly; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 66 Carmine st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—City two respectable girls; one as good plain cook and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have the best of City references; no objection to the washing between them. Apply at No. 130 East 8th st., second floor, front room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—by two respectable young girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have best City references from last place. Call at No. 222 West 19th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS, both respectable girls; one as general cook, the other as chamber-maid; best City references; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 239 East 54th st., second floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 425 West 38th st.; inquire in the fancy store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters, to live together in the same family, one as excellent cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; six years' City reference. Call at No. 466 3d av., near 32d st., book store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; leaves on account of family going to Europe; over four years' reference; first-class family preferred. Call at No. 106 Lexington av., between 30th and 31st sts.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN IN A private family; understands all kinds of baking; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 626 6th av., between 39th and 40th sts.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS, PERFECTLY UNDERstands French and English cooking; letters from families of distinction. Personal reference. Apply at No. 106 West 24th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; first-class reference. Call at No. 585 3d av., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Cyoung woman as first-class cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 314 East 39th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; private family or boarding-house; good City reference. Seen for two days at No. 447 West 19th st.

COOK—BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH Cook, cordon bleu; her husband as butler; in private family; best City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; is a good baker, and understands how to assist with the washing; best City reference from last place. Call at 322 West 40th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable Protestant woman; excellent bread and biscuit baker; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 241 East 28th st., Room No. 18.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; is a good baker; willing to assist with coarse washing; is willing, obliging, and trustworthy; best reference. Call at No. 212 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take the entire charge of the kitchen; best City reference. Call at 314 5th av., near 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; understands all its branches; best references; City or country. Call at No. 462 8th av., rear house.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Cyoung woman; is an excellent laundress and good cook; best of City reference. Call or address Miss Clarkin, No. 109½ West 15th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH FAMILY COOK; EXcellent bread and biscuit maker; willing to assist with washing; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 409 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIENCED Colored woman; best of references. Can be seen at No. 5 East 26th st., between 9 and 12 o'clock, Tuesday and Wednesday.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country; best of references. Call at No. 134 West 17th st., basement.

COOK—AND ASSIST IN WASHING A D IRONING, by a respectable Protestant woman, in private family; good City reference. Call at No. 304 West 13th st., rear.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A Respectable protestant woman in a small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Call or address No. 247 West 31st st., basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Cwoman from Canada as first-class cook; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 243 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 West 41st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A CanAdian young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; EXCELlent cook; no objection to assist with washing; best of City reference. Call or address No. 505 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS GOOD Cook; willing to assist with the washing; good City references. Address M. K., Box No. 309, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable Protestant woman to do cooking, washing, and ironing; best City reference. Address No. 109 7th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS COOK, or willing to do general house-work in a small family; has best City reference. Call at No. 742 3d av., ring third bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; WILL assist with washing and ironing; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 200 West 49th st., corner 7th av., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD Cook, excellent baker; understands soups, meats and pastries; best City reference. Call at No. 103 East 31st st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understand her business; excellent reference. Call at No. 116 West 40th st., near Broadway.

COOK—WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A Cyoung girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK WHO REquires some assistance in the kitchen. Address A. M., No. 136 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; has the best of reference. Only first-class families need apply at No 307 East 44th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—GOOD City reference. Call for two days at No. 539 3d av., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, is a good baker; has City reference. Call at No. 715 6th av., in the milliner's store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS Cook in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 160 west 33d st., corner 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK IN A private family; best City reference. Call at No. 400 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; understands boning and larding; ten years city reference. Call at No. 641 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, PLAIN COOK; NO OBJECtion to assist in washing; four years' City reference. Call at No. 23 West 14th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—AS GOOD Cook, washer, and ironer in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 244 East 44th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl; has good City reference. Call at No. 275 West 19th st., near 8th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 145 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 146 East 30th st.

COOK—AND ASSIST WITH WASHING; GOOD City reference from last place. Call at No. 142 West 28th st., two stairs up.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, reliable, and very competent young woman; good City reference. Call at No. 145 West 49th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Cwoman; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference. Call at No. 473 3d av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT AS FIRST-CLASS cook and baker; is a good laundress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 345 8th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT AS FIRSTclass cook; a good home preferred to wages; City reference. Call at No. 207 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD FAMily cook and excellent laundress; good reference; no cards. Call at No. 242 east 41st st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in private family; understands all branches; first-class City reference. 112 West 20th st.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN Girl as cook or laundress; good reference. Call at No. 315 east 35th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 497 7th av., near 37th st.

COOK—WASHER AND IRONER.—IS A GOOD Cooker; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Call at 215 East 28th st., near 3d av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—BY A young girl in a private family; advertises from her employer's, No. 148 East 38th st.

COOK.—HER PRESENT EMPLOYER WISHES employment for a superior cook. Call at No. 341 5th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS Cook or laundress in a private family. Call for two days, No. 350 East 21st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—HAS GOOD City references. Call at 140 West 19th st., rear.

DRESS-MAKING.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker and stylish trimmer desires work by day at $1 50, or would work at home reasonable; cutting and basting a specialty; good reference. Call or address for one week No. 839 6th av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker accustomed to work in private families by the day or week, wishes a few more engagements. Address No. 239 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED CUTter and fitter; can trimmer in latest styles, by day or week; highest references. Call at No. 629 6th av., near 37th st., in fancy store.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY; CAN FIT ladies' and children's suits; mouthly fashions; do work home. Call at No. 224 West 36th st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS GOVerness or housekeeper; is qualified to take charge and instruct children; reference given and required. Address S. S. M., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE Wwoman; thoroughly understands all about the care of house and family, or would take care of baby from its birth; is very fond of children; would wait on invalid lady; thoroughly understands all about sickness; can furnish first-class City reference. Call or address Housekeeper, No. 307 5th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A mother and daughter to do housework and light chamber-work and waiting; no objection to a short distance in the country. Address or call at No. 259 West 20th st., third floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman to do general house-work for a small family; wages, $12; City or country. Call at No. 415 West 26th st., near 9th av., first floor, back room.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as general houseworker; is a good washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 456 10th av., corner 45th st., three flights up.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GIRLS; WOULD like to do the work of family between them; have good City reference; are willing and obliging. Apply at No. 326 East 26th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work in a small private family; best City reference from her last place. Call at 70 Charles st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COLORED GIRL TO DO general house-work in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 106 West 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl to do house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 344 West 19th st.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A COMPETENT AMERIcan girl, to do house-work; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 152 West 28th st., rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN for general house-work in a small family. Call for two days at No. 141 West 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL, lately landed, at light house-work in a small family. Call at No. 1,102 3d av., third floor, in front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN FOR general house-work; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 247 West 11th st., in the rear.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN; GOOD hair-dresser, machine sewer, and seamstress; best City references. Address M. S., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID, speaking Italian, to accompany a family going to Europe. Address X., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—FRENCH; CAN DRESS HAIR in every style, cut and make dresses; good reference. Address L. L. L., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID OR CHILD'S MAID.—BY A young colored girl; is experienced; good reference. Call at No. 145 W. 32d st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; best of references. Can be seen at No. 5 West 26th st., between 9 and 12 o'clock, Tuesday and Wednesday.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Woman, thoroughly understands her business; six years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 652 Second av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; six years' City reference. Address D. Box No. 3.9 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, for chamber-maid and laundress; three years' reference from last place; wages, $16. Call at No. 742 3d av., corner 46th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LAUNDRESS, WHO THOROughly understands her business. Apply at her present employer's, No. 1 East 40th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress and to assist with the washing; good reference. Call at No. 211 West 26th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE OR COMpanion to an invalid by a middle-aged American lady; would go South; understands the care of a lady's wardrobe; City reference. Call at No. 74 West 53d st., corner of 6th av., Mrs. Davis.

NURSE.—BY A MARRIED WOMAN LIVING A short distance in the country; a baby about two months old to nurse with her own, or on the bottle. Address Mrs. C., care of Mr. F. D. Louis, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MIDDLEaged woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a young child, and sew, in a private family; has good references. Address C. S., Box No. 302 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESpectable girl; can do all sorts of needle-work, or would do light housework; best City reference. Call or address No. 248 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; City or country; will travel; City references. Call at No. 429 West 30th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMan as child's nurse and seamstress; is fully competent; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 881 6th av.

NURSERY ASSISTANT.—BY A PROTESTANT girl lately landed; age sixteen; willing to assist with any light work; wages no object. Apply at her present employer's, No. 14 West 20th st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A LADY, FOR her, has best City references, whom she can strongly recommend. Apply at Room No. 107 New-York Hotel.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse; capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 341 West 41st st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL as nurse; is capable of taking care of children; is kind and obliging and willing to assist with waiting and plain sewing. Address or call at No. 643 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; can operate; or would do chamber-work and waiting. Call for two days at No. 238 East 54th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO MIND children and make herself generally useful; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 333 East 34th st., top floor, back.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL TO take care of growing children and do sewing or chamberwork; good reference. Call at No. 346 West 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN; WILL assist with chamber work; thoroughly competent; three years' reference. Apply at No. 1,259 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS CHILdren's nurse; understands the care of a baby from infancy; is a neat sewer; undoubted City reference from last place. Apply at 320 East 54th st., third bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE, to do sewing, or chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Call two days at 447 West 28th st.

NURSE—BY A RELIABLE EXPERIENCED WOMAN as invalids nurse; has physicians recommendation in this City. Apply at No. 201 West 31st st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS NURSE AND maid; will give her service for her passage. Apply at present employers, No. 39 West 17th st.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to take charge of a dining-room in a private boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 152 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS—WAITRESS.—BY A LADY FOR two young women; one as seamstress or lady's maid; can be highly recommended; the other as waitress or chambermaid, or would take care of a child and do sewing. Apply at No. 804 Broadway, Grace Church Rectory.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FREN

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST

THE OUTLOOK IN ILLINOIS.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS AND GREENBACKISM—THE TWO ELEMENTS OF STRENGTH ON WHICH ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS COUNT—A WILY SCHEME FOR ELECTING CONGRESSMEN AND SECURING THE LEGISLATURE—A UNION OF INTERESTS AND FORCES BETWEEN DEMOCRATS AND GREENBACKERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1876.

Illinois, of course, is set down as one of the States certain to cast its electoral vote for Hayes and Wheeler. There is no more doubt about it than there is about Arkansas casting its electoral vote for Tilden and Hendricks. It is merely a question of majorities on the national ticket. Any honest Democrat will candidly admit that the State will go Republican by 15,000 or 20,000 majority, and an enthusiastic Republican will claim all the way from 40,000 to 50,000 majority. But the campaign in Illinois does not stop at that; if it did, there would be no issue and no struggle. It includes also the results in the Congressional districts and the political complexion of the next Legislature, which will choose a successor to the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Gen. Logan. On these results, as well as the selection of county officers, the Democrats are making a desperate, wily, and unscrupulous fight in this State. They have just two elements of strength which they are urging to the last extreme. Their organization is imperfect, as compared with that of the Republicans. They have no basis, either in the cities or among the farmers, for building up enthusiasm on the old Bourbon doctrines reaffirmed by the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks. They have no able journals in the State making a bold and aggressive fight. Their public speakers are of an inferior order, and their meetings are small and tame by comparison. Blaine and Ingersoll, the latter even more than the former, are tuning the enthusiasm of the Republicans to something like the old-time key. Ingersoll drew together last Saturday the largest body of people that ever collected here at a political meeting, the crowd being estimated at not less than twenty-five thousand, and next Saturday evening it is confidently expected that Blaine will call out as many. Reports from the Republican meetings throughout the State indicate a like interest, and the speakers are men of ability, character, and influence. The managers of the Democratic campaign, on the other hand, seem to have made up their minds that it is useless to waste ammunition on Illinois, and have left the local Democrats to their own resources. Democratic resources in Illinois do not include ability, character or experience; the party has been practically disbanded in this State so long that there is no nucleus for organization and no plan for co-operation. These are the reasons why the Illinois Democrats have fallen back on what I have called the two elements of expected strength, viz., fraud at the election and the utilization of the Greenback fanatics. Both elements are new in the politics of this State, and it is uncertain how much they will count for in determining the result of the Congressional, Legislative, and county vote, but the Democrats, stripped of all other hope, stand or fall by these methods and are making all things subservient to them.

First, as to fraud. The ballot-box in Illinois has always enjoyed immunity from corruption until the Democrats got possession of the local offices of Chicago and Cook County two years ago. Since then two elections at least have been carried by repeating and ballot-box stuffing; one a charter election, and the other the township elections last Spring. In the latter the evidences of fraud were so overwhelming, and public indignation so threatening, that the Town Board declared there had been a failure to elect, and proceeded to appoint officers. The ballot-boxes were seized, hundreds of honest votes extracted, and more hundreds of bogus ballots substituted; there were a thousand more votes counted than had been registered on the lists of voters; men were nominally chosen to certain offices who had not even been candidates on the day of election. The outrage was so palpable and the frauds so extensive that it was simply impossible to separate the legal from the illegal votes, and hence the declaration that there had been a failure to elect. But now, on the eve of another and vastly more important election, comes a decision from the Supreme Court reversing the ruling on mere technical grounds, restoring to office the rascals who had perpetrated the frauds and benefited thereby, and indicating as the only legal way of determining the result the tedious and impracticable process of proving up the illegal votes one by one. At the same time certain judges of election engaged in frauds have been tried three times on a criminal indictment, and each time there has been a disagreement of the jury in the face of the most positive and overwhelming evidence of their guilt. I mention these things to show how favorable are the arrangements and facilities, and how small the danger of punishment, for the frauds which the Democrats have laid out for this and some other districts in the State. The Democrats are persistently pandering to the very class which has committed frauds before, and from which a manipulation of the ballot-boxes may be expected at the approaching election. In the First District of Cook County, a man named Hoxie has been nominated for Congress undisguisedly for the use of his money. He is a hog-drover by profession, and a vulgar, profane man, without schooling, ability, or respectable associations. He is one of Tom Scott's Congressional candidates, and has the support of the railroads, with which he is connected as a stockholder and in a business way. He controls the stock-yards and the pork-packing district, and there has already begun the work of colonizing and false registering. In the stock-yard voting precincts there are several hundred more voters registered now than there were at the Spring election a few months ago. An application has been made to Judge Drummond, of the United States Court, for the appointment of Supervisors under the United States law, and the animus of the Democrats is shown by the fact that they are making a formal resistance by counsel; but the law is so plain that the court cannot refuse the application, and this may possibly avert some of the fraudulent voting so confidently counted upon. In the legislative and most of the county nominations the same sort of an appeal is made to the repeaters, roughs, and ballot-box stuffers through the character of the candidates presented. Nor is this plan of campaign confined to Chicago. I learn that in Peoria the registration already exceeds the total vote of 1872 by nearly 2,000, though it is admitted that the population of that city has increased very little, if any, during the last four years. In one ward the registration shows one out of two and a half of the population—a ratio out of all proportion. So the reports from the other cities and larger towns of the State indicate that there is an agreed plan for polling as many fraudulent votes as possible, and the list will be probably swelled in the Chicago districts by actual stuffing of the ballot-boxes in some cases. This is the construction that the ruling faction of the Democrats in this State have put upon the catch-words of their campaign, "Tilden and Reform."

As to the Greenbackers, it may be of interest to those Democrats of New-York and the East, who are deluded with the notion that Tilden's candidature is in the interest of honest money, to learn that the Tilden Party and the Greenback Party in this State are practically consolidated, and that the basis of consolidation is absolute concession to the demands of the Greenbackers. At last all disguise has been thrown off, and now the campaign is carried on throughout the State by what are called "Joint Committees," consisting of the Democratic committees and Greenback committees acting together. In the majority of the Congressional districts the Democrats and Greenbackers have one and the same candidate, and the usual process has been for the Greenbackers to nominate their man and the Democrats to indorse him and take him up as their own. In the State ticket the Democrats began by adopting the Greenback candidates for Governor and Auditor, but now it is understood that they will crowd off the regular Democratic nominees for the other offices and swallow the entire State ticket of the Greenbackers. The purpose of this is the more surely to conciliate the Green back vote, which is estimated all the way from twenty to forty thousand in the State, and unite it with the Democracy. This union with the Greenbackers is expected to be especially efficacious in the vote for members of the Legislature. In this regard the scheme will be promoted by the existence of the minority representative plan of voting. In each Legislative district three members are elected, and each voter has three votes, which he may distribute or cumulate, as he chooses. In those districts where the Republicans are in the majority, but where it is expected that there will be a large Greenback vote, the plan is to nominate one straight Democrat upon whom the Democrats will plump their votes, and one Independent Greenbacker, upon whom it is expected that the Greenbackers will plump their votes. In this way the hope is not an idle one that the cumulated votes of each faction will outnumber the divided votes of the Republicans between their two candidates, and thus there are Republican districts where not more than one Republican may be elected out of the three candidates. The plan is a shrewd one, but its success will depend somewhat on the extent to which the greenback folly has made its way into Republican ranks in the rural districts. It is certain, however, that the Democrats and Greenbackers are one in this State; indeed, in this county, when the demand was made by the Chicago *Times*, (the only paper here supporting the Democratic Party,) and by the people for a cleansing of the Democratic legislative ticket, which is made up almost exclusively of saloon-keepers, roughs, and bummers, the only change made was to substitute a few of the Greenback candidates.

In this State "Tilden and Reform" are merely synonyms for fraud and Greenbackism.

THE POSITION IN MICHIGAN.

FOUR STATE TICKETS IN THE FIELD—THE PROHIBITION AND GREENBACK VOTE—THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE REGULAR PARTIES—THE CONTEST FOR CONGRESSMEN—A GAIN OF TWO INDICATED—CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DETROIT, Friday, Oct. 27, 1876.

The political campaign in this State is drawing to a close, with the certainty of its result being the usual decisive Republican victory. The majorities will vary largely on State officers, owing to the peculiar attitude of the Greenback Party and to personal considerations, but the average Republican plurality in the State will be 15,000 or upward. The following is an accurate list of the four State tickets in the field corrected up to date:

The Democratic canvass has been a reasonably thorough one, and that party will undoubtedly succeed much better in getting out its vote than has been usual with it of late; but the Republican spirit is aroused (although the "work" proper has been less carefully organized in that party than its rival) and will make its undoubted preponderance in the State decisively felt at the polls. The Prohibition vote will hardly exceed 2,000, and such canvass as has been made in its behalf has been so rancorously Anti-Republican in tone as to promise to reduce somewhat this year the draft it usually makes on the Republican column. The real strength of the Greenbackers it is exceedingly difficult to estimate. The managers of this movement are active and very large in their predictions; undoubtedly Greenback ideas (so-called) have a strong hold on the convictions of many thousand voters in this State, but the probabilities now are that the candidates who are on that State ticket, but no other, will poll but a few thousand votes, and that "the Cooper party" will make itself felt practically only in close Legislative and Congressional districts. To this, by of forecasting of results I add for convenience this table of the vote in the State at the last four elections:

	Dem.	Rep.	Temp.
1872—President	99,581*	136,799	1,271
1873—Regents	55,082	80,700	1,113
1874—Governor	105,550	111,519	3,937
1875—Supreme Court	91,876	117,951	....

*Including the O'Conor vote.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The First Congressional District consists of this County [Wayne,] and in 1874 elected Gen. A. S. Williams, (Democrat,) over Moses W. Field, (Republican,) by 1,356 majority, the latter running nearly 1,000 votes behind his ticket, on account of his personal unpopularity. In the Spring election of last year the Democratic majority was but 542. The candidates in the field at present are Gen. A. S. Williams, (Democrat,) Henry M. Duffield, (Republican,) and John V. Reuple, (Greenback,) the latter having been, until this year, a Democratic leader of some local prominence. The uncertainty as to the real strength of the third party has made calculation as to the result here quite difficult, but Mr. Duffield's friends regard his chances as excellent. The district is naturally Democratic, however, and the probabilities point to Mr. Williams' re-election by a small majority. He will not receive more than his party strength, as the large Republican support which rallied behind him two years ago has been wholly alienated by the perfect subordination to partisan mandates which he displayed at the last session. In the Second Congressional District the candidates are Edwin Willits, (Republican,) and John J. Robison, (Democrat.) In 1874 the district gave 557 majority for the present member, Mr. Waldron, (Republican,) but in 1875, it gave 1,888 majority to the Republican judicial candidates. Mr. Willits is a strong man, and his opponent is a popular farmer. The district has been well canvassed, and will elect Mr. Willits by upward of 1,000 majority. The "Greenback" Party some time since nominated as their candidate Prof. Dunn, of Hillsdale College, but he promptly withdrew, and his place has not yet been filled, and apparently will not be. The Third District gave in 1874 1,198 Republican majority, which in the Spring election of 1875 rose to 3,291. The present Republican candidate is Jonas H. McGowan, of Coldwater, one of the most capable and promising of the younger Republican leaders in the State. His opponent is Fidus Livermore, of Jackson, a Democrat of the hard-shell variety, and an excellent member of the Bourbon species. Mr. McGowan's election is certain, although the unfortunate and disastrous failure of a private banking institution in which he was a partner will reduce his majority in localities in which there are suffering depositors. The Greenback candidate in this district is George Thomas, a Barry County farmer, of Republican antecedents.

The Fourth District elected Allen Potter (Liberal) to Congress in 1874 by 1,039 majority over Junius C. Barrows, (Republican,) against whom there was a strong and thoroughly organized "bolt," based upon personal reasons. In 1875, however, its counties rolled up 4,247 aggregate Republican majority, and it is naturally the strongest Republican district in the State. The candidates now in the field are Edwin W. Keightley, (Republican,) at present one of the Circuit Judges, and Henry Chamberlain, who has both the Democratic and Greenback nominations. Chamberlain was the last Democratic candidate for Governor, is a narrow-minded and bigoted partisan, and has been latterly prominent as the leader of the "soft-money" Democrats of this State. He belongs to "the Gov. Allen school" of financiers, and was a bitter opponent of the Tilden nomination. The "greenback" theory is strong in his district, and has split a few supporters among former Republicans, and the management which placed him on both tickets will undoubtedly secure for him many votes. This gain will, however, be offset by some defections among the better class of Democrats, and Judge Keightley's friends, while admitting that serious inroads will be made on their large margin, do not feel apprehensive as to the result. The fifth is the Grand Rapids district, and in it the "greenback" sentiment has been cultivated with more care and success than in any other portion of the State. It gave in 1874 a Republican majority of 1,158, which was increased in 1875 to 2,575. The Democrats and the Greenbackers have this year united in nominating Myron Harris, an Ottawa County Democrat, utterly without personal qualifications or public training, a bitter Copperhead during the war, and a believer in the wildest inflation doctrines. His Republican opponent is John W. Stone, a Grand Rapids lawyer of character and ability. The contest in the district has been generally regarded as close, but later advices from that region indicate that Mr. Stone's election has passed from the region of doubt. The Sixth District was two years ago carried by George H. Durand (Democrat) by 1,636 majority, through Republican dissatisfaction with the regular party candidate. Last year it gave 2,490 Republican majority. Mr. Durand has been renominated, but with his record of Democratic orthodoxy in the House confronting him, will be defeated by Mark S. Brewer, of Pontiac, a thoroughly capable and popular man. In this district the Greenback Party has not taken any action.

The Seventh District re-elected Omar D. Conger (Rep.) for a third term in 1874, by 1,982 majority; in 1875 its counties gave 4,168 Republican majority. Mr. Conger has been renominated against Ansom E. Chadwick (Dem.,) a Port Huron lawyer of moderate abilities, and will be returned without difficulty to the House, where he has earned an influential position by his industry and his readiness in debate. The Greenback candidate in this district is Henry Whiting, in the past a Republican of some local influence, and a reputable merchant of St. Clair. The Eighth District re-elected N. B. Bradley (Rep.) in 1874, by the meagre majority of 279. Last Spring it gave the Republican ticket 2,177 majority, a figure which is deceptive, from the fact that the Republican candidate for Supreme Court Judge lived in that portion of the State and led his ticket largely. The opposing candidates now are C. C. Ellsworth, (Rep.,) a lawyer of Greenville, and Frederick H. Potter, (Dem.,) a Saginaw City banker, with no third candidate in the field. This district is largely composed of sparsely settled counties, and includes the Saginaw Valley, with a strong foreign element and great industrial depression. It must be classed as doubtful, although Mr. Ellsworth's friends are confident of success. In the Ninth District, which includes the Upper Peninsula, and the upper counties of the Lake Michigan shore of the Lower Peninsula, Jay A. Hubbell (Rep.) was re-elected in 1874 without any organized opposition, receiving 9,417 majority. Last Spring the district gave 5,127 Republican majority. Mr. Hubbell is again a candidate, and will distance J. H. Kilbourne, an obscure railroad contractor of Big Rapids, who has received the Democratic and Greenback nominations. There are a few Prohibition Congressional candidates in the field, but this vote will be infinitesimal this year. As far as any record has been kept here of these nominations, they are as follows: First, John Russell, of Detroit; second, P. R. Adams, of Tecumseh (since withdrawn in favor of the Republican ticket.) If there are other candidates in the field the fact has escaped public attention.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Three proposed amendments to the State Constitution will be voted upon by the people this Fall, viz.:

1. One striking out the clause from the State Constitution which prohibits the granting of license for the sale of intoxicating liquors. The probabilities are that this proposition will be adopted without much opposition. The temperance people of the State were at first inclined to make a fight, but the Supreme Court's decision that the prohibition of license would not prevent "taxing" the liquor traffic (as is now done) deprived the clause of any real value for the Prohibitionists and has made it a dead letter for their uses; it will, therefore, be expunged without organized resistance.

2. One raising the salaries of Circuit Judges from $1,500 to $2,000. This proposition has been repeatedly submitted to the people and as often rejected. Its righteousness is unquestionable, and both the State Central Committees are united in an appeal to the people for its adoption. This may save it even in this economical year.

3. One permitting constitutional amendments to be voted on at the Spring elections as well as at the biennial Fall elections.

THE CONTEST IN IOWA.

A COMPARATIVELY QUIET CANVASS—GERMAN CITIZENS SUPPORTING THE REPUBLICAN TICKET—THE FIGHT FOR CONGRESSMEN—THE DEMOCRATS OF CENTRAL IOWA DEMORALIZED—ANTICIPATIONS AS TO THE GENERAL RESULT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DES MOINES, Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1876.

The canvass in this ever-reliable State has been comparatively a quiet one for a Presidential year. The opposition is, perhaps, weaker than ever, except in the districts along the Mississippi River. Three State tickets are in the field, and in some of the Congressional districts "independent" candidates are in nomination. There is no Legislature to elect, but two vacancies are to be filled—one in each house. Four District Judges, four District Attorneys, and fourteen Circuit Judges are to be elected. The State tickets comprise candidates for two Judgeships of the Supreme Court, and the offices of Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney General, Register of the State Land Office, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The only serious contests will be in the first three Congressional districts, where parties are nearly equally divided. In the First District, Major Joseph C. Stone, Republican, is opposed by Capt. Wesley C. Hobbs, a member of the present General Assembly from Lee County, a young and ambitious man, and one who might, if anybody could, defeat the Republican candidate. Mr. McCrary was elected two years ago by 1,863 majority. Last year, on a much heavier vote, the Republican majority was 1,129. There is no reason to believe this can now be overcome, and it will hardly be diminished. The opposition polled its full vote in 1875, and nowhere in the State is it likely to do any better now than then. On the contrary, in this district, as in the Second and Third, many Germans, who have been acting against us since 1871, will support the Republican ticket this year. The Democratic candidate is personally well liked, but this consideration will at the most only prevent an increase of the Republican majority.

In the Second District Hon. Hiram Price, one of the State's war delegation in Congress, is, after several years' retirement, again a candidate. His Democratic opponent is Hon. Jeremiah H. Murphy, at present a member of the State Senate. The district is now represented by Hon. John Q. Tufts, who was elected in 1874 by 657 majority, in a light vote. Last year the Democratic majority on Governor was 783. This preponderance we have strong hopes of overcoming in Scott County alone, where both candidates reside. This was formerly the banner Republican county of the State, but the withdrawal of the German vote, which constitutes very nearly half the vote of the county, from the Republican side, and its temporary affiliation with the opposition, has thrown the county against us the last few years. Much of this German vote will be reclaimed this year, while Mr. Price's popularity with the masses will help swell his vote, so much so that our friends have high hopes of overcoming the 1,020 majority of last year in Scott. This would carry the district without further gains. But we hope to do as much better in the rest of the district, so that we look with entire confidence for Mr. Price's election. In the Third District, now represented by Hon. Lucien L. Ainsworth, the only Democrat sent to Congress from Iowa since 1854, the Republicans have nominated Capt. Theodore W. Burdick, of Decorah, Winneshiek County, and the Democrats Jeffrey M. Griffith, of Dubuque. Mr. Ainsworth declining a renomination. Both candidates are men of ability, Capt. Burdick being a prosperous business man, his opponent a successful lawyer. The Democratic majority in the district last year was 342, and Capt. Ainsworth's in 1874, 63. This shows the district is close. A heavy German vote in Clayton County is likely to be similarly affected with that in Scott. There we hope to overcome a Democratic majority of 332 given last year, to reduce the adverse majorities in Allamakee and Dubuque, to increase our majorities in Buchanan and Winneshiek, and to hold our own in the other counties. Dubuque's last Democratic majority was 1,923. This county had quite a Liberal element, as well among native Republicans as among the German born. The former have returned to the Republican Party, those who had not previously done so having come in the present campaign. These, with the other returning Liberals, will materially reduce the Democratic preponderance. The Democratic candidate is charged by the Dubuque *Times*, the leading Republican paper of Northern Iowa, with withholding a large amount of property, in the shape of investments in mortgages, from assessment. To this charge the candidate responds with a suit for libel. Nothing daunted, the *Times* reiterates its statements and presents a showing which, it would seem well fortified by facts, demonstrates that this Iowa Democrat is as diffident as Tilden himself in the presence of the Assessor. This will have no little effect upon the Congressional vote in Dubuque County. On the Republican side, Capt. Burdick unites the party thoroughly, and will poll its full vote. We therefore look for his election, which will give us the entire delegation, but this is undoubtedly the most uncertain district, although it probably would not be if the Democrats of the Second District had a stronger candidate.

In the other districts the Republican majorities are so large as to render Republican success this year certain. It is true that in the Seventh District there is some disaffection. A few Republicans are opposing the election of Col. Henry J. B. Cummings, the regular nominee, on personal grounds. But it is not thought that sufficient votes will be withheld from him to defeat him. The Democrats have not been very happy in the choice of a candidate. Mr. Samuel J. Gilpin, a lawyer of Winterset, Madison County, is their man. He is looked upon as quite weak. The Independents will make a very fair fight in this district. Their nominee is Mr. Andrew Hastie, of Warren County, formerly a Republican. It is thought he will draw support from both parties, and possibly be second in the contest. Aside from the weakness of their candidate, the Democrats are much demoralized by the withdrawal from their ranks of Gen. James M. Tuttle, long one of the prominent Democrats of Central Iowa, and also of others who have been identified with their party of late, but who have now come out for Hayes and Wheeler. Our majority last year was 3,818. Gov. Hayes will, I think, have over 5,000 in the district. In the Fourth District Nathan C. Deering, of Mitchell County, will defeat Cyrus Foreman, of the same county, by probably 9,000 or 10,000 majority. In the Fifth District Hon. Rush Clark, of Iowa City, will be elected by perhaps 5,000 majority over Nathan Worley, of Marshalltown, Democrat and Greenbacker. In the Sixth District Hon. Ezekiel S. Sampson, of Sigourney, will be re-elected over Hon. Henry B. Hendershott, Democrat, and a couple of Greenbackers. This district gave Gov. Kirkwood 1,875 majority, less than any other interior district. But there is no cause to apprehend that Judge Sampson will lose any of last year's Republican vote, while the Greenback candidates will draw from the Democratic vote of last year, notably the Republicans who have for a few years been acting with the Democrats.

In the Eighth District, Col. William F. Sapp, of Council Bluffs, United States District Attorney during Gen. Grant's first administration, is the Republican candidate. His Democratic opponent is Hon. Samuel R. Bo'ter, a member of the General Assembly of the State from Harrison county. The latter is stumping the district, evidently under the hallucination that he is making a fight. He will be buried under some 4,000 majority, unless the signs fail. Hon. Addison Oliver, of Onawa, is the only member of the present delegation, except Judge Sampson, nominated for re-election, the others, with one exception, declining. His district, the ninth, is the largest territorially, comprising twenty-six counties. He is opposed by Hon. Samuel Rees, of Fort Dodge, also a member of the present General Assembly. The Greenbackers have a candidate in the person of C. H. Jackson, of Greene County. Judge Oliver's renomination was resisted on the ground of unsoundness on the currency question, but his general faithfulness as a member, together with his prompt attention to the wishes of his constituents, who are very largely homesteaders or settlers upon lands to which adverse claims are set up under the various land grants, and have frequent inquiries to make of the Executive departments, carried him through without much inquiry into the currency question. He will get the full party strength, and will increase the majority in the district last year, which was 8,910.

As to the general result in the State, a review of the field leads to the belief that Gov. Hayes will gain heavily on last year's majority. This was 32,728. Our side suffers no diminution this year from any cause except the diversion of a few votes to the Greenback candidates; but this loss will be more than counterbalanced by the same character of votes withdrawn from the other side. The return of some thousands of Liberals who have not acted with us since 1871; and of all those who left us in the Anti-monopoly movement of 1873, and who have not heretofore returned, and who have not gone into the independent movement, ought to increase our majority to 40,000 and over. But this is not all. The defection of Gen. Tuttle from the Democracy, with his stinging speech giving his reasons therefor, has had no small effect. His early characterization of the enemy's designs, with his disclosures in reference to the Missouri rebel claims, borne out as they have been by subsequent developments, has had a depressing effect upon the Democratic canvass. This will doubtless partially account for the little interest manifested at their State Nominating Convention, which was about the dullest and most lifeless one they have ever held, contrasting in a most marked manner with the one to elect delegates to the St. Louis Convention. There are not wanting those who believe the difference in the spirit manifested in the two conventions may be found in the fact tha the interests of Gov. Tilden made it necessary that he should have the vote of Iowa at St. Louis, and that means were found to secure the attendance of men who would support him at the State Convention, while the hope that another penny might be turned at St. Louis by those who were fortunate enough to have votes to sell thereto added to the springtime zeal of the unterrified. At the second convention, these lofty sources of inspiration were wanting. Tilden had been nominated, and no money was to be wasted on Iowa. Hence, the dullness of the later gathering. These are only surmises, but they have a strong backing of circumstance; and the fact that an Iowa Democratic paper, the Burlington *Gazette*, was one of the earliest to charge that Tilden's "barl of money" was potential at St. Louis, does not detract from their probability. But, be they true or not, the Democracy have conducted a spiritless campaign, and not at all one calculated to weaken the Republican strength. All these considerations conspire to indicate a larger Republican majority than ever before, except in 1872.

The conviction grows that the election of Gov. Tilden, an avowed secessionist, would have a tendency to reopen the issues of the war, and even to a renewal of the conflict itself. The rebel insolence at the last session of Congress has not been unnoticed by our people, who very naturally feel incensed that the results of the war, for the accomplishment of which nearly seventy thousand Iowans endured the hardships of that contest, should be imperiled by the threatened elevation to power of the party which, when it lost the control of the Government, raised the standard of rebellion. We realize that if facile Tilden should be elected, he could no more control the reactionary spirit of the party, even if he were so disposed, than a broom could turn back the Niagara; and we have not the remotest idea that he is so disposed, or would become so. Of course, this will not reduce Gov. Hayes' majority. I may say here that the decination of Capt. Ainsworth to be again a candidate, when he had a better prospect for election than any other Democrat in the State, is believed to have been inspired by disgust at the conduct of his political associates in Congress. At all events, while nominally supporting Tilden, he seems to take little interest in the canvass.

The immigration to Iowa is decidedly Republican. This is true, both of our own countrymen and of the Scandinavians who have for several years comprised the bulk of our foreign-born immigrants. The merement to the Republican side from immigration and naturalization, the present year, cannot be less than 6,000 votes, while to the opposition it is slight. The Democracy in Iowa this year must sustain also the loss of all of the "Anti-monopolists" who have continued to act with them up to the present year. Most of these, it is true, will not now return to the Republican fold, (although many will,) but they will signalize their devotion to the idea of a new party by supporting Cooper and Cary. I think a reasonable estimate of the state of the vote at our election would be: Hayes and Wheeler, 140,000; Tilden and Hendricks, 90,000; Cooper and Cary, 3,000.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD SUITS.

Argument was yesterday heard before the General Term of the Supreme Court in the matter of the petition of the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company relative to acquiring title to real estate in this City. The petition is for the appointment of Commissioners to condemn certain land on South Fifth Avenue, (formerly Laurens street) near Amity street, and to appraise its value. It cites the fact that this land is required for the sinking of foundations four feet square and five feet deep to sustain columns intended to support the Elevated Railroad. The appointment of these Commissioners is opposed on the ground that the petitioner is not authorized to construct and operate the proposed railroad or any other, and that it has, therefore, no right to institute proceedings to acquire land. The many questions which were brought up in the suit of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company against the Gilbert Company will also be raised in this, so that it is a virtual transferring of that suit from the Superior to the Supreme Court. Decision was reserved.

LAW REPORTS.

THE MURDER OF OFFICER SCOTT.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF JOHN HURLEY, THE ALLEGED MURDERER.

The trial of John Hurley, indicted together with two others for murder in the second degree, killing Officer Edward Scott, on the night of July 1, was resumed yesterday morning in the Kings County Court of Sessions, before Judge Henry A. Moore, and Associate Justices Walfert and McKibben. The prosecution rested its case, and Counsellor Weinberg opened in behalf of the defense. He claimed that he would be able to show that Hurley did not throw the stone, from the fact that he occupied a position at the time which would have rendered it impossible for him to have done so. He also claimed that the confession said to have been made by the prisoner to Judge Riley was made under threats and intimidation, and that Hurley was innocent. Mrs. Mary Weldon saw the disturbance, and saw Whelahan and Officer Scott step out of the gutter together. She saw Hurley standing on the steps near Carberry's liquor store. Hurley was very drunk. She looked again at Officer Scott and saw him fall; heard a stone whiz over her left shoulder and strike Scott on the head, but did not see Hurley throw it. John Connolly testified that he was present at Raymond Street Jail at the time of the confession alleged to have been made by Hurley to Justice Riley. Hurley said it was pretty hard to make a confession, and Carberry said that if he did so all those under arrest could get out, go to work, and raise money to defend him in his trial; if something of that kind was not done it would be another Rogers affair; Carberry offered to give $10 himself. John Hurley, the prisoner, was sworn, and testified that he was twenty-two years old, and had been in Brooklyn about seven years; knew Officer Scott by sight; never had any words or trouble with him; remember the night he was injured; was in Carberry's saloon on that night drinking; left there about 10:30 o'clock; went as far as Skillman street; met persons there whom he knew and went with them to Sanford street, thence to Pinehing avenue, thence to Classon avenue, and thence down Flushing avenue to Stephen street; drank several times during his travels; when he got to the corner of Myrtle avenue and Stephen street; saw a crowd there; did not know any of them; did not see Officer Scott, or any other officer; was drunk; did not throw any stone that night; did not have any quarrel with Officer Scott, or any other officer; was arrested on the night of July 1, have been in jail ever since; James Carberry came to him in jail and told him if he would confess all the other parties would get out and raise money to defend him, and if not it would be another Rogers affair; the next day he was taken to Judge Riley's office; believed that if he confessed it would be better for him, and that his friends would raise money to employ counsel; the confession he made to Judge Riley at that time was untrue. On cross-examination witness said that Justice Riley told him if he would confess, it would be a thousand times better for him; he told Justice Riley that he threw the stone, but it was because Carberry told him that if he confessed he (Carberry) would give a bail at his place and raise money enough to employ counsel and get him out of the scrape altogether, or at most with not more than a year's imprisonment; was arrested last Spring for assaulting Officer McCaffery, of the Ninth Precinct with a stone; the whole story he told to Capt. Leech was untrue. At 4 o'clock the trial was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The following decisions have been rendered in the United States Supreme Court:

No. 25.—*The President, &c, of the Chemung Canal Bank, plaintiffs in error, vs. Goodwin, Lowery & Co.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Wisconsin.—Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of said Circuit Court in this case with costs; dissenting, Mr. Justice Story.

No. 51.—*Mary Regan et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. H. S. Carter et al.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri.—Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 7.—*Peyton Grymes, Appellant, vs Dallas Sandford, Administrator, &c.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia.—Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court with costs, and remanding the cause, with directions to dismiss the bill.

No. 36.—*John L. Hurst, Plaintiff in error, vs. The Western and Atlantic Railroad Company.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee. Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in the cause with costs.

No. 67.—*Edward C. Carrington, plaintiff in error, vs. Marvin Eastwood.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court, affirming the judgment of the said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs and interest.

No. 42.—*Vincent vs. Lyon et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.—The single question in this case is raised on the refusal of the court below to receive oral testimony to impeach the validity of a patent from the United States to the State of Missouri for the land in question, under the act of 1850, known as the Swamp Land Grant, the purpose of the testimony being to show that the land was not, in point of fact, swamp land within the meaning of the act. The ruling was that the patent from the United States for the land as swamp land under the act referred to concluded the question, and the oral testimony could not be admitted in relation to it. This ruling is affirmed here, the court being of the opinion that the act devolved upon the Land Department the duty of determining what lands were of the description granted, and made the decision of the Secretary of the Interior, as the head of that department, controlling on the subject. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 77.—*Kitchen vs. Randolph et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—On this motion to vacate the supersedeas the court holds that, under the law as it now stands, the service of a writ of error or the perfection of an appeal within sixty days, Sundays exclusive, after the rendering of the judgment or the passing of the decree complained of, is an indispensable prerequisite to a supersedeas, and that it is not within the power of a Justice or Judge of the Appellate Court to grant a stay of process on the judgment or decree, if this has not been done. The appeal in this case was taken after the expiration of sixty days, and the motion to vacate the supersedeas is for that reason granted. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 41.—*Birdsall et al. vs. Coolidge.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Nevada. In this action, which is for an infringement of a patent for an improvement in machines for amalgamating gold and silver, it is decided that juries, in an action at law for the infringement of a patent, are required to find the actual damage sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the unlawful acts of the defendant. Power is given to the court in such a case to enter judgment for any sum above the amount of the verdict, not exceeding three times the amount of the same, together with costs; but the jury are strictly limited in their finding to the actual damages which the plaintiff has sustained by the infringement. Reversed. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 52.—*West Wisconsin Railway Company vs. Board of Supervisors of Trempealeau County.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.—This was a claim of the railway company to exemption of certain lands granted to them by the State. It is held that a well-grounded doubt of the intention to exempt is fatal in such cases; prima facie, every presumption is against it. It is only where the terms of the exemption are too explicit to admit of fair construction that it can be supported. The same question substantially was decided in Tucker against Ferguson, 22 Wall., 527. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 50.—*Beaver vs. Taylor.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. In this case the point decided is, that where the entire charge of the court to the jury is excepted to, or a series of propositions contained in it is excepted to in gross, and any portion thus excepted to is sound, the exception cannot be sustained. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 63.—*John S. Shaw, Appellant, vs. The United States.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Joseph Casey, of counsel for the appellant, and by Assistant Attorney General Smith for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. Joseph Casey for the appellant.

No. 75.—*James Hendricks, Plaintiff in Error, vs. A. G. Lindsey, et al.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. I. Lawson, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

The Chief Justice made the following announcement to the Bar: "We shall meet on Monday of next week, as usual, to read opinions and hear motions. If counsel from abroad, coming here with the expectation that their causes would be reached before that time in the regular call of the docket, shall then be present and wish to be heard, we will continue in session to give them an opportunity for that purpose. As soon as all such cases are submitted, the court will be adjourned until Monday, Nov. 13, after which the rules requiring the argument of causes in their order upon the docket will be rigidly enforced."

Adjourned until to-morrow.

THE TRIAL OF BECKWITH FOR FORGERY.

The trial of Charles R. Beckwith, formerly confidential clerk and cashier to Benjamin T. Babbitt, the well-known soap manufacturer, on the specific charge of forging a receipt of John H. Poole & Co. for $608 05, on August 14, 1871, was resumed before Judge Sutherland, yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Bell having closed the case for the prosecution on Friday, the defense was opened yesterday. Mr. Frank J. Dupignac, who is associated with ex-Judge Fullerton for the prisoner, examined a number of Beckwith's intimate friends in order to prove the good character of the accused, and show that the alleged forged receipt was not in his handwriting. Charles H. Crary, insurance broker; Charles H. Robinson, insurance clerk; Giles W. Dart, hotel-keeper; Arthur F. Wilmarth, Vice President of the Home Insurance Company; Edward H. Betts, one of the Managers of the Manhattan Insurance Company; De Witt C. Ward, Henry W. Hart, and Gilmam Cudamore testified to the good character of the prisoner, and that from their knowledge of his handwriting the alleged forged document was not in his handwriting. The prisoner did not take the stand on his own behalf, and Judge Fullerton announced the close of the case for the defense. Assistant District Attorney Bell therefore offered to show, by transcripts of a like nature, recorded at other times, that the particular transaction mentioned in the indictment could not have been accidental. Judge Fullerton strenuously opposed the admission of such testimony, contending that its introduction after the prosecution had closed their case would be a reopening of the entire case, for which no precedent could be quoted, and the springing of a trap for which the defense was utterly unprepared. After a long discussion, Judge Sutherland decided to admit the testimony, under the protest of Judge Fullerton, who excepted to each and every question and declined to cross-examine the witnesses. Four persons who did business

sled, but we cannot make a precedent in view of the Court of Appeals' decisions for striking out general denials, whether specific or by ignorance. There must be common law evidence before a jury. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Matter, of Welsh.—There is no just distinction between this case and in re Phillips Co. N. Y. 16. That seems to have been a case of repairing a sidewalk. The walk as altered was a novelty not discussed, and it would not be seemly for any court inferring to that of last resort to draw a subtle distinction which would touch upon the spirit of the case cited. The assessment must be vacated.

Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion granted upon the payment of costs to date and $10 costs of opposing this motion, and the order should state that the court in allowing the amendment does not pass upon its sufficiency.

Mordant vs. Niles et al.—The provisions of 2 R. S., 333. Sec. 44-46, only apply to civil actions in County Justices' Courts. There is no similar provision in the District Court act, nor in the Revised Statute under the head of summary proceedings. On the contrary, in 3d Edit., 330, Sec. 33-34, we find the words, "at the time appointed in said summons." This being so, Niles, was regular, and equity has never exercised jurisdiction in these proceedings merely to open a default. Mordant had ample time to appear and defend, and there was no fraud in the conduct of the proceedings. Besides, Mordant does not come in with clean hands in view of the manner in which he got possession. The motion to continue the injunction is denied, and the temporary injunction dissolved with $10 costs.

Bainbridge vs. Berne.—Motion to vacate for irregularity denied. The detaunt may be opened upon payment, within five days, of trial fee and $10 costs of this motion, and the expenses of the plaintiff in coming from and returning to Baltimore to attend the trial, and stipulating, within a like period, to try the issue peremptorily on the second Monday of November; otherwise denied, with $10 costs.

West vs. Nickerson.—The default should be opened, without costs, and without any conditions as to the judgment standing as security. The default ought not to have been taken in view of the agreement. Mr. H. says he knows nothing of such an agreement, but he has not heard from his representative.

Morrison vs. Green.—The claim is not for the services but for the disbursements. It is not alleged that defendant requested these outlays, or that he promised to pay them, nor are they distinctly alleged to have been necessary. The services themselves consisted in part of statements made to individual members. This looks very like lobbying. Upon the whole, I am unable to say that the demurrer is absolutely frivolous, and I think it is entitled to an argument at Special Term. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

The Cambridge Valley National Bank vs. Mathewson.—I do not see why the order of July 19, so far as it places this cause on the short calendar, was made as against the maker, in view of the deliberate denial by Mr. Justice Donohue of the motion to place it on such calendar. But, as the order was made, I suppose the plaintiff should be deprived of the benefit thereof, merely because he was a little late in attending the circuit; but it is only fair that the plaintiff should be thought capable of putting it to be marked down, the defendant had dismissed the complaint. In that event the Court would have imposed as much costs as the defendant would have to pay to be let in when they defanited. The case may, therefore, be restored to the short calendar for the first Friday of November, on payment of $50 within five days.

Wyman vs. Hoffman.—I do not see upon what principle the defendant hoped to sustain this motion without even an allegation of insolvency. The defendant, though not charged with insolvency, swears that he is worth $75,000. The motion must be denied, with $10 costs.

Norsen vs. Duenkel et al.—No allegation of proof of Mrs. Currie's insolvency. Her affidavit was denied that she is worth $75,000. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Spaulding vs. Martin.—I do not think Mr. Cudlipp can sustain his position, but as he may desire to take the opinion of an appellate court I will not shut him out. The default may be opened on payment of trial fee and $10 costs of motion, but without prejudice to the judgment of foreclosure.

Shaw vs. Heyman.—Motion for a stay of proceedings denied without costs.

Grant vs. Cranston.—Upon the re-argument of this motion, ordered that the motion to vacate the judgment by confession be granted, unless an amended statement covering the facts set forth in the affidavits used upon the motion for a re-argument be filed within ten days, and unless Mr. Burrell is paid within a like period $10 costs of the first motion and $10 costs of this motion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Donohue.

Izguierdo vs. Gould, &c.—Allowance of $280.

Wines vs. The Mayor, &c.—I think the case is one in which, for the interest of all parties, the law should be settled by the General Term, and shall direct a verdict for the plaintiff, exceptions to be heard in the first instance at the General Term.

Colton vs. Morrissey, &c.—Allowance of $1,500.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Lawrence.

Blandy vs. Gould et al.—See memorandum.

By Judge Donohue.

The National Bank of Fairhaven vs. The Phœnix Warehousing Company.—Settled. See amendments.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Lawrence.

Poillon, Sur., &c., vs. Volkenning, &c.—Case and amendments settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Curtis.

Waring vs. Jackson.—Motion to vacate judgment, and execution issued thereon denied with costs.

Agnew vs. Keith.—Motion to vacate orders of publication, &c., in actions Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, denied with costs.

Same vs. Same.—Motions in actions Nos. 1 and 2, to overrule answer as frivolous, and for judgment, granted without costs.

Olinger et al. vs. De Wolf.—The prayer of the petition is so far granted as to restrain the defendant, Daniel T. Wolf, from prosecuting the suits therein mentioned until the further order of the court.

Donnelly vs. Bergen.—It is difficult to determine from the conflicting pleadings and affidavits on this motion what are the facts. Those can be more satisfactorily ascertained on the trial. The motion for a preliminary injunction is denied, with costs to the defendant to abide the event of the suit.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Mason vs. Decker.—Case and amendments left with the clerk at chambers.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Mulcahy vs. O'Keefe et al.—Motion to vacate judgment granted, with $10 costs.

New-York Life Insurance Co. vs Gay et al.—Decree signed in three suits.

In the matter of Cunningham.—Application denied for want of authority and power in the Court.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Fleiss vs. Johnson.—Jas. McNulty appointed Receiver.

Motions Dismissed.—O'Shea vs. Gumbrecht (two cases); Schwarzeschuld vs. Same.

Kent vs. Cook.—Justification dismissed.

Bergen vs. Baldwin.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Wuerneyer vs. Boshard.—Motion granted, unless within ten days plaintiff pays $10 costs.

Clarke vs. Stephenson.—Motion to open the default will be granted, without costs, upon condition that within ten days defendants give a bond with two sureties, to be approved by the Court, conditioned to pay any judgment that may be recovered herein—otherwise motion will be denied.

Motions Granted.—Bernstein vs. Barnes; Wickham vs. Horton; Wendel vs. Ward.

Orders Granted.—Ebel vs. Ahrens; Wise vs. Thornberry; Tappan vs. Baldwin; Kayne vs. Howe; Dufloq vs. Daly; Bozia vs. Stark; Burg vs. Jennings; Flanagan vs. Demarey; Chebowsky vs. Abraham; The Rumsey Lamp Company vs. Cameron.

Thompson vs. Hoeling.—Defendant committed for contempt.

Motions Granted.—Barnes vs. Woodruff; Derham vs. Crosby.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
99—Scott vs. Solomon.	284—Cushman vs. Thayer Mfg. Co.
144—Seelye vs. Sams.	
121—Stanley vs. Wood.	299—Morgan vs. Tweed, Jr.
148—Crump vs. Fay.	300—Grant vs. Tweed, Jr.
161—Shutters vs. Equitable L. Ins. Co.	301—Hiller vs. Rinquet.
182—Astor vs. Wing.	303—Good vs. Lake.
186—Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Chicago, vs. Carman.	304—Samuels vs. Remsen.
206—Wright vs. Drinkhe.	305—Broadway Savings Bank vs. Beebe,
230—Brainard vs. Van Alden fel. Co.	306—Bloome vs. Nusebaum.
178—Stanley vs. Wood.	307—Busse vs. Wood Bros & Co.
	308—Bulsse vs. Wood.
	309—Morrisey vs. Rosenfeld.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4725—Lowitski vs. Connor.	5056—Green vs. West.
4330—N. Y. Col. of Veterinary Surgeons vs. Nickel.	5071—Keaury vs. Milligan.
4557—Ebert vs. Kingetal.	5073—King vs. Hall.
4972—Kohlbacher vs. Solomon.	5074—Britton et al. vs. Ploch.
4903—King vs. Arch.	5075—Murray vs. Wood et al.
5057—Gillet et al. vs. Hoff.	5078—Jackson et al. vs. Hawkins.
5067—Connor vs. Fisher.	5079—Schutte vs. Henry.
5068—Drisoler, Jr., vs. Beckmann.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

The People vs. Henry P. Antes, grand larceny, (continued.)

All the other courts have adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Thomas Hindling, robbery.
William Kane and Patrick McGovern, robbery.
Mary Stewart and Alfred Smith, robbery.
James Clark, robbery.
Charles Fletcher, robbery.
John Langan, robbery.
Patrick Harrill, felonious assault and battery.
Mary Kiernan, burglary.
John Grant, burglary.
Dennis Connors and John Haggerty, rape.
John Conklin, rape.
Richard Williams, grand larceny.
James F. Hines, grand larceny.
William H. McKenna, grand larceny.
David Williams, grand larceny.
Lizzie Lewis, grand larceny.
John Nagle, grand larceny.
Johanna Loudion, grand larceny.
George Hill, grand larceny.
Patrick Doyle, grand larceny.
Augustus P. Garcia, grand larceny.
William Thomas, grand larceny.
George Green, grand larceny.
James Daly, grand larceny.
Charles Hervey, false pretenses.
Richard Williams, false pretenses.
John Lang, false pretenses.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000 La. Con.....s3.	60	400 Cen. of N. J.....	36½
5,000 St. P. G. S. F..	87	600 do.....	36⅜
5,000 Great W'n.2d.	68	25 do.....c.	36¼
2,000 T. & W. C. C..	52	200 do.....	36¾
5,000 T. & W. 2d.....	69	100 do.....	36⅜
6,000 H.&St.Jo.s3.	83⅝	400 do.....	36⅜
9,000 M.&St.P.73-10	99	100 do.....	36⅜
65 B'k of Com...b3.	108½	100 do.....	36¼
100 Del. & Hudson.s3.	71⅜	100 do.....	36¼
100 Western Union....	93	700 do.....	36⅜
300 do.....s3.	73⅝	800 St. Paul.....	25
300 do.....	73⅛	100 do.....c.	25
100 do.....s3.	73⅜	700 do.....	24⅞
200 do.....	73⅝	300 do.....	24⅞
715 do.....	73⅜	200 do.....	24⅞
2800 do.....	73½	200 do.....	24⅜
1600 do.....	73⅜	400 do.....	24¼
100 do.....	73⅜	200 do.....	24⅜
100 Pacific Mail.....	24¾	100 do.....	24⅝
900 Del., Lack. & W..	73¼	400 do.....	24½
200 Mich. Cen.b3.	91	100 do.....	24⅜
200 do.....	51	100 do.....c.	24⅜
100 do.....50⅞		200 do.....	24¾
200 do.....s3.	74⅜	300 do.....	24¾
100 do.....c.	74	300 St. Paul Prf.....	55¾
100 do.....s3.	74⅜	300 do.....	55½
100 do.....s3.	74½	200 do.....	55⅝
2700 do.....	62	300 do.....	74⅜
2200 do.....s3.	62½	500 do.....	74¾
2400 do.....s3.	62¼	100 do.....	75
100 do.....s3.	62⅜	100 do.....c.	74⅞
100 do.....	62⅜	100 do.....	74⅝
300 do.....s3.	61⅞	400 do.....	74¾
200 do.....	61¾	200 do.....	74¾
700 do.....s3.	62	100 do.....c.	74⅝
500 do.....s3.	61⅞	800 do.....	74⅝
500 do.....	62	100 do.....c.	75
600 do.....s3.	62⅛	100 do.....c.	75¼
400 do.....b3.	62	800 do.....	75
400 do.....	61⅞	100 N. J. S.....b.c.	1
1600 do.....	61¾	200 C., C. & I. C...b.c.	4

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,000 D. of C. 3-65s.	69	200 Lake Shore.....s3.	61¾
5,000 Han. & St. J. Con.....s3.	83⅝	300 do.....s3.	61⅜
5,000 T. & W. 1st, sd.	75	200 do.....	61¾
St. L. div....	72½	100 do.....b4.	61¾
3,000 Tol. & W. 2d..	69½	300 do.....	61⅞
3,000 do.....s3.	70	100 North-west. Pf....	81¼
3,000 T. & W. C. Con.	53	300 Cen. of N. J.....	37¼
3,000 W. U. T. R. 1900.	103¾	50 do.....	37
14,000 Gt. West. 2d..	68½	700 do.....	37⅜
2,000 O. Pac. & F....	91½	500 do.....s30.	36¼
90 Del. & Hudson.....	71	200 do.....	37¼
100 do.....s30.	70⅞	600 do.....	37⅜
100 do.....	72	100 St. Paul.....s3.	24⅝
100 do.....	71¾	100 Del., Lack. & W..	73¼
300 do.....	72	1000 do.....	73⅛
100 West. Union...b3.	73¼	100 do.....s3.	73⅝
400 do.....	73¼	100 do.....	73⅝
200 do.....c.	73¼	200 do.....	73⅝
200 Erie Railway.....	11⅜	200 do.....	73⅝
200 Mich. Central.s3.	50½	200 do.....	73⅝
900 do.....	50¾	100 do.....	73⅝
100 do.....s3.	50⅜	200 Tol. & Wab...b3.	7¾
200 do.....s10.	50¼	200 do.....	7⅝
100 do.....	50¼	100 do.....b3.	7⅝
100 Han. & St. Jo.....	15½	200 do.....	7½
200 do.....	15½		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$6,000 U. S. 6s C.'81. 110⅛	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65 N.....113
500 5-20 C. Call.bs. 109¾	
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N.....113	500 U.S.5-20C.'67.115⅝
3,000 U.S.5s10-40C. 115⅝	1,000 U. S. 5s, R.'81. 113⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 D. of C. 3-65s.	69⅛	200 Mich. Cen.....b.	50¾
1,000 M. & St. P. Con.....s3.	74	200 L. S. & M. S...b.c.	61¾
4,000 M. & St. P. C.	99	100 do.....s4.	61¾
S. F.....b.c.	86½	400 do.....s3.	61¾
1,000 N. W. C. C. G.	95¾	200 do.....	61¾
3,000 Erie 2d Con..	102⅞	200 H. & St. Jo..b.c.	62
4,000 H. & St. J. Fs, Conv.....	83¼	400 do.....	16
3,000 C. F. & M. 1st.	90	30 Ill. Cen.....b.	83¼
3,000 No. Mo. 1st...	98	100 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.b3	61⅜
3,000 Tol. P. & W. West. Div..	86½	200 C., C. & I. b.c.	41
6,000 C. Pac. G. bds.	110	200 Newjersey b.c. b3	136¼
6,000 E. of Mo. 1st..	95	200 Cen. of N. J. b.c.c.	37½
3,000 H. & St. J. 1st.	83	300 do.....	37⅜
10,000 C.So.1st.,c.on.	58½	600 do.....	37⅜
4,500 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....b.c.	103	2600 do.....	38
100 Del. & Hud.....b.c.	71¾	100 C., M. & St. P. b.c.	24⅞
34 do.....	85	400 do.....	25
5 U. S. Ex.....b.c.	60½	200 do.....	7½
20 Amer. Ex.....b.c.	60	100 do.....	7⅝
200 W. Un. T.....b.c.	73¼	400 do.....	7½
8 do.....	73	100 T. W. & W. Pf. b.c.	10
100 do.....c.	73¼	23 P. F. W. & C. gd. b.c.	102½
100 do.....	73¼	100 Mor. & Es.....b.c.	94½
600 do.....	73⅜	100 N. J. south..b.c.	1
900 do.....	73½	100 do.....b3.	1⅛
100 do.....c.	73½	200 Del., L. & W.b.c.	75⅜
100 do.....	73¼	1600 do.....	75⅜
700 do.....	73⅜	400 do.....	75⅜
300 do.....	73½	400 do.....	75¾
100 do.....s3.	73⅝	100 do.....	75⅝
86 N. Y. C. & H. b.c. s3.	104½	300 do.....	76⅞
100 Un. Pac.....b.c.	62	300 do.....	75⅜
70 do.....	62⅛	700 do.....	75⅝
200 Pacific Mail.....b.c.	24¾	300 do.....	75¾
400 do.....	24⅝	100 do.....	75⅞
1000 do.....s3.	24½	800 do.....	76
1000 do.....	24⅝	100 do.....	75¾
100 do.....s15.	24½	400 do.....	75⅝
100 do.....	24⅝	400 do.....	75¾
200 do.....s3.	24½	7 Chi. & Alt.....b.c.	100¼
1200 do.....	24⅝	100 Pac. of Mo.....b.c.	4⅛
200 Erie.....b.c.	11¼	100 C., B. & Q.....b.c.b3.	113⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$3,000 10-40 Coup....	115⅜	200 North-west.....s3.	33½
3,000 H. & St. Jo.s. Con.....	83¼	200 do.....	33⅜
1,000 M. & St. P. C. S. F.	80¼	500 N. W. Pf.....b60.	61
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83	105	200 Tol. & W.....	7¼
50 N. Y. C. & H.....	104⅜	200 do.....	7⅛
800 Western Union...	73½	600 St. Paul Pref.....	55⅞
100 do.....c.	73¼	100 do.....	56
400 do.....	73⅜	200 do.....	55⅞
800 do.....	73¼	900 do.....	55¾
800 do.....	73⅜	100 Mich. Cen.....	50⅝
1300 do.....s3.	73	500 do.....s3.	50½
1200 do.....	73	100 do.....	50⅜
1600 do.....	72⅞	1100 do.....	50¼
200 do.....b3.	72⅞	850 do.....	50
100 do.....	72⅝	400 do.....	49⅞
500 Pacific Mail.....s3.	24½	200 Del., Lack. & W..	75¼
1500 do.....	24⅜	200 do.....	75½
100 do.....s3.	24½	300 do.....	75¼
400 Erie.....	11¼	500 do.....	74¾
100 do.....	11⅜	20 do.....	75
400 Lake Shore.....b3.	61⅝	300 do.....	74⅝
400 do.....	61⅜	500 do.....	74¾
1800 do.....s3.	61½	200 do.....s3.	74⅝
1200 do.....	61½	100 do.....s3.	74½
100 do.....b3.	61¼	500 do.....	74⅜
1100 do.....	61⅜	200 do.....	74⅜
1500 do.....	61¼	300 do.....	74½
100 do.....b3.	61⅜	500 do.....s3.	74¼
600 do.....s3.	61⅜	100 Cent. of N. J.....	37⅜
600 do.....	61¼	600 do.....	37½
2000 do.....	61⅜	100 do.....s30.	36⅜
800 do.....s60.	61⅜	100 do.....	37¼
500 do.....b3.	61⅜	300 do.....	37
3000 do.....s3.	61	100 do.....b3.	37
500 do.....	61⅜	100 do.....	36¾
129 do.....	61	100 do.....s3.	36⅜

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83.....	32½	Han. & St. Jo. due' 87.	107
Alabama 5s, '86.....	33	N. Y. R. B. Loan...	102½
Alabama 8s, '86.....	33	N. Y. C. B. Loan...	102½
Alabama 8s, '88.....	33	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	18
Ark. 6s, Funded.....	31	N. C. 6s Apr. & Oct.	17¾
Ark. L. R. & P. C. 8s..	8	N. C. 6s, J. & J.	18
A. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	8	N. C. N. C. R. A. & O.	60
A. 7s, L. R. P. & N. O.	8	N. C. N. C. R. c. off. & J.	40
A. 7s, Miss. O. & R. Riv	8	N. C. N. C. R. c. o. A. & O.	41
A. 7s, Ark. Cen. R..	8	N. C. Fund. Act, '66.	8½
Connecticut 6s.....	110	N. C. Fund. Act, '68.	8½
Georgia 6s.....	92½	N. C. new bs., J. & J.	6
Georgia 7s, new issue..	93	N. C. new bs., A. & O.	6
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	100	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 1.	1
Georgia 7s, Gold bs.	105½	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 2.	1
Ill. coup. 6s, 1877...	103	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 3.	1
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879...	103	Ohio 6s, '81.....	107
Ill. War Loan.....	103	Ohio 6s, '86.....	112
Kentucky 6s.....	103	Rhode Island 6s.....	110
Louisiana 6s.....	41	South Carolina 6s...	33
La. 6s, new bonds...	41	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	33
La. 6s, n. Float'g-Dut.	41	S. C. 6s, A. & O.....	33
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	41	S. C. Fund. Act '66.	33
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	41	S. C. L. C. '89. J. & J.	33
La. 8s, Levee bonds.	41	S. C. N. F. bds.....	2
La. 8s, Levee bds. '75.	41	Tenn. 6s, new bds..	44¼
La. 6s, Consolidated.	59½	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n.s..	44¼
Mich. 6s, '78-'9.....	100	Virginia 6s, old.....	99
Mich. 6s, '83.....	105	Va. 6s, new bds..	29
Mich. 7s, '90.....	110	Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	29
Mo. 6s, due in '77...	102	Va. 6s, Con. bds.....	78
Mo. 6s, due in '78...	102¼	Va. 6s, ex in. coup...	67⅞
Fund. bds., due '94-'5.	107	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	6½
Han. & St. Jo. due '86.	107	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924...	68¾

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs.....	109	C., P. & A. old bds.	105
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs.....	100	C., P. & A. new bds.	105
Boston, H. & E. G'd 1st	17	Kal. & W. P'n. 1st...	80
Bur., C. R. & M. 1st 7s.	35	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	107
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st...	39	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902..	105¼
Ches. & Ohio Ex. Coup.	28	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...	105
Chicago & Alton 1st.	117	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....	105½
Joliet & Chicago 1st	110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	102¾
Ls. & Mo. 1st guar..	80	N. Y. C. 6s, Subs'n..	102¾
St. L. J'k'e & Chic., 1st	103	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, coup.	119½
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st..	116½	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85.	112
Chic., R. I. & P. 1st 7s.	110½	Har. 1st 7s, Conp....	118½
C. R. I. & P. S. F. 1 6s' 95	10½	Har. 1st 7s, Reg.....	110
Cen. Rol. N. J. 1st mor.	109½	North Missouri 1st..	97⅞
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, C.	87½	O. & M. Con. S. F....	93
C. R. of N. J. 1st, Conv.	88	O. & M. Consol.....	92
L. & W. B. G'd.....	65	O. & M. 2d Consol...	58
Am. D'k'e & Im. Bas..	76½	Ceh. Pac. Gold bds..	109¾
M. & S. P. 2d, 7 3-10 P. D.	98¾	Cen. Pac. Land G...	94¾
M. & St. P. 1st. L. & C. D.	103¾	Western Pacific bds.	102⅝
M. & St. Paul 1st, M. D.	107	Un. Pac. 1st bds.....	105⅞
M. & St. P. 2d.....	91¾	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s...	103⅝
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	109	Un. Pac. S. F.....	91½
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	104½	A. & P. Land Grant	10
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.....	104¾	S. Pac. R. bds. of Mo..	70¼
Chic. & N. W. 1st..	106⅝	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st....	94¾
C. & N. W. C. G. R.	95½	P. Ft. W. & Chic. 1st..	119¾
Galena & Chicago Exint	108	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d..	114
Peninsula 1st Conv.	103	P., Fr. W. & Chi. 3d..	94
Chicago & Mil. 1st..	106	C. & P. C. S. F.....	111½
Winona & St. Peters 2d	73	C. & P. 4th S. F....	105¾
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	110½	Col., Chic. & I. 1st..	41¾
C. C. C. & Ind. Con. bs.	100	St. L. & I. M. 1st...	100
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	101	A. & T. H. 1st.....	110
Mor. & Es. 1st. Con. G.	101	A. & T. H. 2d, Inc..	73
Rens. & Sar. 1st C.	104	T., P. & W., R. D...	88
Erie 2d 7s, '79.....	102½	T. P. & W. Chicago..	66
Erie 3d 7s, '83.....	100½	T. P. & W. 1st. Ex....	100
Erie 4th 7s, '80.....	98	T. & W. 1st. St. L. div.	74
Erie 5th 7s, '88.....	100	T. & W. 2d.....	69½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st. '77.	91½	T. & W. Equip. bds.	10
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, conv.	83⅛	T. & W. Cons. Conv.	51
Ce'r Falls & Minn. 1st.	88	Gt. West. 1st, '88...	96½
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st...	20	Gt. West. 2d, '93....	68½
Mich. So. 7 p. ct. 2d.	104¾	Q. & P. 1st, '90.....	59
Clev. & Tol. S. F....	109	West. Un., 1900, C.	104¼
Clev. & Tol. n. bds.	105	West. Un., 1900, R.	103⅜

And the following for City bank shares:

America.....	136	Importers' & Trad's.	185
Corn Exchange.....	125	Manufacrs' & Mers'.	35
First National.....	200	Mercantile.....	102
Fourth National.....	89⅝	Merchants'.....	115
Fifth Avenue.....	212	New York.....	117½
German American..	68	Peoples'.....	130
Gold Exchange.....	112	Republic.....	72
Hanover.....	85	St. Nicholas.....	100

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 30.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New.....	113	114
United Railroads of New-Jersey.....	137	138
Pennsylvania Railroad.....	49¼	about.
Reading Railroad.....	23½	23⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad.....	49½	49¾
Catawissa Railroad Preferred.....	38	40
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.....	14⅜	15
Schuylkill Navigation Preferred.....	10½	10⅜
Northern Central Railroad.....	28	29½
Lehigh Navigation.....	30¾	31
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad....	9	9¼
Hestonville Railway.....	25⅜	25¾
Central Transportation.....	40	4.....

Messrs. Chase & Atkins, bankers, No. 18 Broad street, will pay the interest coupons of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, due Nov. 1.

The Bank of New-York National Banking Association will pay the coupons on the bonds of the People's Gas-light and Coke Company, of Chicago, due Nov. 1.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Consolidated Virginia..	53¼	Crown Point.....	11
California.....	58	Yellow Jacket.....	23
Segregated Belcher....	70	Alpha.....	45¾
Ophir.....	51	Belcher.....	17¾
Choller.....	78	Confidence.....	15¾
Savage.....	22½	Exchequer.....	15½
Consolidated Imperial.	3¾	Overman.....	8¾
Mexican.....	28¼	Justice.....	24
Gould and Curry.....	15¾	Caledonia.....	10½
Best and Belcher.....	48¼	Imperial.....	2¼
Hale and Norcross.....	37	Northern Belle.....	28½
Bullion.....	37	Raymond and Ely.....	5
Julia.....	7¼	Silver Hill.....	9½
Kentuck.....	13½	Union.....	12¾
Kossuth.....	2½		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 30, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

American gold.....	109⅜	Resin, bbls.....	2,578
United States 4½s, 1891, coup.....	111⅜	Oil-cake, pks.....	3,227
United States 5s, 1881, coup.....	114½	Pork, pks.....	998
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup.....	115⅞	Beef, pks.....	356
Bills on London.....@4 81¾@4 82		Cut-meats, pks.....	1,245
New-York Central.....	104⅜	Lard, pks.....	1,119
Hook Island.....	102	Lard, pkls.....	1,387
Pacific Mail.....	24⅞	Lard, kegs.....	371
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	25¼	Stearine, pks.....	110
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.....	55	Butter, pks.....	4,216
Lake Shore.....	61¾	Cheese, pks.....	3,228
Chicago and North-western.....	37⅞	Tallow, pks.....	220
Chicago and North-western Pref....	60⅞	Lard-oil, bbls.....	2
Western Union.....	73¾	Whisky, bbls.....	90
Union Pacific.....	62	Rice, pks.....	369
Delaware, Lack. and Western.....	74	Rice, pkls.....	368
New-Jersey Central.....	36⅜	Rice Chaff, bags.....	143
Delaware and Hudson Canal.....	71½	Molasses, hhds.....	223
Morris and Essex.....	94¼	Starch, bxs.....	2,686
Panama.....	125	Hops, bales.....	140
Erie.....	11⅛	Sumac, bags.....	140
Ohio and Mississippi.....	11¾	Tea, half-chest.....	1
Harlem.....	138	Tobacco, hhds.....	324
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	15½	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	959
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref.....	29	Whisky, bbls.....	760
Michigan Central.....	50¾	Wool, bales.....	186
Illinois Central.....	83		

The extreme range of prices in stocks to-day and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central.....	104¾	104⅛	336
Erie.....	11⅜	11⅛	3,100
Lake Shore.....	62¼	61	37,829
Wabash.....	7⅞	7	7,725
Wabash Preferred.....	10	10	100
North-western.....	38¾	38½	700
North-western Preferred.....	61½	61	1,100
Rock Island.....	102	102	100
Fort Wayne.....	102½	102½	125
Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	25	24¼	6,200
Mil. and St. Paul Pref.....	56	55¼	10,640
Pittsburg.....	90	90	172
Delaware, Lack. and West..	76	73¾

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCOTHIA....WED., Nov. 1 | BOTHNIA....WED., Nov. 15
ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 8 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Nov. 22

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $140, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCYTHIA

Embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, 1876.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Route, recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 5:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 5:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $23.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown),

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 48 North River as follows.

NEVADA.....Oct. 31, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....Nov. 7, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....Nov. 28, at 2:30 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26 intermediate, $45; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

SEMI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....Nov. 1
CLARIBEL.....About Nov. 20

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ANDES.....Nov. 4
ALPS.....Nov. 20

Superior transient passage accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:

LABRADOR, Captain....Saturday, Nov. 4, 5 P. M.
ST. GERMAIN, Recitoux....Saturday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD, including wine), first cabin, $110 to $150, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $75; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28 with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 2
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Nov. 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Nov. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov 30

and every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $120, and $130. Second cabin, return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets as low as by any first class line. Apply at 52 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Ethiopia....Nov. 4 | Bolivia....Nov. 18 7 A.M.
Victoria....Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Alsatian....Nov. 25, noon

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $63 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Elysia, Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Utopia, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
Anglia, Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Australia, Dec. 6, noon.

Cabins, $65 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.

FOR LONDON.

GREECE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 4, 7 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain.....Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Egypt.....Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
England.....Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Helvetia.....Nov. 25, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $75, $80, and $90, currency. Return tickets, $100, $110, or $120, currency. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates.

Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP LINE

Between Philadelphia, Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, Thursdays: Philadelphia, Wednesdays from Liverpool.

Steamers to sail from Philadelphia as follows:

*Lord Clive.....Oct. 26 | *City of New-York.Nov. 16
Ohio.....Nov. 2 | Indiana.....Nov. 23
Pennsylvania.....Nov. 9 | Illinois.....Nov. 30

Price of passage in currency:

Cabin, $75 to $100. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $28.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, Philada.
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

WESER.....Sat., Nov. 4 | ODER.....Sat., Nov. 18
RHEIN.....Sat., Nov. 11 | HERMANN.....Sat., Nov. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin or New-York steerage.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, TUESDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
No. 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Nov. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
No. 409 Broadway.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c., sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, Oct. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Wednesday, Nov. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, &c.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Nov. 8

For freight or passage apply at
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or J. BULLAY, Superintendent,
No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier 42, N. R., Del. Canal st.

NEW-YORK HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Canal st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, Nov. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Nov. 8
CITY OF HAVANA.....Wednesday, Nov. 15

FOR VERA CRUZ AND MEXICO.—NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, Nov. 4

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 12 and Dec. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 38 North River, as follows:

COLOMBO.....Nov. 11 | RHINDOO.....Dec. 9
OTHELLO.....Nov. 25 | NAVARINO.....Dec. 23

First cabin, $70 currency; second cabin, $45; steerage, $30 currency. Offices, 29 Broadway, New-York. Through tickets issued to continental and inland points. Apply for inland tickets to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 58 South st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1
CUBA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 11

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. CHARLLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CLYDE.....TUESDAY.....Oct. 31
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 4

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 4, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 6 A. M.

From Pier 15 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $23. Currency Drafts issued in lowest amounts. Steerage, $23.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms, amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG, GELLERT.....Nov. 6 | SUEVIA.....Nov. 16
POMMERANIA.....Nov. 9 | BLESSING.....Nov. 23

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BROS.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

FOR ALLENTOWN LINE.—Ferry stations in New-York, foot of Liberty st., and foot of Clarkson st., up town. Freight station, foot of Liberty st.

Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:

5:40 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carbondale, &c.; connects at Bound Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

8:45 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Manch Chunk, Tamaqua Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Williamsport, &c.

*1:00 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, and Manch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

*4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M.—For Bound Brook.

*5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg and the West.

*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

Boats leave foot of Clarkson st., up-town, at 6:35, 7:35, 8:35, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:05, 11:50 P. M.

Connection is made to Clarkson Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *

For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.

ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, AND SQUAN.

Time-table of Oct. 2, 1876: Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M.

From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

Stages to and from Keyport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

For Trenton, Philadelphia and the Centennial. Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1876, trains

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 6:45, 7:45, 9:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, 6:30 P. M.

Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 4:20, 6:20 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9th and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30 3:20, 5:20, 6:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:15, 9: 5 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:50, 6:10 P. M.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 and 9:15 A. M trains from New-York and to trains leaving Centennial Grounds at 4:5) and 6:10 P. M.

All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.

Leave Trenton for New-York at 5:45, 8:15, 10:20 A. M., 2:10, 3:45, 5:45, 7:20 P. M.

Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.

CENTENNIAL PASSENGERS delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.

H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 9:30 and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the south, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 2:30, and 9 P. M.

Sunday 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30 2:40, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Accommodation, 4:30 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.

For Centennial Depot at 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, and 4 P. M. On Sunday 8 A. M. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 7:15, 8:15, 10:50 A. M., 1, 1:15, 3, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6, 6:50, and 7:05 P. M. On Sunday 7:20 A. M. and 7 P. M.

For trains to New-York, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 3:20 and 10:30 A. M. and 3:10 P. M. Mail, 11:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 9:30, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05 1:20, 6:30, 8:40, 10:10, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 3:50, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 7:45, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket offices—No. 838 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st. Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 18, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., North-ru and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M. Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy (trains as per local Time Table.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16 1876.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Manch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Manch. Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Chicago and Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains from Twenty-third street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD,

After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 4:30, and 5:15 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., 9 P. M. on Sundays); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., 12 M. on Sundays.

See time-tables at depot for local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. d. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M., Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL ST., corner of Laight st. Open daily, 10 to 3, and Monday evenings, 5 to 7.

ASSETS OVER TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS.

SURPLUS OVER ONE MILLION, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

N. J. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. FLOYD JONES, Secretary

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14TH ST.—Interest commencing from the first of each month. Assets, $3,610,987 91. Surplus, $481,647 50. RICHARD H. BULL, Jr., C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary. President.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS

No. 16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N E. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.

The holders of the secured indebtedness of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company are requested to deposit the several securities either with The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, in the City of New-York, Messrs. C. H. Lamonson & Co., in the City of London, Messrs. Lamberd, Odier & Co., in the City of Geneva, The Frankfurter Bankverein, Frankfort, or the Bank of Mobile, in the City of Mobile, under, and in pursuance of, a plan for the re-adjustment of, and for the mutual protection of all parties interested in said securities.

WM. H. HAYS, Chairman.
WM. T. PEARSON,
H. HASKINS DU PUY,
Committee of Re-organization.

Copies of the above agreement may be obtained at the office of the Committee, No. 11 Pine st., New-York City.

We, the undersigned, subscribers to the plan proposed for the re-adjustment of the securities of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, recommend that all holders of the above named securities unite in the said scheme for the protection of the interests of all concerned.

F. D. TAPPAN,
President of the Gallatin National Bank.
ISAAC SHERMAN, New-York.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., New-York.
JAMES FISHER, New-York.
H. B. PLANT,
President of the Southern Express Com'y.
DAVID DALEY, Rome, N. Y.

Detroit, Monroe and Toledo R. R. Co.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

DUE 1906. Interest Seven Per Cent., due February and August. Total issue, $924,000 on 62 miles of road, WITH NO OTHER DEBT OF ANY DESCRIPTION.

PRINCIPAL and INTEREST GUARANTEED by the LAKE SHORE and MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

CHASE & ATKINS, Bankers,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, N. Y.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

IS PREPARED TO ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT

TO TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the world.

HUGH ALLAN,
CHAS. F. SMITHERS, } Agents.

NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

JERSEY CITY

SEVEN PER CENT. WATER BONDS,

DUE 1906, REGISTERED,

JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

DUE 1886,

COUPON OR REGISTERED.

For sale by

C. ZABRISKIE, No. 47 Montgomery st.,
JERSEY CITY.

Policy Holders in the
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

can learn some interesting and confidential information, important to them, concerning that company by sending their names, address, number of policies, and amounts of insurance to INVESTIGATOR, Look Box No. 4 475 New-York City Post Office.

HOLDERS OF THE WESTERN EXTENSION bonds or the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company are notified that their bonds must be deposited with GEORGE W. FARLEE, Secretary, at No. 25 Nassau st., New York City, on or before Nov. 1, 1876, in order to get the benefit of the purchase at foreclosure sale.

GEORGE OPDYKE,
HENRY WHELEN,
WM. H. GUION, } Committee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1876.

OFFICES OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY.
No. 111 BROADWAY, Oct. 27, 1876.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of this company until the 10th day of November proximo, inclusive, for the purchase of its first mortgage sinking fund bonds or cancellation, for which purpose ($10,000) ten thousand dollars have been deposited with the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, Trustees. S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE NO. 52 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1876.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Nov. 4 at 2 P. M., and reopened on 16.

THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

CAPITAL WANTED—$7,500—FOR THREE or more years, at 12 per cent. interest; amply secured; payable monthly; in an established business. Address DIAMOND, Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1876.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 6th day of November next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned, as Trustees and Receivers of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, will pay, on behalf of said railway company, on presentation at the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 48 Wall st., New-York City, the coupons due Aug. 1, 1876, on the seven per cent. first mortgage and six per cent. income bonds of that road, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1876.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. BOSDICK,
Trustees and Receivers of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD.)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-THIRD (3⅓) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past four months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., New-York, on the 10th day of November. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th, both inclusive.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per Cent., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1.

The transfer books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d November.

S. WILLSON, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of November next.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING Oct. 25, 1876.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1876, ON the War Bounty Loan Bonds issued by the state of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York.

WM. B. McBRIDE, State Treasurer.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company, will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of November next.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
CORNER LOWERY AND BROOME ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after the 1st day of November next.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS,
No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, due Nov. 1, will be paid at this office.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of November next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1876, on the bonds of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, of Chicago, will be paid at the Bank of New-York, N. B. A.

A. M. BILLINGS, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER.—NEW TREATISE; HOW CURED WITHout knife or poisonous minerals. Dr. STODDARD, No. 8 West 14th st., New-York.

PEW TO LET.—DR. ORMISTON'S CHURCH, CORner of 5th av. and 29th st., No. 54 middle aisle, fifth from pulpit. Address Post Office Box No. 5,434.

THE TOLL GATE.—PRIZE PICTURE FREE!—An ingenious game! fifty objects to find. Address with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

NO. 597 5TH AV.,

Near Windsor Hotel.

Elegantly-furnished rooms, on second and third floors; private table. Also desk; room on fourth floor front, for two gentlemen; references.

PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR WINDSOR Hotel select location, desires a few choice families or single gentlemen; excellent table. Address WHITEHEAD, Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A SMALL FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS can accommodate six persons (no others) with handsome rooms and good table at reasonable rates; homes and location first-class; reference; No. 223 West 34th st.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.

Large, handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor to let, with first-class board; one room on fourth floor; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, single, double, or en suite, and elegant general parlor. No. 13 West 29th st., second door from Gilsey House.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, with both closets, &c.; private table only; also rooms on third, for gent emen, without board; references.

NO. 43 WEST 28TH ST.—SEVERAL LARGE, handsome rooms to let, with or without board, in newly-furnished, first-class house; references exchanged.

MRS. J. B. REID.

No. 17 East 31st st., Madison and 5th avs., offers a delightful suite, second floor, with private table; highest reference.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE—BACK PARLOR AND extension handsomely furnished; running water; plenty of closet room; with or without board. No. 43 East 18th st., near Clarendon Hotel.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116, EAST.—Front parlor and bedroom on second floor, with board; also room on upper floor for gentlemen; reference.

CHOICE SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, large bedroom adjoining, or commodious hall-room, with good board; central; close to Broadway, West. No. 38 East 12th st. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two fine large rooms, connecting; hot and cold water; also single room; also room for single gentlemen; table strictly first class; references.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—To let from Nov. 1, possibly

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THREE HEAVY BURGLARIES.

A NASSAU STREET STORE SAFE ROBBED OF $25,000 WORTH OF JEWELRY—A BROADWAY FANCY-GOODS DEALER LOSES NEARLY $10,000 WORTH OF GOODS—NO CLUE TO THE BURGLARS OBTAINED.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when Mr. Abraham Stein, the senior member of the firm of Stein Brothers, jewelry dealers, attempted to unlock the door of the store, which is on the second floor of No. 66 Nassau street, he was startled to find that the key would not turn in the lock. On trying the knob he found that the door was unfastened. Mr. Stein entered the store and found everything in a state of confusion. The books and papers were scattered about the floor, and on glancing at the safe, which stands against the north wall of the office, he was horrified to find it open and empty. Mr. Stein immediately notified Capt. Petty, and an investigation was made, which resulted in the discovery that almost the entire stock of Messrs. Stein & Bro. had been carried off. It was evident that the burglars had been locked in the premises when they were closed for the night, and during Sunday had entered the store of Messrs. Stein & Bro. by unlocking the door with a duplicate key, the door being secured only with an ordinary lock. They then forced open the safe, which was an old one, and not very secure, and emptied it. The goods taken consisted of 156 gold and silver watches, 350 gold and enameled lockets, 3 sets of diamond earrings, 11 diamond rings, consisting of solitaires, three stones, clusters, and one with an emerald centre, one solitaire diamond ring weighing four and one-half carats; 1 diamond set, (pin and earrings;) 5 sets of diamond studs, 3 diamond collar-buttons, 6 diamond breastpins, (solitaires;) 200 gold sealrings, consisting of amethysts, cameos, &c.; 600 scale rings, 200 pairs of gold sleeve-buttons, 150 sets of gold studs, and 50 sets of gold jewelry, and about four thousand pennyweights of gold waistcoat, opera, guard, and neck chains. The value of the property is over $25,000. Among the articles stolen was a diamond cross valued at $500, and nearly three hundred gold chains. It is supposed that the burglars belong to the same gang that robbed Horton's jewelry store in Fulton street about a month ago. Inspector Thorne and Detective Elder visited the scene of the robbery yesterday afternoon, and every effort will be made to arrest the guilty parties. The tools left in the store by the burglars, consisting of two sectional "jimmies," a sledge, a common jimmy, a brace and bit, and several other articles, are at the New Street Police Station.

Another large haul of burglars was made on Sunday night at the store of Abraham Besthoff, No. 903 Broadway. Mr. Besthoff is an extensive dealer in fancy goods, jewelry, and fine leather articles, dealing chiefly in imported goods. His store is situated on the northwest corner of Broadway and Twentieth street. The store has a frontage of twenty-five feet on Broadway and sixty feet on Twentieth street. The front doors are fastened by an ordinary case lock, and also a patent Yale lock. A wire screen running along the front of the store further protects the doors. This screen is fastened by a heavy iron, secured by a Romer padlock and also a patent Yale padlock. On the Twentieth street front there are two windows, which are secured by stout iron bars. The door on the Twentieth street side is secured by an ordinary case lock, a wooden beam, and an iron bar. The upper portion of this door is of glass, covered by wooden shutters, which are pierced with holes. Eight gaslights burn in the store all night, and from Broadway an uninterrupted view of the interior of the store can be obtained. About four years ago an attempt was made by burglars to rob the store by entering the basement and boring holes through the floor into the store, but this proved unsuccessful. This basement is now occupied as a restaurant. As a further precaution against thieves, Mr. Besthoff permitted an Italian fruit-vender to place a stand on the corner on the condition that he would watch the premises, and has employed as a watchman Michael Kenner, of No. 316 East Twenty-seventh street. Mr. Besthoff was the last to leave the store on Saturday, and left everything secure and in good order. The watchman was on duty on Saturday night, and left at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, when everything was secure and in good order. The Italian fruit-vender stood in front of the store the entire day and left at dusk, and during all this time did not notice anything wrong about the place. Shortly before 10 o'clock, Kenner, the watchman, in going his rounds, noticed that the side door of the store was open. He at once sent for Mr. Besthoff, who, on entering the store, found everything in confusion. The burglars had taken one of the large muslin showcase covers in which to pack their booty, and thirteen Russia leather traveling bags which were missing had also been used for the same purpose. A careful examination of the stock showed that the following property had been carried off:

24 silk umbrellas, with gold, silver, and ivory handles	$1,222
10 gold-mounted canes	300
13 Russia-leather bags	156
16 fine opera glasses	782
50 dozen English pocket-knives	1,200
50 Russia leather companions	150
6 Chatelaine watches	900
Jewelry, fancy goods, amounting in value to	5,300
Total value	$9,210

Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was notified, and made a thorough investigation, from which he came to the conclusion that the place had been entered by means of false keys. There were no marks of violence about the doors or windows, and no noise was heard about the place. Mr. Besthoff says that there was no possibility of there being a "screw-away" in the store when he left on Saturday night, as he examined the premises thoroughly before he left. The burglars evidently entered by the front door, and a confederate probably locked the door and the bar across the wire screen after them, and they made their exit by the side door. How they could have carried off so much property without attracting the attention of the Police or passers by is a mystery.

During Sunday night the store of A. & W. W. Stumway, No. 471 Broadway, was entered by burglars by means of false keys, and robbed of goods valued at $560. No clue to the thieves has been obtained.

OUTRAGE ON A RESPECTABLE CITIZEN.

Mr. S. Peck, a respectable merchant doing business at No. 595 Broadway, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at the Washington Place Police Court, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain from a guest of the Coleman House. On being brought before the Judge he expressed great indignation at the proceedings. His Honor asked him the cause of the arrest, and he related the following facts: Yesterday at about 9 o'clock, having some business to transact with Stern Brothers on Sixth avenue, he jumped on a Broadway car and proceeded up town as far as Twenty-third street, where he got off and walked through Twenty-third street to Sixth avenue and transacted his business with Stern Brothers. On leaving the store he got on the front platform of a Sixth avenue car. He asked a gentleman standing on the platform to oblige him with a light for his cigar, when Detective McGoldric, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and another man jumped on the car, and, without a word of explanation, arrested him. He demanded to know by what authority he was arrested, but no explanation was given him until he arrived at the Thirtieth Street Police Station. There the man who had accompanied the detective charged him with the theft of a gold watch, chain, and locket, the property of a guest of the Coleman House, valued at $500. Mr. Peck denied all knowledge of the occurrence, and loudly protested his innocence. Several gentlemen came to the court and made affidavit to his good standing and respectability. It seems several robberies have been committed at the Coleman House, and the proprietor has been unable to detect the thieves. On Tuesday night a man occupied a room over night, and in the morning paid his bill and departed. Soon afterward Mr. Lizardi, who had a room adjoining the one occupied by the gentleman who had gone, reported the loss of a gold watch, chain, and locket, valued at $500, and suspicion at once fell on the departed guest. He was followed by Detective McGoldrio and the night clerk, Samuel McMichael, who missed him in the crowd, and were looking for him when they saw Mr. Peck get on a car, and they arrested him as he bore some resemblance to the man for whom they were looking. Justice Kasmire honorably discharged Mr. Peck, and expressed his disgust that such an outrage should be perpetrated on a respectable citizen without the slightest cause. Mr. Peck will at once commence proceedings against Sergeant Keating, Detective McGoldric, and Mr. S. McMichael, the night clerk of the Coleman House.

A DESPERATE CONVICT.

Patrick Burns, a notorious thief and burglar, was sentenced in the Essex County Court of Sessions at Newark, last Saturday, to seven years' imprisonment for breaking into Somers & Co.'s hat factory and stealing $3,000 worth of goods. Yesterday morning Burns was required to attend court as a witness in behalf of Oschward and Ryan, the burglars who are on trial for the murder of Officer Brock. He was closely guarded by officers and removed in the "Black Maria." Before leaving the jail, however, a loaded revolver was taken from one of his pockets. After his arrival at the court-house it was observed that he fingered his handcuffs as though he had a key with which to open them. The officers undertook to search him, but he resisted desperately, and catching Officer Smith's finger in his mouth, bit it severely. He also bit him on the forehead. The officers finally overpowered him, but found nothing upon him. He declared that it was his intention, if he had not been disarmed, to kill Officer Smith, and that he would yet accomplish his purpose. Judge Titsworth directed that in future all prisoners brought from the jail to the court-house be searched before leaving the jail.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS TO MEET AGAIN TO-DAY AND REPORT THIS EVENING.

The Republican County Convention will again assemble at Republican Hall, this evening, to finish its work. The Committee on Nominations appointed at the last meeting has been busily at work since its adjournment. Views in regard to the proper policy to be pursued have been interchanged, and the names of a number of candidates for the various offices to be filled have been received, and their fitness and availability carefully considered. Nothing definite, however, will be decided until this afternoon, when the committee will again meet and conclude their labors preparatory to the meeting of the convention this evening.

HOME POLITICAL WORK.

"E. W. B." cannot vote if he changes his residence.

The Seventh District Republican Congressional Convention met at Concordia Hall, Avenue A, last evening, and adjourned until this evening at 9:30 o'clock.

The Republicans of Roslyn, Long Island, will hold a mass-meeting to-morrow evening, when addresses will be made by Hon. George William Curtis, John M. Crane, Mr. Milliken, and others.

The German Republican Campaign Club of the First Assembly District met at No. 321 Greenwich street last night. The meeting was well attended, and several speakers addressed the association.

A grand mass-meeting of the colored Republicans will be held at Phenix Hall, No. 16 Court street, Brooklyn, this evening, at 8 o'clock, in connection with a grand parade of the colored Boys in Blue of Kings County.

The Republican General Committee of Richmond County met yesterday afternoon at Diederich's Hotel, Clifton, Staten Island, and appointed Thursday night as the time for the last grand parade of the campaign. Distinguished speakers will be present.

A deputation of colored citizens of the Fifth Assembly District called upon Controller Green yesterday, and presented him with a series of resolutions indorsing his nomination for Mayor. Mr. Green thanked the deputation for their indorsement, after which they withdrew.

At a meeting of the independent voters of the Sixteenth Assembly District, held Sunday evening, at No 420 East Twentieth street, resolutions were passed indorsing the Republican National and State tickets, and asking all independents of the district to join the association.

A grand ratification meeting, under the auspices of the Twenty-third Ward Colored Men's Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club, will be held at the corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth street and Third avenue, on Thursday evening. It is expected that eminent speakers will be present.

Commissioner Brigham, of the Jersey City Police Board, having accepted the Republican nomination for the Assembly, will probably notify the Police Board at their meeting to-morrow of his resignation from that board. It is said that Gov. Bedle will appoint ex-Chief of Police Fowler to fill the vacancy.

A meeting of the Eighth Senatorial District Boys in Blue will be held on next Saturday evening at Terrace Garden, to ratify the Republican national, State, and county tickets. Prominent speakers will be present, and due notice of the programme for the evening will be given in the advertising columns of THE TIMES.

BROOKLYN CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Tunis G. Bergen declined the Republican nomination in the Fourth Assembly District last week. He was renominated last night, and accepted.

Col. Stevenson, who has accepted the nomination for Assembly from the Republicans of the Fifth District, is one of the most popular young men in the party. His election is assured.

There is not a sufficient number of polling places in many of the wards. In the Ninth District of the Seventh Ward, if every man registered votes, it will only allow three-fourths of a minute for each vote.

Hon. James G. Blaine will discuss the issues of the campaign in the Rink on Clermont avenue, next Friday evening. Mr. Blaine will also review the Brooklyn Boys in Blue, who will march past the Rink under command of General E. B. Fowler.

The gentlemen who composed the reform element in the McLaughlin General Committee, and who retired from that organization in disgust last week, are about to call an indignation meeting at the Academy of Music to denounce the Boss and the Ring.

Richard Marvin, the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Second District, is one of the most effective workers for the whole ticket to be found in the Republican ranks. He should secure the vote of every Republican and Independent Democrat in his district.

Gen. Thomas Dakin, late of the American Rifle Team, who has been "spoken of" for almost every place on the Democratic county and city tickets, was last evening named by the Ring to run against Hon. S. B. Chittenden in the Third Congressional District. Ex-Mayor Hunter refused the nomination.

The Morgan Wigwam, corner of Classon and Putnam avenues, was the scene of a grand Republican rally last evening, held under the auspices of the Seventh Ward Young Men's Republican Association. Among the speakers were Gen. E. L. Townsend, Hon. Ripley Ropes, Corp. Tanner, and Hon. Eugene D. Berri.

Like Alderman Rowley, Alderman Ray, of the Thirteenth Ward, has provoked the hostility of the Ring. The Ring nominee in the ward is Rodney C. Thursby, a member of the old Excise Board of infamous memory. Thursby will have the support of every man who can be influenced by the Kingsley-McLaughlin Ring. The honest men of the ward should support Mr. Ray.

Alderman Rowley is making an energetic canvass in the Seventh Ward. He has earned the bitter enmity of the Ring by his course in the Board of Aldermen, and no effort will be spared by the public plunderers to defeat him. Every Republican, and not only every Republican, but every Democrat who has the interests of good government at heart, should work for him from now until sundown on election day.

A grand mass meeting took place last evening at Republican Head-quarters under the auspices of the Fourth and First Ward Republican Associations. The attendance was very large. Addresses were made by Hon. Ripley Ropes, James F. Manning, of Worcester, Mass., Col. Charles C. Trowbridge, the Republican Candidate for State Prison Inspector, and others. A mass meeting of colored citizens, to be addressed by Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, William E. Brown and others, will be held in the same place this evening.

TAMMANY DELEGATIONS DIVIDED.

The Seventh District Tammany Aldermanic Convention met last night at Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street, but failed to agree on nominating candidates for Aldermen. The delegates from the Eleventh and Fifteenth Assembly Districts were in favor of William Sauer and William Salmon, and the Eighteenth and Sixteenth Districts put forward Hugh F. Farrell and George Kelly. As no compromise could be effected, the Eleventh and Fifteenth Assembly Delegations withdrew from the Convention with the express intention to place in nomination Salmon and Sauer, and the Sixteenth and Twenty-first Districts remained in the hall and nominated Kelly and Farrell.

A PROMINENT DEMOCRAT FOR HAYES AND WHEELER.

A Republican mass-meeting was held at the Opera-house in Newark, N. J., last evening, and addresses were made by prominent gentlemen who have hitherto acted with the Democratic Party The platform was crowded with well-known residents, and all the available space in the hall was taken. npAddresses were delivered upon the duty of Democrats at the polls on the 7th of November next, by Hon. Charles H. Frost, of Maine, and Hon. Nehemiah Perry, of Newark. Mr. Perry has always been identified with the Democracy of the State. He was at one time elected on the Democratic ticket to the Mayoralty of the city, and two years ago was prominently named for the Democratic nomination for the Governorship, which Gov. Bedle subsequently captured. He reviewed caustically the claims of Gov. Tilden to be regarded as a reformer. Mr. Frost's address was an eloquent review of the issues of the day. Many Democrats attended the meeting, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

A special meeting of the Biological section of the New-York Academy of Sciences (late Lyceum of Natural History) was held at the Library of the New-York Aquarium, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, last evening. The first part of the meeting was devoted to the exhibition of specimens, and some very beautiful emeralds and rubellites and rutile in quartz, formerly belonging to the late Dr. Chiltern, were shown by Prof. A. E. Foote. Prof. O. P. Hubbard exhibited a perfect fossil tooth of the elephant, weighing thirteen pounds, found at Rochester, N. Y., and a cast of one from gravel beds at Homer, N. Y., both of which, from the description given by Prof. Owen in his Osteology, of the dentition of the Indian elephant, were the sixth molar in succession, beginning to be developed at about the fiftieth year, and continued on into the next century. Interesting addresses were delivered by Prof. Day, Chairman of the Biological Section, on "Thoughts on Evolution," and by Mr. Frederick Mather, on "Fish-culture at the Aquarium." At the close of the meeting, the audience, by invitation of the proprietor, visited the large hall of the Aquarium proper, and inspected the numerous objects of interest contained therein.

RECEPTION TO GOV. TILDEN.

BY THE MANHATTAN CLUB—SPEECHES BY AUGUST BELMONT, SENATOR WALLACE, OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND OTHERS.

The Manhattan Club tendered a reception last night to Gov. Tilden. About three hundred gentlemen were present, including the members of the Democratic National Committee. An attempt was made at a grand spread, but it signally failed. The speaking was done by August Belmont, Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, ex-Gov. Walker, of Virginia, and Hon. John P. Stockton, of New-Jersey. Mr. Tilden said nothing except to tender his sincere thanks to a torchlight procession from New-Jersey which he reviewed from the steps of the Club-house. He contented himself most of the time with standing in the middle of the reception room and greeting his friends. It was 9:30 o'clock when he reached the Club-house, and soon after August Belmont called the gentlemen to order in the parlors of the second floor and made his speech, which was a long discourse on Tilden and reform. The Manhattan Club had never met, he said, upon a similar occasion under more favorable circumstances. Victory was in the air. Another week of earnest labor, and the banner of Tilden and Hendricks would be borne in triumph all over the land. The campaign on the part of the Republicans had been conducted in a most shameful manner. They had assailed the character of the Democratic candidates with the vilest slander. They had trumped up stories about proposed illegal voting and fraud. Every means which the genius of indecency and despair could call up the Republicans had made use of. Among these false stories was the one recently circulated that the prospect of the election of Samuel J. Tilden had had the effect of lowering the price of United States bonds in England. It was a base fabrication, which Mr. Belmont modestly said he had thoroughly refuted, and in such a manner as to strike the Republicans of New-York with a paroxysm of unprecedented emotion. Mr. Belmont reviewed his refutation for the edification of his audience, and also gave a long résumé of his ideas of public finances and national credit, in the course of which he made a personal attack on Hon. E. W. Stoughton, whom he seemed to regard as guilty of most unheard-of presumption in daring to question the logic of his recent letter of refutation referred to. He rung in a few words about the great Charles Francis Adams, and in a few other words totally demolished the United States Attorney General, Alphonso Taft. He also took occasion to blow his own horn, reminding Mr. Taft that among the subscribers to the six per cent. Treasury notes of 1861 was the firm of August Belmont & Co., while many others who were not subscribers had since become notorious for their short career of Radicalism, administration patronage, and bankruptcy. After Mr. Belmont came Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania. He spoke in mysterious terms. He said it was barely possible—and when he said this he looked as though he knew a great deal that he did not care to divulge—it was barely possible that Pennsylvania would astonish the world. It wouldn't be a bit wonderful if it gave a tolerable large majority for Tilden and Hendricks. At this speech of Mr. Wallace the club-house resounded with cheers. Ex-Gov. Walker, of Virginia, followed. His State was good for 10,000 majority, he said, and he would not take off a single vote from that estimate. He also predicted a "solid South," provided, of course, that the Democratic voters should not be intimidated by the negroes and United States soldiers. After Gov. Walker came Hon. John P. Stockton, of New-Jersey. He ventured the rash prediction that New-Jersey would come down with ten thousand majority next Tuesday. Mr. Belmont had the good sense to cut off the speech-making at this point, notwithstanding that a number of gentleman had come fully prepared to say a word for the cause. Mr. Belmont thanked the gentlemen for their indulgent attention and invited every body present to go down to supper. The supper-room was slow to open and it was at least a half hour later before anybody was admitted. A rush followed the opening, and it was found that instead of a good supper there was only a very small lunch, with a few bottles of champagne for the sole use of the members of the club, Gov. Tilden, and the distinguished gentlemen from abroad.

Among those present at the reception were Hon. H. Hickan, of Delaware; Hon. James Gallagher, of Connecticut; Mayor Lewis, of New-Haven; George Tickner Curtis, Gen. Fitz John Porter, William Wood, President of the Board of Education; George W. McLean, of New-York; Hon. Elias Beach, Senator Bixby, Hon. William E. Hoyt, of New-Jersey; Hon. S. H. Hammond, of New-York; Milton Sayler, of Ohio; Royal Phelps, Hon. Fernando Wood, Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. James D. Thayer, Hon. Benjamin A. Willis, Hon. John R. Brady, Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Smith Ely, Jr., Hon. John T. Hoffman, Hon. Joel Parker, of New-Jersey; Hon. John R. Buchtel, of Ohio; Gen. John E. Ward, of Georgia; Hon. D. R. Skelling, of Illinois; Joseph Pulitzer, of Indiana; Judge Stallo, of Illinois; Henry A. Tilden, of New-York; Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer, A. Oakey Hall, Senator William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania; William M. Irwin, of California; Gen. Carrington, of Washington; Hon. William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio; Gen. Randall M. Gibson, of Louisiana; Hon. Richard Barnett, of Missouri; Hon. William G. Maun, of Georgia; Hon. William Terry, of Virginia; Hon. Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts; Gov. elect Colquitt, of Georgia; Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia; Hon. Gilbert Walker, of Virginia; Hon. John Robbins, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. John S. Preston, of South Carolina.

THE REGISTRATION IN THIS CITY.

The work of preparing the lists of those who registered on Friday and Saturday, was proceeded with all night on Sunday and during the day yesterday. Nearly all the names are now in the hands of the printers, and the work of verification will probably begin to-day. The Marshals in each election district will be furnished with a printed list of the names of all the persons registered in such district, and will make careful inquiry in regard to each person registered. In the meantime, Chief Supervisor Davenport is engaged in sifting the registry of the first two days, and is issuing warrants for the apprehension of persons who have registered illegally. Lists have been prepared of houses of ill-fame, of assignation houses, of vacant lots, lumber and coal yards, &c., in order that persons who have registered from such places may be promptly dealt with. Mr. Davenport said yesterday that from present appearances about 160,000 votes will be polled in this City. Some arrangements are now in progress for the terreting out of frauds, which, if successful, will reduce the vote 5,000 or more. What these arrangements are is kept secret, however, in order not to put guilty persons on the scent. United States District Attorney Bliss, when questioned on the subject yesterday, said that, as far as he is able to judge, only between 155,000 and 157,000 votes will be cast in this City at the coming election. It is difficult, however, to form any kind of an accurate estimate, as the verification of the registry is not complete. From other sources similar information was obtained, with this additional surmise, that the Republican vote in the City will be an unusually and even surprisingly large one. All the schemes—such as the "native dodge," or the plan of foreigners palming themselves off as natives, the bogus naturalization and repeating methods, and the introduction as voters of large numbers of Italians and other foreigners who have not resided a sufficient length of time in this City—have been guarded against, and will be checked.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

The following Republican nominations for Assembly were made last evening in this City:

Sixth District—George Relyea.
Fourteenth District—George McKee.
Twentieth District—I. Albert Englehardt.

The following Assembly nominations were made by Tammany Hall conventions:

Seventh District—Horatio N. Twomley.
Ninth District—Andrew J. Matthewson.
Twentieth District—Joseph I. Stein.

Josiah Rolff has been renominated to the Assembly by the Republicans of New-Brunswick, N. J.

ESCAPE OF A NOTED FORGER.

Several months ago application was made to Judge Westbrook, in the Supreme Court, for the release of Thomas Cassidy, alias John C. Thomas, who was confined in the Tombs for complicity in the notorious Roberts-Gleason forgeries. Thomas had so successfully feigned serious illness that it was supposed he was at the point of death, and, under the circumstances, he was released. He quickly recovered his health, however, and turned up in Brooklyn, where he was detected in the commission of forgeries, and lodged in prison. On learning this fact, District Attorney Phelps made arrangements for the transfer of the prisoner to New-York County, and he was brought to this City yesterday by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office. Thomas was ordered to be taken back to his old quarters in the Tombs to await trial for his connection with the Roberts-Gleason gang, but while being conveyed thence escaped from the custody of Court Officer Geoghegan, and is still at large. The Police authorities have been notified, and every effort will be made to capture the fugitive.

THE CENSUS OF BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 30.—The Police having completed the census of this city, to-day submitted to the Common Council the result in tabular form, which shows an increase of nearly ten thousand as compared with the State census of 1875. The total population now is 143,594, of which 36,794 are males over twenty-one years of age.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A wild steer was killed last evening at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fiftieth street by Officer McGinn, of the Twenty-second Precinct.

Last night Mr. Martin F. Tupper gave recitations from his new dramatic poem "Washington," at Chickering Hall. There was a large audience.

The dead body of Mary Boyd, eighty-six years of age, was found yesterday in a shanty in Ninety-ninth street, near Second avenue. The Coroner was notified.

William Hall, a bartender at No. 135 Greene street, was last night arrested on the charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit twenty dollar bill to Henry Pearneal, of No. 101 Bleecker street.

George Wagner, Samuel Kimball, and James Wilson, pickpockets, were arrested last night on Broadway while plying their nefarious business during the passage of the Democratic procession.

The first of a course of lectures will be delivered this evening, at Columbia College Law School, No. 8 Great Jones street, by Isaac Van Winkle, Esq. Subject, "Civil Law and Roman Legislation.

All persons who have deposited money in the Bond Street Savings Bank since Sept. 6, and have left their books to be balanced and verified, will be paid in full on Nov. 2, and subsequent days, on application to the Receiver.

A grand billiard tournament will take place this evening, at St. Stephen's Church Fair, Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue, beginning at 8 o'clock. The players are Messrs. Garnier, Daly, Rudolphe, Sexton, Slosson, and the Dion brothers.

Coroner Ellinger held an inquest yesterday in relation to the death of Frederick Dietrich, who committed suicide by hanging himself on Sunday, at No. 446 West Thirty-third street. The evidence showed that Dietrick was despondent in consequence of reduced circumstances.

A conference of the representatives of the various railroads interested in the proposed increase of the East-bound freights, will be held to-day, at which the subject will be fully discussed. Nothing new can be gleaned relative to the recent conference of the representatives of the connections of the New-York Central road.

The regular meeting of the Methodist ministers was held yesterday, Rev. J. S. Willis occupying the chair. Dr. Lord read an elaborate essay, which took the ground that all the old heathen religions, especially in their symbols and rites, unconsciously pointed to the coming of Christ and the dawn of the Christian religion.

There were no new developments yesterday in the suit of Francis B. O'Conor against the United States Life Insurance Compan. Mr. James Buell, the President, was to have been examined before Referee Jeffreys, Mr. Alexander Cameron, but, at the request of the defendants, the examination was adjourned until Wednesday next.

The funeral of George A. Lingard, the actor, took place yesterday from the residence of Dr. Cox, No. 202 East Sixteenth street. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Lightbody, of the Seventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and were attended by a large number of theatrical people and other friends. The body was interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

BROOKLYN.

Complaints were made yesterday against six liquor dealers, by Oliver Cotter and his aids, on charges of selling liquor on Sunday last.

Friday, Nov. 10, is the day fixed upon for the reopening of the old Grand Street Ferry, running from Grand street, New-York, to Grand street, Williamsburg.

John H. Jones, Mayor of the City of Camden, dropped dead of apoplexy Saturday. He was the oldest member in New-Jersey of the Order of American Mechanics.

The wreck of the Midland Railroad bridge at Hawthorne, through which the train fell last Friday, has been removed. A temporary structure has replaced the bridge, and the first train passed over it yesterday.

Frank Van Tilberg, a brakeman on a special Pennsylvania Railroad freight train, while adjusting the bell-rope on the locomotive, Sunday, near Camden, fell to the track. The wheels passed over him and he was instantly killed.

Mrs. Walter Cole, of Paterson, yesterday charged that her husband had declared to her that he had come all the way home from Chicago to kill her, and that on Sunday he threatened to kill her. Cole was arrested and put under $2,000 bonds to keep the peace.

Owen Finnerty, aged fourteen years, and employed in Prentice's hat factory, corner of Nostrand avenue and Stockton street, had his right arm so badly lacerated yesterday by being caught in the machinery as to render amputation at the shoulder necessary.

It was reported in Newark yesterday that extensive election frauds had been discovered in the Seventh and Twelfth Wards, and steps are being taken to prevent the repeaters from voting, and to arrest them. In the Twelfth Ward, where more than 800 votes have never been polled heretofore, the registry already exceeds 2,300, with the vote of Thursday to be added.

A fight occurred yesterday afternoon in the liquor store of Anthony Gallagher, No. 97 Baltic street, between Gallagher and Edward Rowan, residing at No. 493 Baltic street, during which Gallagher struck Rowan several blows on the head with a club, fracturing his skull. The injured man was removed to the Long Island College Hospital, and his assailant was arrested and locked up in the Third Precinct Station-house, to await the result of his injuries, which, it is feared, will prove fatal.

In the trial yesterday of Oschwald and Ryan, the burglars charged with the murder of Officer Brock at Newark, N. J., Thomas Ryan, one of the prisoners, was placed on the stand. On the direct examination he admitted that he had been arrested and imprisoned in New-York and New-Jersey a number of times for burglary and other offenses; but he denied ina the had anything to do with the killing of Officer Brock, or that he had ever been in Mr. Bedell's house, where the murder was committed. The trial will probably conclude to-morrow.

The contracts for the different classes of work on the new municipal building have been accepted by the Building Committee and signed by the contractors, and now await Mayor Schroeder's signature to go into effect. Following are the bids, as they now stand: Iron work, D. Y. Saxton, $35,034; iron anchors, D. D. Boyce, $540; carpenter work, John Fallon, $27,600; mason work, W. & T. Lamb, $60,729; marble work, J. M. Masterton, $28,200; plumbing, James Harley, $4,943. Total, $167,138. This total leaves $5,000 for the architects, $18,000 for heating, and nearly $10,000 for incidentals, such as digging the cellar, &c.

LONG ISLAND.

While Cheesman Rapelyea, of Whitestone, Long Island, was scuffling yesterday with a companion for the possession of a loaded gun it was discharged, the contents entering Rapelyea's thigh, inflicting a mortal wound.

Rev. Dr. Studzland, Pastor of the Bridgehampton Presbyterian Church, has been constrained to ask leave of absence for six month, in consequence of feeble health and a failure of his voice. Mr. William F. Whittaker has been engaged to supply the pulpit meantime, and will be ordained by the Presbytery of Long Island to-morrow evening.

Mr. John Harrold, a native of England, but for the past thirty years a resident of Hempstead, Long Island, died on Sunday morning, in the seventy first year of his age. He was highly esteemed in Hempstead, where he had been actively engaged in promoting works of usefulness. For many years he was President of the Board of Education of Hempstead.

Thomas McAloney, a coachman in the employ of Rev. Dr. Cox of Newtown, on Saturday evening visited the grocery store and liquor saloon kept by Jacob Van Glahn, in the village of Newtown, for the purpose of purchasing some tobacco. It appears that on Saturday a number of local politicians visited the place, with whom it is alleged, Van Glahn drank freely. As McAloney entered the store, Van Glahn spoke to him in a disrespectful manner, and without a word of provocation drew a pistol and taking deliberate aim, fired at McAloney, the ball crashing through his skull, and inflicting it is believed a mortal wound. Van Glahn was arrested, and will have an examination to-day. McAlsney has the reputation of being a sober, industrious man.

NEW-JERSEY.

The dead body of an infant about six months old was found in the Gowanus Canal at Third avenue and Fourth street yesterday afternoon.

Commissioner Drohan, of the Finance Board, Jersey City, has negotiated the sale of $61,000 of city water bonds at 109 and $100,000 ten-year city bonds at 106.

George Walsh, Chief Engineer of the Colgate Soap Factory in Jersey City, fell dead while at work yesterday morning. Apoplexy is the suspected cause of death.

Joseph Pulitzer will address the Germans of Hoboken in their native tongue, in Hexamer's Hall Wednesday night, in reply to Mr. Schurz, who spoke last week.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department convening a general Naval Court Martial at the Navy-yard, in this City to-day, for the trial of Alexander A. Semmes, United States Navy, late of the United States steam-ship Alaska, and such other persons as may be brought before it. The court will be constituted as follows: Rear Admiral John J. Almy, President; Rear Admiral George H. Preble, Commodores E. T. Nichols, Andrew Bryson, and A. K. Hughes, Capts. George M. Ransom and Paul Shirley; John Bolles, Solicitor of the Navy Department, Judge Advocate.

Bayard Taylor delivered the opening lecture of the Young Men's Christian Association Course, at the Academy of Music last evening, before a large and appreciative audience. His subject was "Ancient Egypt."

Frederick Swann, aged forty years, residing on Jersey City Heights, accidentally fell overboard at Fulton Ferry last evening. He was rescued by Officer Graham, and taken to the Second Precinct Station-house, whence he was subsequently allowed to depart.

Charles Farnham, of No. 119 Hewes street, yesterday caused the arrest of John Williams, residing at No. 17 South Fifth avenue, New-York, on the charge of breaking into the unoccupied house, No. 102 South Eighth street, Eastern District, and stealing $35 worth of lead pipe and faucets.

Bids for the last issue of the bonds of Passaic City, having twenty-five years to run at seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, were opened by the Council on Saturday last. Mr. Zabriskie, of Jersey City, took $6,500 at 105¾, and McCarter & McCullough the balance of the $25,000 issued at 104 1-5.

John Williamson, when arrested for drunkenness yesterday in Jersey City, confessed to Capt. McKaig that he had registered both in New-York City and Brooklyn. Suspicion is entertained that his presence in Jersey City was for the purpose of participating in election frauds, and he is held for examination.

James Pierce, aged twenty-six years, residing at No. 621 Madison street had both hands so badly shattered last night, by the premature discharge of a cannon which he was loading in front of the Republican Wigwam, corner of Reid avenue and Hancock street, that it is feared amputation will be necessary.

Justice Walsh yesterday sentenced Jacob Solomon to the Penitentiary for six months, for attempting, about a week ago, to pick a lady's pocket on Fulton street. He was arrested at the time by Detective Folk, and Emily Jones, of No. 111 Flatbush avenue, identified the prisoner as the person who stood near her when her pocket-book was stolen.

Two of the four street railroad tracks which now run through Broadway, Eastern District, are now being removed, and the space occupied by them is to be surrendered to the use of carriages and trucks. The entire cost of the improvement will be about $14,000, and it is claimed that it will be of great benefit to general traffic and an advantage to the railroad companies.

THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

A report was received from the Committee on Public Docks and Markets by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday, recommending that the assessments for improving Gowanus Bay be limited to the property owned by William Beard and Jeremiah P. Robinson. The report was adopted by a vote of 19 to 2. A resolution authorizing the Corporation Counsel to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the laying of a railroad track through Lafayette avenue was passed, as was also another authorizing and requesting the Mayor to offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of any one found voting illegally for city officers at the ensuing election.

DO NOT DESPAIR

Of curing your Piles. DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR is a certain remedy. It also cures Burns, Cuts, and all skin troubles. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

A CARD.

TO CITIZENS AND STRANGERS.

KNOX'S FALL HAT READY

at No. 212 broadway and under the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship George Washington, from St. Johns, N. F.—Mrs. J. K. Foster and five children, Mr. Dixon, Mr. and and Mrs. Leo and two children, Mrs. Wells, Miss Wells, Mrs. Powell, Peter Duffer, John Powers, A. Fletcher, L. Brown, Rev. Mr. McDonald, P. L. Kennedy, J. Johnson, Peter Hathaway.

In steam-ship City of Dallas, from Fernandina.—Mr. and Mrs. Edmondson, C. E. Smith, John R. Stack, Capt. Samuel Hoffman, James E. Dilmare, E. P. Carl, H. P. Craig, C. Rodriguez, S. Rodriguez, M. V. King, J. H. Newman, James Simpson, C. Moses, John Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:29 | Sun sets.....4:58 | Moon sets..4:55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:56 | Gov. Island...6:45 | Hell Gate..8:07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Oct. 30.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Cortes, Freeman, Savannah, George Yonge; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Mayflower, Davidson, Philadelphia; Chesapeake, Mangum, Portland Me., J. F. Ames; Triplet, Davis, Wilmington, Delaware.

Briggs Montezuma, Briggs, Bridgetown, Barbados, Dwight & Platt; Lewis Clark, Smith, Bridgetown, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge's Sons.

Schrs T. W. Spencer, Cour er, New Haven, Cartwright & Doyle; S. P. Thurlow, Strout, Gloucester, Eng., Brett, Son & Co; Madoura (Br) Orcarson, St. Andrews, N.